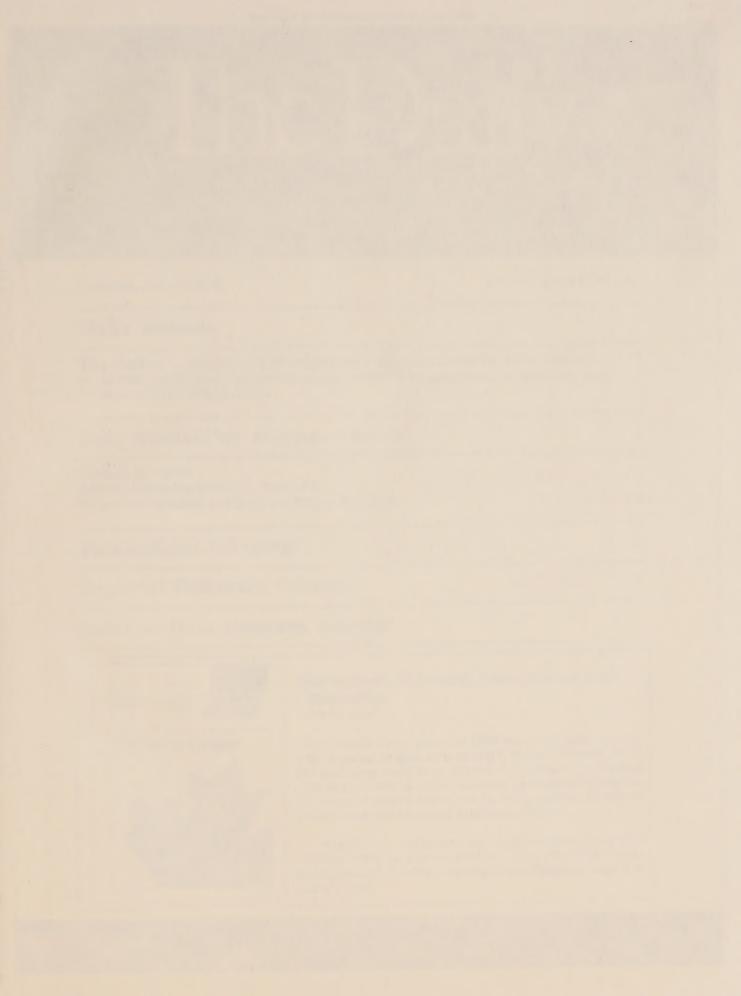


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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 4, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

The Nation - Ethnicity, Immigration and Citizenship, 1986 Census

2

• In 1986, nearly seven million Canadians, or 28% of the population, reported that they were of mixed ethnic origins.

Data Availability Announcements

Cement, May 1989 Railway Operating Statistics, April 1989 Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, May 1989



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Index to Data Releases, June 1989



The Nation - Ethnicity, Immigration and Citizenship

1986 Census

The Canadian population in 1986 was ethnically diverse: 34% reported British origins and 24% gave French, while 5% said they were both British and French. A further 13% were of mixed ethnic ancestry having British and/or French and other origins, while 25% reported an ethnic background that excluded British and French.

The Nation - Ethnicity, Immigration and Citizenship (93-109, \$59) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Further highlights are found on page 2 of today's Daily.

Major Release

The Nation - Ethnicity, Immigration and Citizenship

1986 Census

Ethnic Origin

While 28% of the population reported that they were of mixed ethnic¹ origins, the majority of Canadians (72%) reported only one origin.

Regional differences in ethnic composition are a significant characteristic of Canada's cultural mosaic. In 1986, Newfoundland had the highest proportion of the population with a common origin: 80% reported a single British origin. In Quebec, 78% gave French as their only ethnic origin. In the Northwest Territories, on the other hand, neither British nor French was the largest group. Over one-half of the population reported Inuit, North American Indian or Métis as their only ethnic origin.

Immigration and Citizenship

The proportion of immigrants² in Canada's population has remained relatively unchanged since 1951 at about 16%.

Ethnic or cultural origin refers to the "roots" or ancestral origin(s) of the population. It should not be confused with citizenship or nationality.

An immigrant is a permanent resident of Canada who does not have Canadian citizenship by birth. The majority of immigrants have lived in Canada for more than 20 years. Of Canada's immigrant population, one-half arrived prior to our Centennial Year – 1967, close to a third came between 1967 and 1977, while less than 20% arrived during the last decade.

Nevertheless, the composition of the immigrant population is changing. While the European-born population remains the largest group, it has declined from 67% of immigrant residents in Canada in 1981 to 62% in 1986 Conversely, the percentage of the immigrant population that was born in Asia increased from 14% to 18% over the same period.

Also in 1986, 7% of the immigrants resident in Canada were born in the United States, 5% in the Caribbean, 4% in South and Central America, 3% in Africa, and 1% in Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands).

The Nation - Ethnicity, Immigration and Citizenship presents detailed information on ethnic origin, citizenship, period of immigration and the immigrant and non-immigrant populations by place of birth. Data are shown for Canada, the provinces and territories.

To order Ethnicity, Immigration and Citizenship (93-109, \$59) or to find out more about the Nation series of publications from the 1986 Census, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

For more information concerning the data in this release, contact Jane Badets (613-951-2561), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Cement

May 1989

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 222 291 tonnes of cement in May 1989, an increase of 1 3% over the 1 207 124^r tonnes shipped a year earlier and up 34.1% over the 911 286 tonnes shipped in April 1989.

January to May shipments totalled $3\,823\,324^{\rm r}$ tonnes, down 0.5% from the $3\,842\,606^{\rm r}$ tonnes shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The May 1989 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Railway Operating Statistics April 1989

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$44.9 million in April 1989. Operating revenues of \$606.0 million were down \$67.1 million from the April 1988 revised figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 14.0% from April 1988. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 7.0%, while freight carkilometres decreased by 11.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The April 1989 issue of the Railway Operating Statistics (52-003, \$10/\$100) is to be released the fourth week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

May 1989

Canadian chemical firms produced 113 788 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in May 1989, a decrease of 3.4% from the 117 842 tonnes produced a year earlier.

January to May 1989 production totalled 582 837 tonnes, down 4.3% from 609 052 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 26 industrial chemicals for May 1989, May 1988 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The May 1989 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5.30/\$53) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.



Publications Released

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, April 1989. Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Industry Price Indexes, April 1989. Catalogue number 62-011 (Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208). The Nation: Population and Dwelling Characteristics – Ethnicity, Immigration and Citizenship, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 93-109 (Canada: \$59; Other Countries: \$69).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4
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Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

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Statistics Canada
Box 2390, Station M
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220-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3C1

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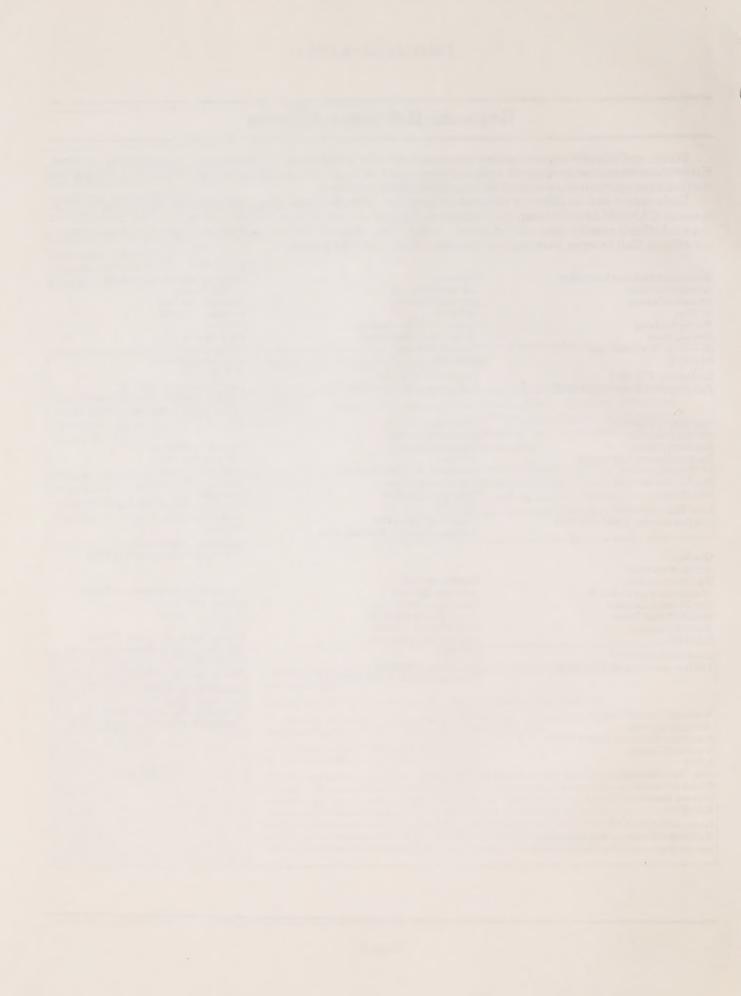
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 3rd Floor Federal Building, Sinclair Centre 757 West Hastings Street Suite 440F Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 666-3691 Toll free service:

1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.) Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913



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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 5, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Composite Leading Indicator, April 1989

2

 The smoothed version of the leading indicator rose by 0.1% in April, after a gain of 0.3% in March.

Help-wanted Index, June 1989

4

 The preliminary help-wanted index for Canada remained unchanged at 156 in June 1989.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, May 1989

6

 The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades rose 7.0% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, May 1989

7

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, May 1989

7

Selected Financial Indexes, May 1989

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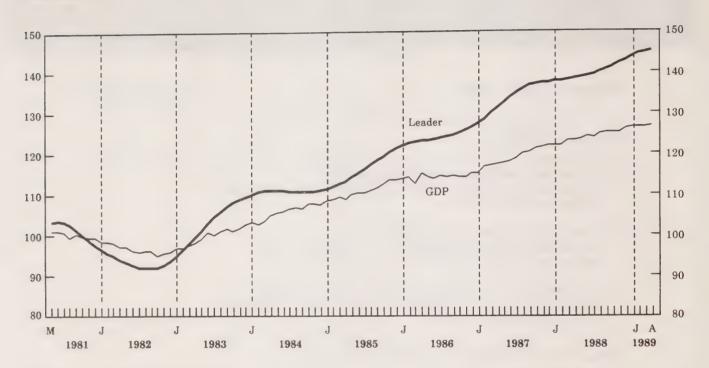
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Major Releases

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981 = 100



Composite Leading Indicator April 1989

The composite leading indicator continued to slow in April, with growth in four of the 10 components. The 0.1% gain in April was one of the weakest and least widespread since the stock market crash in 1987. Housing demand was particularly weak, while demand for durable goods strengthened as disposable incomes accelerated.

The indicators of household demand were mixed. Sales of existing homes have dropped by about 30% since January, and led the 1.8% decline in the house spending index in April, the first drop in over a year. Sales of new homes have remained relatively firm. The trend of housing starts levelled off, although the vacancy rate has declined so far this year and sales of furniture and appliances were buoyant in April. Sales of durable goods turned up in April, following the gains in disposable incomes.

New orders for durable goods posted the second straight decline, reflecting the weakening of consumer and export demand in recent months. However, shipments continued to grow more rapidly than stocks for the third straight month. The average workweek posted a marginal decline (-0.1%).

The smoothed United States leading indicator grew by 0.1% in April, led by final demand. These gains were reversed in May, as the unsmoothed index fell by 1.2%, the largest drop since November 1987.

The Toronto stock market index continued to rise rapidly (1.3%), while the real money supply was little changed.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

For more information on the economy, order the July issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$21/\$210), available the week of July 17. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

		Percentage Change		Level	
	February	March	April	March	April
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	0.5	0.3	0.1	144.8	145.0
Unsmoothed	-0.1	-1.0	0.2	144.1	144.4
Retail Trade Furniture and					
appliance sales Other durable goods	0.6	0.3	0.5	1,0644	1,070
sales	0.0	-0.3	0.0	3,9364	3,935
House Spending					
Index ¹	1.3	0.3	-1.8	152.4	149.6
Manufacturing		2.4	2.4	10.1504	10.110
New orders – durable Shipment to inventory	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	10,1584	10,119
ratio – (finished goods ² Average workweek	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.45	1.46
(hours) Business and personal service employment	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	38.8	38.7
(thousands)	0.3	0.2	-0.1	1,726	1,725
United States					
composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.3	0.1	0.1	194.2	194.5
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	1.5	1.4	1.3	3,488	3,535
Money supply (M1) (\$1981) ³	0.3	0.2	0.0	26,5584	26,553

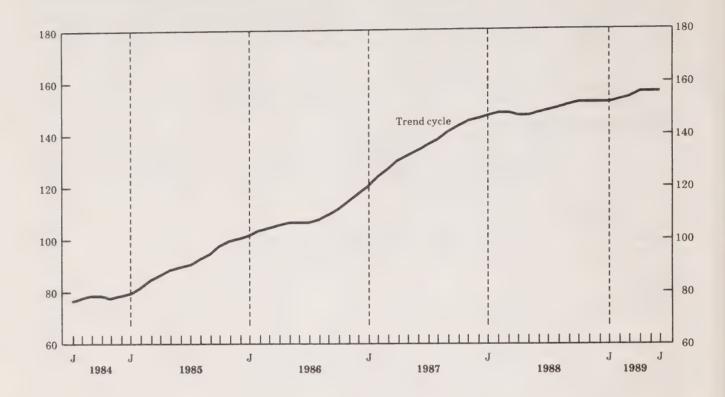
¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Millions of 1981 dollars.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index June 1989

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights - trend-cycle estimates - preliminary

After remaining at 152 between October 1988 and January 1989, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) advanced in February and March. It has remained unchanged at 156 since April. The rate of growth has been declining since November 1987, and the index now seems to be levelling off.

Changes by region:

- Between May and June 1989, the preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Atlantic provinces increased to 206. After revisions, this is 15 points above the level observed in January 1989.
- In Quebec, the Help-wanted Index has increased only slightly since the end of 1988. The Index stood at 175 in October 1988 and attained 178 in June 1989.
- In Ontario, the Help-wanted Index declined for the fifth consecutive month, falling to 168 in June 1989.

- After increasing slightly between December 1988 and April 1989, the Help-wanted Index for the Prairie provinces declined for the past two months, falling to 86 in June 1989.
- The preliminary index for British Columbia continued to advance, reaching 130 in June 1989. The index has been increasing without interruption since February 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105, series level 5.

For further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Note to data users

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can mask the short-term trend. To minimize this effect, a trend-cycle estimate has been calculated and is published. Essentially, the trend-cycle of the index is a 9- or 13-term Henderson moving average which removes the irregular influences from the seasonally adjusted data.

The reader should note that the three most recent data points are preliminary and they are subject to revisions. Since the new data points carry the most weight they have the most influence on the current trend-cycle estimates, and therefore, can change the direction of the trend.

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions - Trend-cycle

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1988						
June	148	177	170	180	82	95
July	149	179	171	180	83	97
August	150	181	173	180	84	100
September	151	183	174	180	85	102
October	152	185	175	180	85	104
November	152	188	175	180	85	106
December	152	190	175	180	85	109
1989						
January	152	191	176	180	86	114
February	153	192	176	176	88	118
March	154	195	177	174	89	123
April	156	198	177	171	89	126
May	156	202	177	169	87	129
June	156	206	178	168	86	130

Construction Union Wage Rate Index May 1989

- The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) for May 1989 rose 5.0% from April's figure of 149.3. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 7.0%, from 146.6 to 156.8.
- All 16 trades monitored in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec received increments in their contracts that expire April 30, 1990. These changes resulted in an average increase for both provinces of 5.1%. In British Columbia, Vancouver and Victoria exhibited increases of 5.1% and 5.0%, respectively. Halifax experienced a modest rise of 1.4%, while Saint John registered a minimal increase of 0.7%.
- On a year-over-year basis, the Canada composite index rose 7.0%. Regionally, the largest increase occurred in Ontario (8.5%), followed by British Columbia (5.4%), and Quebec (5.1%). The Atlantic region registered the smallest yearly increase of 3.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements May 1989 (1981 = 100)

	May 89	Apr. 89	May 88	% change May 89/ Apr. 89	May 89 May 88
Canada	156.8	149.3	146.6	5.0	7.0
St. John's	142.8	142.8	142.8	_	
Halifax	169.8	167.4	167.4	1.4	1.4
Saint John	152.3	151.3	144.5	0.7	5.4
Quebec City	157.4	149.7	149.7	5.1	5.1
Chicoutimi	156.7	149.1	149.1	5.1	5.1
Montreal	157.1	149.4	149.4	5.2	5.2
Ottawa	164.5	156.4	151.1	5.2	8.9
Toronto	160.7	152.0	147.0	5.7	9.3
Hamilton	159.7	151.9	146.8	5.1	8.8
St. Catharines	161.7	153.9	149.6	5.1	8.1
Kitchener	166.8	158.3	153.7	5.4	8.5
London	164.2	156.3	152.0	5.1	8.0
Windsor	160.6	153.3	148.6	4.8	8.1
Sudbury	163.1	155.5	150.3	4.9	8.5
Thunder Bay	161.6	154.1	149.1	4.9	8.4
Winnipeg	143.1	140.6	138.1	1.0	
Vancouver	147.6	140.4		1.8	3.6
Victoria	147.0	140.4	139.8 139.7	5.1 5.0	5.6 5.2

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts May 1989

Highlights

Total (all areas)

 Seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, 190,000 dwelling units were started in May, an 8.2% decrease from the 207,000 units reported in April.

Urban centres of 10,000 population and over

- Starts in urban centres decreased 9.0% in May compared to previous month. Both the multiple dwelling sector and to a lesser extent the single dwelling sector were responsible for this decrease.
- On a regional basis, all regions except the Prairies (+7.1%) and the Atlantic (unchanged) reported drops in housing starts for May.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091, 4092.

For further information, order the May 1989 issue of Housing Starts and Completions (64-002, \$13.70/\$137), scheduled for release the fourth week of July, or contact F. Monette (613-951-1664), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

May 1989

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 128,356 kitchen appliances in May 1989, up 45.0% from the 88,502 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 39,600 in May 1989,an increase of 4.6% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 531,131 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1988 amounted to 445,800r units.

The May 1989 issue of Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances (43-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

May 1989

May 1989 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Motor Carrier Freight - Quarterly Survey

Fourth Quarter 1988

Results of the new Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Trucking Survey, covering the activities of the forhire trucking industry in the fourth quarter of 1988, are now available.

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division.

Experimental Family Data

Some experimental family data are now available for small areas across Canada. Statistics such as family size, and family income by sources of income are offered through special tabulations on a cost recovery basis. Data are compiled for the years 1982 through 1986 inclusively.

Special requests can be directed to the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

Publications Released

Refined Petroleum Products, March 1989. Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).

✓ Cable Television, 1987.
 Catalogue number 56-205
 (Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 6, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Total Number of Employees and Gross Weekly Payrolls by Business Size, July-December 1988

 Over the July-December 1988 period, employment generated by businesses with less than 50 employees represented 33.0% of total industrial employment.



2

Data Availability Announcement

Canadian Domestic Travel, Fourth Quarter and Year, 1988

4

Publications Released

5

Number of Employees and Gross Weekly Payrolls by Business Size

January 1987 to December 1988

This is the first review presenting current information on employment by size ranges from January-June 1987 to July-December 1988. The report was prepared as part of a collaborative effort of Statistics Canada, the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion and all provincial and territorial governments responsible for small business. The study covers nine major industry groups and three size ranges of business, and total employment for the 10 provinces, two territories and for Canada as a whole. For Canada, the nine major industry groups are further broken down into some 50 sub-categories (2-digit SIC).

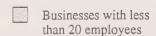
An introductory set of 15 tables summarizing the results of this study is available. Updates will be released every six months.

More detailed special tabulations consisting of the 50 sub-categories for each of the provinces/territories are available upon request. Every attempt will be made to meet these requests rapidly on a cost-recovery basis.

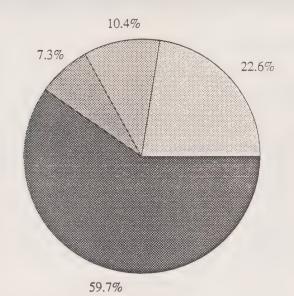
For more information on this special release, contact Michael Issa, Small Business and Special Surveys Division (613-951-9422) or Chantal Cousineau (613-951-0224), or write to Small Business and Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Major Release

Distribution Of Total Number Of Employees By Business Size, July-December 1988



- Businesses with 20 to 49 employees
- Businesses with 50 to 99 employees
- Businesses with 100 or more employees



Total Number of Employees and Gross Weekly Payrolls by Business Size July-December 1988

Highlights

Number of Employees

Over the July-December 1988 period, employment generated by businesses with less than 50 employees represented 33.0% of total industrial employment. The number of employees in businesses with less than 20 employees was 2,296,000, or 22.6% of Canada's industrial aggregate employment.

Employment in businesses with less than 50 employees was mostly concentrated in the community, business and personal service industries (37.4%), followed by the trade (27.6%) and the manufacturing industries (11.9%). For businesses with under 20 employees, employment was concentrated in community, business and personal services (37.6%), trade (29.3%) and construction industries (11.8%).

On a regional basis, Ontario accounted for 37.9% of total employment in businesses with less than 50 employees, followed by Quebec (26.5%) and British Columbia (12.4%).

The number of employees in businesses with less than 50 employees was 3,351,000 in the July-December 1988 period compared to 3,311,000 for the same period a year earlier, an increase of 40,000 new jobs out of a total of 86,000 jobs for employers of all sizes. All regions registered an increase in the average total number of employees between those two periods, with the exception of Nova Scotia (-5.4%) and Manitoba (-2.1%). The Yukon, the Northwest Territories and New Brunswick recorded the largest yearly percentage increase. The year-to-year percentage change in employment generated by businesses with less than 20 employees was 2.9% for Canada as a whole, compared to a 0.9% increase from a year earlier for all size ranges.

Gross Weekly Payrolls

Total gross weekly payrolls generated by businesses with less than 50 employees accounted for 25.4% of aggregate gross weekly payrolls for Canada as a whole in July-December 1988. Gross weekly payrolls for businesses with less than 20 employees were \$736,606,000 or 16.6% of the total.

On an industry basis, gross weekly payrolls for businesses with under 50 employees were the highest in the community, business and personal service industries (30.0%), followed by the trade (26.6%) and construction industries (14.9%).

Provincially, gross weekly payrolls generated by businesses with less than 50 employees showed the same trend as employment, with Ontario generating the largest proportion of payrolls (40.8%), followed by Quebec (25.2%) and British Columbia (12.5%).

Aggregate gross weekly payrolls generated by businesses with less than 50 employees increased 6.0% from the July-December 1987 period to the July-December 1988 period. Businesses with less than 20 employees disbursed 7.1% more in weekly

payrolls in July-December 1988 than in July-December 1987. Industrially, the finance, insurance and real estate sector registered the largest increase (18.8%), while the trade sector recorded a decrease of 1.6%.

Average gross weekly payrolls (ratio of gross weekly payrolls to the total number of employees) generated by businesses with less than 50 employees were the highest in the finance, insurance and real estate industries and the lowest in the community, business and personal services. Businesses with less than 20 employees disbursed the highest average gross weekly payrolls in the forestry sector and the lowest in the community, business and personal service industries, where there is a high concentration of small businesses. Specifically, average gross weekly payrolls in the latter industry were \$320.05 in Ontario, compared to \$270.75 in Quebec and \$242.35 in New Brunswick.

For more information on this special release, contact Michael Issa, Small Business and Special Surveys Division (613-951-9422) or Chantal Cousineau (613-951-0224), or write to Small Business and Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Data Availability Announcement

Canadian Domestic Travel

Fourth Quarter and Year, 1988

A new record level of domestic trips was established in the fourth quarter of 1988, according to the Canadian Travel Survey results. Canadians took 27.9 million domestic trips during the fall of 1988, an increase of 13% from 1986 and 19% higher than in 1980. Approximately 15.8 million of these trips lasted one night or longer, representing a 5% increase from 1986.

During 1988, Canadians took more trips within Canada than any other surveyed year in the 1980s. They travelled on over 133 million trips, 14% greater than the previous record high in 1986 and 20% above

1980. Domestic travellers spent at least one night away on close to 80 million trips, resulting in a 6% growth over the 1986-88 period and a 7% expansion from 1980.

Micro data files of all four quarters of 1988 are now available.

More information on all quarters and the year will be provided in a publication to be released later this year (catalogue number 87-504).

For further information, contact Pierre Hubert (613-951-1513), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Publications Released

- Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, March 1989.
- Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Telephone Statistics, April 1989. Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Labour Force Information, June 1989. Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7.20/\$72). Available Friday at 7 a.m.

Culture Communiqué, Vol. 12, No. 2: The Sound Recording Industry 1982-83 to 1986-87 Catalogue number 87-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

How to Order Publications

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The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 7, 1989 For release at 10:)0 a.m.
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Labour Force Survey, June 1989 • The unemployment rate fell by 0.4 to 7.3.	2
 Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics, First Quarter 1989 Seasonally adjusted operating profits rose 3.2% in the first quarter of 1989. 	4
Federal Government Business Enterprises, Financial Statistics, 1987 • For 1987, federal government business enterprises showed a total net loss, after taxes, of \$461 million, down 39% from the \$757 million loss of 1986.	7
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Major Releases

Labour Force Survey June 1989

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for June 1989 show an increase in the seasonally adjusted level of employment after several months of unsettled changes. Unemployment declined by 50,000, resulting in a 0.4 drop in the unemployment rate to 7.3.

Employment

For the week ended June 17, 1989, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,504,000, an increase of 58,000 from May. The employment/population ratio rose 0.2 to 62.1.

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment dropped 20,000 for the 15 to 24 age group, but recorded a strong advance of 78,000 for those aged 25 and over. Whereas the drop in youth employment affected males primarily (-16,000), the rise for adults affected men and women almost equally.
- Part-time employment increased while there was a slight decline in full-time.
- There were slight increases in employment in most major sectors, with only primary industries other than agriculture recording a marked decline (-11,000).
- The estimated level of employment rose by 20,000 in Quebec, 9,000 in Manitoba and 15,000 in British Columbia. Employment declined by 7,000 in Alberta and was little changed in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined by 50,000 to 987,000 in June 1989. The unemployment rate declined to 7.3 (-0.4), the lowest rate recorded since August 1981. The participation rate declined slightly (-0.1) to 67.0.

- Unemployment decreased 12,000 among persons aged 15 to 24, for whom the unemployment rate was 11.1 (-0.4). Unemployment decreased as well for persons aged 25 and over, with a drop of 38,000 lowering the unemployment rate to 6.4 (-0.3). This decline was concentrated among females.
- The participation rate dropped to 69.9 (-0.8) for persons aged 15 to 24 and increased to 66.4 (+0.2) for persons aged 25 and over.

Unemployment declined by 13,000 in Quebec, 24,000 in Ontario and 14,000 in British Columbia, while it increased by 3,000 in Newfoundland.

• The unemployment rate declined 0.5 in Quebec (9.3), 0.4 in Ontario (4.7), 0.7 in Manitoba (7.3) and 0.9 in British Columbia (8.8). It also declined slightly in Nova Scotia to 9.4. In Newfoundland the rate rose 1.1 to 15.5; it edged up slightly in Prince Edward Island (13.0), in New Brunswick (12.2) and in Alberta (7.0), while remaining unchanged in Saskatchewan at 7.7.

Changes since June 1988 (Unadjusted estimates)

- Employment was estimated at 12,856,000 in June 1989, an increase of 277,000 (+2.2%).
- Full-time employment rose by 270,000 (+2.5%) to 11,017,000, while part-time employment remained virtually unchanged at 1,839,000.
- Employment grew by 2.3% in the goodsproducing industries, led by construction with an increase of 6.1%. The service-producing industries recorded an advance of 2.2%, with the strongest growth in public administration and in transportation and communications.
- The estimated number of unemployed decreased by 15,000 (-1.6%) to 944,000.
- The unemployment rate edged down 0.3 to 6.8.

The participation rate increased by 0.5 to 68.6 and the employment/population ratio advanced 0.6 to 63.9.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1989 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1989; and (2) those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are uncertain of their intentions.

Returning students:

- The unemployment rate, unadjusted for seasonal variations, is estimated at 9.2 in June, 0.2 lower than last year. It rose 0.3 for students aged 15 to 19 (9.7), but dropped 1.4 for those in the 20 to 24 age group (8.1).
- Employment among returning students is estimated at 979,000, a rise of 20,000 over last year.

The participation rate and employment/population ratio both recorded a marked rise, the rate jumping to 63.5 (+2.7) and the ratio to 57.6 (+2.5).

Other students:

- Employment rose 28,000, resulting in an increase of 1.1 in the employment/population ratio to 62.9 in June 1989.
- The unemployment rate is estimated at 14.3, 1.5 up from last year. The increase in unemployment is attributable to a 2.5 increase in the participation rate to 73.4.

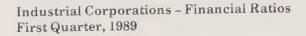
Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

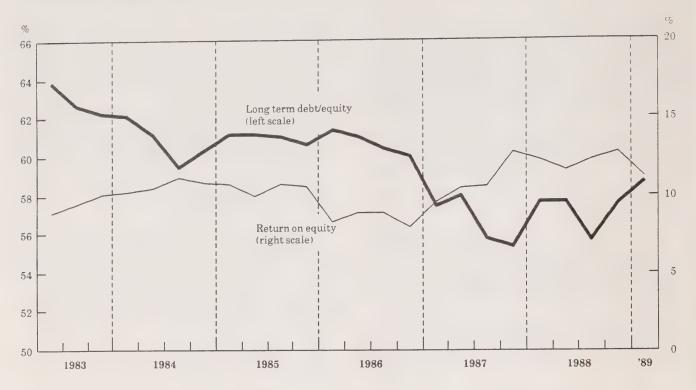
Order the June 1989 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17/\$170), available the third week of July, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order Labour Force Information (71-001p, \$6/\$60).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
		Seasonally Adjusted Data	
Labour Force (,000)	13,491	13,483	13,224
Employment (,000)	12,504	12,446	12,229
Unemployment (,000)	987	1,037	995
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.3	7.7	7.5
Participation Rate (%)	67.0	67.1	66.5
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.1	61.9	61.5
		Unadjusted Data	
Labour Force (,000)	13,801	13,604	13,539
Employment (,000)	12,856	12,577	12,579
Unemployment (,000)	944	1,027	960
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.8	7.5	7.1
Participation Rate (%)	68.6	67.7	68.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	63.9	62.6	63.3





Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1989

Profits summary (seasonally adjusted)

Revised estimates for the first quarter of 1989 showed that operating profits of industrial corporations increased 3.2% from the previous quarter to \$9.5 billion. This followed declines of 0.6% in the fourth quarter and 5.1% in the third quarter of 1988. The current level of profits remained below the \$9.8 billion registered in the second quarter of 1988.

Sales rose 0.8% to \$236.1 billion in the first quarter, compared to increases averaging 1.7% over the four quarters of 1988.

Of the 47 industry classes of industrial corporations, 20 recorded operating profit increases, 25 registered declines, and two industries reported no change. The mineral fuels industry posted the largest dollar increase (\$320 million or 83.8%) partly

selling prices for crude oil. Other notable increases were in metal mining (\$144 million or 16.7%) and transportation equipment (\$143 million or 39.3%). The largest decline was in the electrical products industry (\$148 million or 47.1%).

Balance sheet data summary-corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million (unadjusted for seasonality)

The growth of total assets slowed to \$8.1 billion in the first quarter of 1989 compared to increases averaging \$13.1 billion throughout 1988. Short-term investments declined \$2.4 billion compared to increases averaging \$0.6 billion in the final two quarters of 1988. I ong-term investments increased by \$1.8 billion, well below the average quarterly increase of \$4.3 billion experienced for 1988.

(continued on next page)

On the liability side, short-term commercial paper and bankers' acceptances increased by \$2.9 billion, the largest increase since a \$4.1 billion rise in the first quarter of 1988. Conversely, accounts payable declined \$3.8 billion after increases averaging \$2.2 billion in the previous three quarters and a decline of \$1.0 billion in the first quarter of 1988. The current quarter decline can be largely attributed to lower amounts of unpaid dividends and taxes payable from the high year-end levels.

Financial ratios

Return on equity (annualized): profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, fell to 11.1% from 12.7% in the fourth quarter and the average of 12.2% over the four quarters of 1988. The quarter-to-quarter decline in this indicator was largely due to reduced dividend receipts in the first quarter of 1989, as the ratio is based on after-tax profits which, unlike operating profits, include investment income and other gains. Over the 1986-87 period the average return on equity was 9.6%.

Long-term debt to equity: Corporate financial strength weakened in the quarter, as the relative growth rate of long-term debt was higher than the growth rate of shareholders equity. This is measured by the long-term debt to equity ratio which rose to

58.7% from 57.5% in the fourth quarter and an average of 57.1% over the four quarters of 1988. After steadily declining to a low of 55.3% in the final quarter of 1987, this ratio has increased in four of the past five quarters.

Coverage

The information covers corporations in Canada except government-owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries. Income statement information for corporations of all sizes and balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are now available.

(see table on next page)

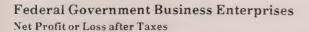
More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928-4942.

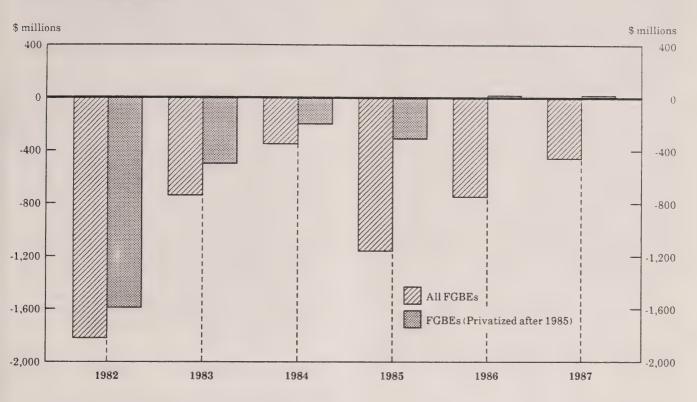
The first quarter 1989 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200) will be available the third week in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: First Quarter 1989	Selected Financial Statistics
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(\$ billions)				
	1st Q 1989	4th Q 1988	3rd Q 1988	2nd Q 1988
A. Corporations with Assets exceeding				
\$10 million				
Current Assets	164.1	166.1	163.6	160.4
Short-term investments	20.0	22.4	22.2	21.2
Accounts Receivable	68.1	67.5	67.4	65.6
Inventories	64.0	63.0	61.4	60.7
Current Liabilities	133.3	133.7	128.8	124.3
Bank Loans	20.1	19.9	21.2	20.4
Accounts Payable	70.4	74.2	68.7	67.9
Short-term commercial paper and	10.2			
bankers' acceptances	20.0	17.1	16.3	14.1
Working Capital (Current Assets				
minus current liabilities)	30.8	32.4	34.8	36.1
Long Term Investments	108.2	106.4	102.2	98.4
Fixed Assets	282.1	275.4	268.5	/ 261.8
Total Assets	574.2	566.1	552.0	538.8
Long Term Debt	133.8	129.8	124.4	124.3
Bank Loans	34.7	34.1	31.8	32.9
Bonds	54.8	55.4	53.8	49.8
Shareholders equity	228.0	225.8	223.6	215.7
Share Capital	105.8	104.2	102.9	102.5
Retained Earnings	107.5	106.7	105.6	98.3
Capital Expenditures	9.2	12.6	11.2	10.9
Income Statement				
(Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	134.8	133.7	131.6	130.2
Operating profits	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.1
Pre-tax Profits	10.0	10.6	10.5	10.1
After-tax profits	6.3	7.2	6.8	6.2
Ratios				
Return on Equity (After-tax				
Profits/Equity)%	11.1%	12.7%	12.2%	11.5%
Long Term Debt/Equity %	58.7%	57.5%	55.6%	57.6%
B. All Asset Sizes				
Income Statement				
(Seasonally Adjusted) Sales				
	236.1	234.1	229.8	225.6
Operating profits	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.8
Pre-tax profits	13.8	14.3	14.1	13.8
After-tax profits	9.0	9.8	9.3	8.8





Federal Government Business Enterprises (FGBE)

Financial Statistics 1987

For 1987, federal government business enterprises showed a total net loss, after taxes, of \$461 million, down 39% from the \$757 million loss of 1986. Overall, the FGBEs have shown losses in every year of the 1982 to 1987 period, with a record loss of \$1.8 billion registered in 1982.

A number of factors have influenced the performance of the FGBEs, including the prevailing economic conditions, the restructuring or consolidation of operations, the implementation of efficiency measures, unusual expense items and the federal government's privatization program. These influences are highlighted throughout this release.

The Federal Government Enterprise Universe

The federal government business enterprise universe consists for the most part of Crown corporations engaged primarily in operations of a commercial or industrial nature. These public enterprises are more than 50% owned by government or government enterprises and actively compete with similar operations in the private sector.

The FGBE universe is an important component of the Canadian public sector and has a significant influence on economic and financial activities in Canada. However, the universe of federal government business enterprises is constantly changing due to divestitures, dissolutions or acquistions of Crown corporations and/or their subsidiaries. A concerted program of privatization by the federal government in the last five years has increased the number of divestitures.

(continued on next page)

In order to review some of the effects of privatization on the overall profit or loss picture for FGBEs, we have isolated a group of major enterprises (see Table 1) that were privatized between 1984 and 1988. The performance of this "privatized group" can be compared to the performance of all other FGBEs over the period.

The reduction in total losses for all FGBEs of \$706 million, from 1985 to 1987, was attributable to both divestitures and to improved performance of remaining federal enterprises. The losses of the "privatized group", which were \$310 million in 1985, no longer appear on the government books. Over the same period, the remaining FGBEs reduced their

total losses by \$375 million.

When FGBE losses reached their peak in 1982, the "privatized group" showed losses of \$1.6 billion. However, the group's performance improved markedly to losses of \$203 million in 1984 and \$310 million in 1985, just before the privatization program led to a large number of divestitures.

For the enterprises that remain in government control, financial performance has varied since 1982. Losses peaked at \$857 million in 1985, when a special write-off of \$865 million by Petro-Canada dominated overall results. Since that time, results for these enterprises have improved steadily, with losses dropping by 9% in 1986 and 44% in 1987.

Industry Highlights 1987

Transportation and storage

- A net loss of \$45 million was posted in 1987 compared to a loss \$233 million for the previous year. The improvement for enterprises in this industry can be attributed to elimination of nonprofitable corporations, improving economic conditions and the restructuring of operations.
- The largest portion of CNR's 1987 net income improvement was generated by CN Rail, which experienced both expense reductions and higher traffic volumes (led by record export grain movements). This improvement is also due in part to the disposal of Transport Route Canada (CN Route), as part of the government's privatization program.
- Air Canada earned a record profit for the first three quarters of 1987, which was more than twice the largest net income for any fiscal year in

the corporation's history. These results were partially offset by losses recorded in the fourth quarter when a labour disruption led to a 19-day operation shutdown. The resulting net income of \$46 million for the full year was still an increase of \$36 million over the amount recorded in 1986.

Manufacturing

- A net profit of \$30 million was posted in 1987, due mainly to improved economic conditions, as compared to a loss of \$51 million for the previous year. There has been steady improvement in the performance of enterprises in this industry since 1982, due in part to the privatization of De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd. and Canadair Ltd in 1985.
- Eldorado Nuclear's revenue from the sale of products and services equalled \$355 million in 1987, as compared to \$202 million in 1986. Income from the sale of mine concentrates, uranium in particular, and conversion services increased by 66%, resulting in an after-tax profit of \$9 million, a notable reversal from the loss of \$60 million in 1986.

Wholesale trade

- Federal government enterprises in this industry recorded a net loss of \$38 million in 1987 versus a loss of \$98 million in 1986.
- The Canadian Wheat Board registered a loss of \$53 million compared to a loss of \$154 million in 1986. The federal export agency's sales rose by 30% in 1987, but sales revenue to producers fell by 13% mainly due to the United States expanding its export subsidy program to include the majority of world wheat importers.

Mines, quarries and oil wells

The federal government enterprises in this industry showed a net profit of \$115 million in 1987 compared to a profit of \$64 million in 1986. The \$51 million gain indicated a recovery in the oil and gas business, as well as expenditure and staffing cutbacks in response to the oil price collapse of 1986.

(continued on next page)

 Reflecting the improvement in crude oil prices and the continuing realization of efficiency measures initiated in 1986, Petro-Canada's 1987 financial and operating performance improved.

Communications

- The federal government enterprises in this industry recorded a net loss of \$86 million in 1987, which was down \$37 million from the 1986 loss of \$123 million.
- Canada Post reduced its loss from operations to \$38 million from \$129 million in 1986, despite the 1987 labour disruptions. This improvement resulted from the corporation's restructuring to improve efficiency of operations and financial self-sufficiency. The corporation's 6% revenue growth reflected the impact of the April 1, 1987 and the January 1, 1988 postal rate actions and the 2% increase in addressed mail volume.
- Teleglobe Canada Inc., which had recorded a net profit of \$63 million 1986, was sold to the private sector in 1987.

Finance, insurance and real estate

- Net losses increased for this group, to \$425 million in 1987 from \$293 million in 1986.
- Continuing economic difficulties in the agricultural sector and the associated risks involved in lending in an unstable agricultural economy forced the Farm Credit Corporation to increase its allowance for loan losses by \$295 million. The resulting charge to operations was a major factor in the corporation's loss of \$545 million.

• The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation posted a major gain from insurance operations for 1987. A profit of \$143 million was realized versus a loss of \$11 million in 1986. Cash payments of \$475 million under loan guarantees for the troubled institutions, the Bank of British Columbia and the Northwest Trust Company, were required in 1986. During 1987, only a \$3 million payment was required.

(see tables on next pages)

Available on CANSIM: Income and expenses-matrices 3214-3222; Unappropriated surplus-matrices 3223-3231 and Assets, liabilities and net worth-matrices 3232-3240.

For further information contact: Waneta Featherstone (613-951-1838), Graham Frost (613-951-1832) or Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829), Assets, Liabilities and Enterprises Section, Public Institutions Division.

TABLE 1 Impact of Privatized Federal Enterprises on Total Losses, 1982 to 1987

Net Profit or Loss (-) after Taxes
(\$millions)

	Privatization						
Enterprise	Date	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	198′
Total Losses - All Enterprises		-1,825	-743	-358	-1167	-757	-461
Privatized Enterprises:							
Nordair (Air Canada)	May 1984	-2	-1	7	-	-	
Les Entreprises Bussières	May 1985		**	-1	-		-
Northern Transportation De Havilland Aircraft	July 1985	5	2	1	water	-	-
of Canada Ltd.	January 1986	-244	-236	-40	-94	-	-
Pêcheries Cartier Inc.	April 1986	**	**	-16	-7	-	-
Canadian Arsenals	May 1986	7	9	11	11	-	-
Canadair Ltd.	Dec. 1986	-1,415	-334	-182	-184	-	
Transport Route							
Canada (CNR)	January 1987	-46	-33	-32	-43	-71	-
Teleglobe Canada Ltd. Fishery Products	April 1987	55	41	47	53	63	-
International	April 1987	**	**	-35	-22	40	-
CN Hotels Inc. (CNR)	March 1988	-1	-3	-2	-8	-6	-13
Northern Canada Power CN Communications	May 1988	7	6	6	-6	-1	3
(CNR)	August 1988	32	34	32	43	55	22
Eldorado Nuclear Limited	October 1988	4	10	8	-53	-60	5
Total Privatized Enterprises		-1,598	-505	-203	-310	20	21
Remaining Enterprises:							
Canadian National Railway		-341	42	84	-52	-234	-73
The Canadian Wheat Board		565	395	672	385	-154	-53
Petro-Canada		3	-12	100	-833	64	115
Canada Post Corp.		-315	-300	-395	-210	-129	-38
Canada Mortgage & Housing Corp.		***	-218	-555	70	57	173
Farm Credit Corp.		-13	-57	-30	-121	-132	-545
Canada Deposit Insurance Corp.		13	13	7	-46	-227	-62
Federal Business Development Bank		-81	-64	-5	5	7	6
Other Enterprises 1		-56	-36	-33	-55	-29	-5
Total Remaining Enterprises		-227	-238	-155	-857	-777	-482

⁻⁻ Amount too small to be expressed.

Figures not available.Nil or zero.

Air Canada is included in this figure as it is more than 50% owned and controlled by the federal government.

TABLE 2
Federal Government Enterprises, by Industry
Net Profit or Loss (-) after Taxes
(\$millions)

Year	Trans- porta- tion and Storage	Manufac- turing	Whole- sale Trade	Mines Quarries and Oil Wells	Com- muni- cation	Finance Insurance and Real Estate	Other Indust- ries	Total All In- dust- ries
1982	-358	-1,635	566	4	-311	-84	-7	-1,825
1983	62	-544	397	-12	-310	-329	-7	-743
1984	117	-192	624	100	-412	-587	-8	-358
1985	-74	-311	364	-834	-200	-89	-23	-1,167
1986	-233	-51	-98	64	-123	-293	-23	-757
1987	-45	30	-38	115	-86	-425	-12	-461

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending June 21, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 11.0% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 6.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.4% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 9.8% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots) Week Ending July 1, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 1, 1989 totalled 281 421 tonnes, an increase of 8.4% from the preceding week's total of 259 687 tonnes but down 6.8% from the year-earlier level of 301 884 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 8 011 536 tonnes, an increase of 4.4% from 7 677 308 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Cereal Grain Flour Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the cereal grain flour industry (SIC 1051) totalled \$1,033.5 million, down 12.2% from \$1,177.2 million in 1986

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Paper Bag Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the paper bag industry (SIC 2733) totalled \$272.0 million, up 6.4% from \$255.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Non-ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industries (SIC 2950) totalled \$5,673.6 million, up 18.0% from \$4,808.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Cement Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the cement industry (SIC 3521) totalled \$980.2 million, up 10.5% from \$887.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Non-metal Mines, 1987. Catalogue number 26-224

(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

Housing Starts and Completions, April 1989. Catalogue number 64-002

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:

\$16.40/\$164).

✓ Building Permits, Annual Summary 1988. Catalogue number 64-203 (Canada: \$53; Other Countries: \$64).

Intercensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, 1981-1986. Catalogue number 91-521 (Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$42).

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Major Release Dates

Week of July 10 - 14

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
10	New Housing Price Index	May 1989
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	May 1989
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	May 1989
12	Farm Product Price Index	May 1989
14	Consumer Price Index	June 1989
14	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	May 1989
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	May 1989

TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 11, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

Federal Expenditures on Science and Technology, 1989
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, May 1989
Milling and Crushing Statistics, May 1989
Deliveries of Major Grains, April 1989
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, April 1989

Publications Released

2 2 3

Regional Reference Centres

5

Postal Code Conversion File

January 1989

The January 1989 Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF), which updates the January 1988 version released last year, is now available.

The PCCF provides a link between Canada Post Corporation's six-character postal codes and the standard geographical areas for which Statistics Canada produces data. It contains over 690,000 postal code records linked to the 1986 Standard Geographical Classification and other geostatistical areas of the 1986 Census. The accuracy of postal code to geographic linkage has been estimated at over 95%.

This latest version of PCCF has a number of added features: 25,000 new postal codes have been added; improved quality control procedures have corrected over 19,000 errors in geographic linkage on the file; all postal code records are now completely geocoded to the block-face or enumeration area centroid; and all populated enumeration areas are now linked to a postal code. As in the January 1988 version, the 1987 Representation Order for federal electoral districts are also shown.

The Postal Code Conversion File is available for Canada, the provinces and territories, as well as any standard or non-standard geographic areas. Data can be obtained on tape, diskette or paper.

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or Geography Information Services (613-951-3889), Geography Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Federal Expenditures on Science and Technology

1989

The Federal Government plans to spend \$5.1 billion on scientific and technological activities in the fiscal year starting April 1, 1989. This amounts to a 4% increase over 1988-89. Expenditures within the Federal Government will also increase 4% to \$2.9 billion, where as payments to other sectors will increase 5% to \$2.1 billion.

Details are presented in the *Science Statistics Service Bulletin*, Vol. 13, No. 2. (88-001, \$6.80/\$68), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bert Plaus (613-993-6347), Science and Technology Statistics.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics May 1989

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 2 595 663 cubic metres in May 1989, a decrease of 2.4% from 2 658 480° cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 872 196 cubic metres, up 3.8% over 4 691 742° cubic metres in May 1988. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported as 8 578 488 cubic metres, an increase of 6.2% over 8 078 966° cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 18 033 416 cubic metres, an increase of 5.1% over 17 164 153° cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 17 117 168 cubic metres, an increase of 2.2% from 16 754 909r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 1.1% to 22 915 279r cubic metres from the year earlier level of 23 180 561r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 43 078 313r cubic metres, was up 2.4% over 42 050 302r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The May 1989 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5.80/\$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Milling and Crushing Statistics May 1989

Milling:

The total amount of wheat milled in May 1989 was 194587 tonnes, up 15% over the 169760 tonnes milled in May 1988.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 18% to 147 117 tonnes in May 1989, from 125 215 tonnes in May 1988.

Crushing:

Canola crushings for May 1989 amounted to 143 282 tonnes, up 34% over the 107 210 tonnes crushed in May 1988. The resulting oil production increased 30% to 57 546 tonnes, from 44 382 tonnes in May 1988. Meal production increased 34% to 81 966 tonnes from 61 137 tonnes in May 1988.

Soybean crushings for the same month decreased 6% to 75 558 tonnes in 1989 from 80 689 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 6% to 13 298 tonnes in May 1989 from 14 119 tonnes in May 1988. Meal production also decreased, down 6% to 57 889 tonnes from 61 662 tonnes in May 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The May 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

April 1989

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from April 1988, except in the case of oats where marketings increased significantly. Deliveries for April 1988 and April 1989 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

		1988	1989
•	Wheat (excluding durum)	1 865.0	438.0
•	Durum wheat	272.1	63.3
•	Total wheat	2 137.1	501.3
•	Oats	49.4	73.4
•	Barley	490.5	485.9
•	Rye	15.2	13.4
•	Flaxseed	43.7	26.7
•	Canola	284.1	270.9
•	Total	3 020.0	1 371.6

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The April 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns April 1989

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,417.0 million for April 1989, an increase of 11.9% over the \$1,266.7 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The April 1989 issue of *Restaurants*, *Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5.80/\$58) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506).

Publications Released

Cement, May 1989.

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Asphalt Roofing, May 1989. Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, April 1989.

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), April 1989. Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 2, Application of Industrial R&D, 1989. Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

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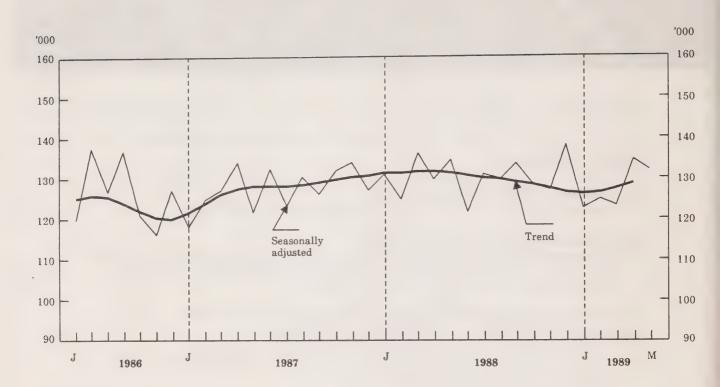
TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 10, 1989 For release at 10:00 a.	.m.
Major Releases	_
New Motor Vehicle Sales, May 1989 • Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales decreased by 1.8% in May.	2
New Housing Price Index, May 1989 • Movements in Quebec City, Edmonton, Hamilton and London price indexes contributed significantly to an increase in the Canada total new housing price index, which was up 0.3% from April 1989 and 14.5% from a year earlier.	5
Provincial Government Finance - Financial Management System (FMS) Basis, Current Estimates 1989-90 • Budgetary plans and estimates for the fiscal year 1989-90 indicate that, on an FMS basis, the overall deficit of provincial and territorial governments is expected to total \$3,654 million, down from the peak of \$11,269.5 million reached in 1986-87.	7
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Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, May 1989	11
bleet ingols, may 1909	11
Steel Piping and Tubing, May 1989	12
Simplifients of Rolled Steel, May 1969	12
Dicevite Diorage Datieries, may 1000	12
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, March 1989	12
Publications Released	13

Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1989



New Motor Vehicle Sales May 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 132,000 units in May 1989, a decline of 1.8% from the revised April 1989 level. In May, passenger car sales posted a 2.8% decline, while commercial vehicle sales increased by a modest 0.4%.
- The 1.8% decline in sales in May 1989 followed a sharp increase of 9.0% in April and a decrease of 1.1% in March. New motor vehicle sales have fluctuated markedly during the first five months of 1989.

• On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded a decline of 2.3% in May 1989 to a level of 61,000 units, while imported passenger cars decreased by 3.9% to a level of 27,000 units. The decrease in May for North American passenger car sales followed a sharp gain of 14.3% in April.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 174,000 units in May 1989, up 2.0% over the year-earlier level. Commercial vehicle sales recorded a gain of 4.9%, while passenger car sales increased by 0.7%.
- Unit sales of imported passenger cars were down by 1.6% from their level in May 1988, as a decline in cars imported from "other countries" (-20.9%)

more than offset a sales increase in Japanese cars (+4.4%). Sales of North American passenger cars increased by 1.6%.

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 23.8% in May 1989 from 22.9% a year earlier. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of overseas manufacturers from "other countries" as their market share declined to 5.6% from 7.2% in May 1988
- Six provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in May 1989 compared to May 1988. Declines were recorded in Prince Edward Island (-21.4%), Quebec (-6.9%), Newfoundland (-5.4%) and Nova Scotia (-0.9%).
- For the first five months of 1989, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 2.3% from the same period last year to 669,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down by 2.5% to 313,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 4.4% to 137,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 219,000 units during this period, down 0.8% from a year earlier.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The May 1989 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

Note to Users:

The **short-term trend** provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in new motor vehicle sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it may change direction as succeeding months are added.

North American vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

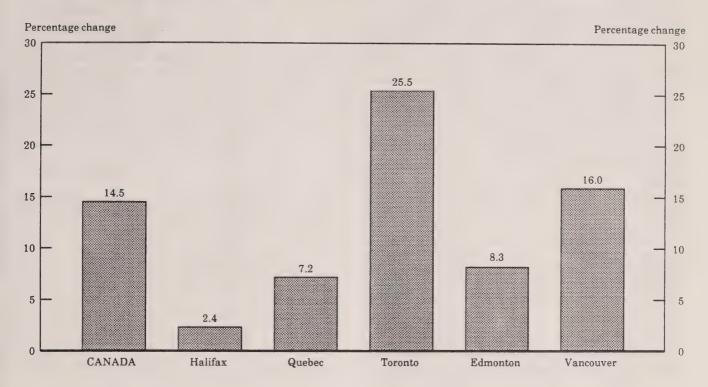
Imported vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

The Daily, July 10, 1989

	February 1989 ^r	March 1989 ^r	April 1989 ^r	May 1989
	Units	Units	Units % Change	Units % Change
	% Change	% Change	Adjusted Data	// Onange
	104.010	·	134,349	131,993
Total New Motor Vehicles	124,612 + 1.7	123,275 -1.1	+9.0	-1.8
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	54,735	54,432	62,210	60,799
	-1.3	-0.6	+14.3	-2.3
Overseas	28,304	27,362	28,346	27,242
	+8.3	-3.3	+3.6	-3.9
Total	83,038	81,794	90,555	88,041
	+1.8	-1.5	+ 10.7	-2.8
Commercial Vehicles	41,574	41,481	43,794	43,952
	+1.4	-0.2	+ 5.6	+0.4
	May	May	January-	January-
	1989	1989/88	May 1989	May 1989/88
	Units	% Change	Units	% Change
		Unadju	sted Sales	
Total New Motor Vehicles	173,769	+ 2.0	668,828	-2.3
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	82,956	+1.6	312,718	-2.5
Japan Other Countries	27,931	+4.4	106,760	+2.4
(Including South Korea)	6,633	-20.9	30,628	-22.3
Total	117,520	+ 0.7	450,106	-3.1
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	50,002	+2.7	192,494	-3.5
Overseas	6,247	+26.1	26,228	+25.3
Total	56,249	+4.9	218,722	-0.8

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, May 1989



New Housing Price Index May 1989

- The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 148.8 in May 1989, up 0.3% from April 1989. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 14.5% higher than the year-earlier level. It should be noted that Quebec City, Edmonton, Hamilton and London registered monthly increases which impacted significantly on the Canada total index.
- Between April 1989 and May 1989, the estimated House Only index increased 0.2%, while the estimated Land Only index increased by 0.3%.
- On a yearly basis, Toronto showed the largest price increase of all cities surveyed (25.5%). However, with a monthly increase of less than 0.1%, it appears that this market has slowed down considerably.

• Index levels continued to remain below their 1981 price reference level of 100 in Vancouver and Victoria. Edmonton, with a price increase this month of 1.5%, surpassed its 1981 price reference level of 100 for the first time since 1982.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

The Daily, July 10, 1989

New Housing Price Indexes 1981 = 100

				% Cł	nange
	May 1989			May 1989/ Apr. 1989	May 1989/ May 1988
Canada Total	148.8	148.4	130.0	0.3	14.5
Canada (House only)	147.9	147.6	136.4	0.2	8.4
Canada (Land only)	155.5	155.0	120.3	0.3	29.3
St. John's	120.7	119.8	114.6	0.8	5.3
Halifax	135 8	135.9	132.6	-0.1	2.4
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	141.5	141.5	137.5		2.9
Quebec City	169.3	166.7	157.9	1.6	7.2
Montreal	172 1	170.9	166.5	0.7	3.4
Ottawa-Hull	153.2	152.7	146.8	0.3	4.4
Toronto	212.1	212.0	169.0	0.0	25.5
Hamilton	191.4	188.7	175.3	1.4	9.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	180.2	178.9	166.6	0.7	8.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	193.3	192.3	173.0	0.5	11.7
London	175.1	173.1	159.8	1.2	9.6
Windsor	140.6	140.6	128.6		9.3
Winnipeg	134.7	134.9	135.7	-0.1	-0.7
Regina	120.1	119.3	119.0	0.7	0.9
Saskatoon	112.8	112.8	111.5	**	1.2
Calgary	107.3	106.8	101.7	0.5	5.5
Edmonton	100.7	99.2	93.0	1.5	8.3
Vancouver	92.2	92.6	79.5	-0.4	16.0
Victoria	80.3	80.6	73.4	-0.4	9.4

Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince Note: George.

Provincial Government Finance – Financial Management System (FMS) Basis

Current Estimates 1989-90

Budgetary plans and estimates for the fiscal year 1989-90 indicate that, on an FMS basis, the overall deficit of provincial and territorial governments will increase in 1988-89 compared to the previous year The deficit is estimated to total \$3,654 million in 1989-90, down from the peak of \$11,269.5 million reached in 1986-87.

Newfoundland

The deficit is estimated to total \$5.6 million in 1989-90, a decrease from the \$81.7 million deficit in 1988-89 and the lowest deficit since the 1974-75 fiscal year.

The main sources of revenue growth in 1989-90 are expected to be transfers from the federal government, up \$219 million (16.1%), return on investments, up \$13.5 million (15.4%) and corporation income tax, up \$16.5 million (28.9%).

The main categories of expenditure expected to show significant growth in 1989-90 are: social services, up \$51.4 million (16.2%); health, up \$55.6 million (9.3%), and resource conservation and industrial development, up \$30.1 million (18.2%).

Prince Edward Island

Revenue is expected to rise at a faster rate than expenditures in 1989-90. This will result in a surplus, the first since 1974-75. The expected surplus is \$22.5 million in 1989-90, an improvement from the \$5 million deficit in 1988-89.

Revenue is expected to increase over the revised estimates for 1988-89 by 7.9% to \$687.8 million with all revenue components up. The main sources of growth are expected to be return on investments, up \$75 million (19%) and transfers from the federal government, up \$202 million (6.2%).

Expenditure is expected to increase for 1989-90 by 3.6% to \$665.3 million. This increase is lower than the average increase of 8.2% over the last five years. Increases in 1989-90 will be mainly in spending on debt charges, up \$8.3 million (11.4%) and education, up \$8.8 million (6.4%).

Nova Scotia

The provincial deficit is expected to decline for the fifth consecutive year. The deficit is estimated to total \$242.3 million in 1989-90, down from the peak of \$428.9 million in 1984-85.

Revenue is estimated to grow by \$326.1 million (8.8%) to total \$4,042.8 million in 1989-90. The principal sources of growth in 1989-90 are expected to be general sales tax, up by \$93.7 million (16.0%), return on investments, up \$41.2 million (16.8%) and personal income tax, up \$41.4 million (5.8%).

Expenditure is expected to increase at a slower rate in 1989-90 than it has over the last four years. Expenditure will rise by \$180.9 million (4.4%) to reach a level of \$4,285.1 million. Increases in 1989-90 will be mainly in spending on health, up by \$82.2 million (7.6%) and education, up \$50.1 million (5.6%). The estimated increases in expenditure will be somewhat offset by lower spending on general government services, down \$29.8 million (23.7%) and declining expenditure on resource conservation and industrial development, down \$11.5 million (4.5%).

New Brunswick

The deficit is estimated to total \$106.5 million in 1989-90, down from the peak of \$242.4 million reached in 1983-84.

Revenue will amount to \$3,612.4 in 1989-90, up \$174.9 million (5.1%) from 1988-89. Revenue growth leaders are: general sales tax, up \$39.4 million (7.2%), and corporation income tax, up \$22.4 million (20.9%).

Expenditure will reach \$3,718.9 million in 1989-90, up \$192 million (5.4%) from 1988-89. The main categories of expenditure expected to show significant growth are health, up \$68 million (8.1%) and resource conservation and industrial development, up \$34.1 million (21.0%).

Quebec

The province is expected to have a higher deficit in 1989-90. The deficit is estimated to total \$954.7 million, an increase from the \$565.7 million revised deficit in 1988-89.

The main sources of revenue growth in 1989-90 are expected to be transfers from the federal government, up \$503.4 million (7.7%), return on investments, up \$282.1 million (8.6%) and health insurance premiums, up \$270 million (12.9%).

(continued on next page)

The main categories of expenditure expected to show significant growth are social services, up \$707.3 million (8.1%) and protection of persons and property, up \$208.4 million (22.6%).

Ontario

The province is anticipating a significant decrease in the deficit. The deficit is estimated to total \$94.5 million in 1989-90, a decrease from the \$456.1 million deficit in 1988-89 and the lowest level in 15 years.

Revenue is expected to increase over 1988-89 by 8.7% to \$45,166.1 million. The principal sources of revenue growth for 1989-90 are personal income tax, up \$1,033 million (8.6%), general sales tax, up \$903 million (11.6%) and corporation tax, up \$506 million (14.9%). Revenue generated by alcoholic beverages and tobacco taxes is expected to decline by \$104 million (13.9%).

The main categories of expenditure expected to show substantial growth are social services, up \$1,274.9 million (19.7%) and health, up \$1,185.3 million (9.0%). A decrease of \$823.1 million for 1989-90 in general purpose transfers to local governments is due to an acceleration in 1988-89 of the payments in unconditional grants made to municipalities.

Manitoba

In the fiscal year 1989-90 revenue is expected to grow at a slightly faster rate than expenditures. This will result in a surplus, the first since the 1974-75 fiscal year. The expected surplus is \$43.2 million in 1989-90, an improvement from the \$19.1 million revised deficit in 1988-89.

The principal source of growth in 1989-90 are expected to be transfers from the federal government, up \$222.4 million (15.4%) and return on investments, up \$139.4 million (19.5%). Increases in natural resource revenue of \$66.2 million (40.4%) will be partly offset by a decrease in corporation income tax of \$39.7 million (18.1%). Revenues from personal income tax are expected to decline by \$5.4 million (0.5%) in 1989-90.

Significant expenditure increases are expected to occur in debt charges, up \$130.9 million (11.5%), and social services, up \$66.8 million (8.3%). General purpose transfers to local governments are expected to decline by \$17.5 million (14.5%).

Saskatchewan

A significant decrease in the deficit is expected this year. The deficit is estimated to total \$173.3 million in 1989-90, a sharp drop from the \$625.7 million deficit in 1988-89 and the lowest deficit since 1981-82 fiscal year.

Revenue will amount to \$5,039.7 in 1989-90, up \$276.0 million (5.8%) from 1988-89. Revenue growth leaders are: liquor board profits, up \$62.5 million (41.0%), general purpose transfers from the federal government, up \$61.5 million (15.3%), and motive fuel tax, up \$56.1 million (37.9%). Revenue increases will be partly offset by a decline in natural resource revenues of \$39.0 million (9.6%).

Expenditure will reach \$5,213.0 million in 1989-90, a decrease of \$176.4 compared to the \$5,389.4 million in 1988-89. Most of the decline in expenditure for 1989-90 is due to the decrease in expenditure on resource conservation and industrial development of \$391.7 million (49.6%). The decline can be attributed to unusually high payments to compensate farmers for losses due to the severe drought in 1988. Expected increases in expenditure on health, up \$104.1 million (8.4%) and education, up \$45.7 million (6.5%) will be offset by decreased spending on debt charges, down \$39.1 million and social services, down \$15.8 million (3.2%).

Alberta

The deficit is expected to increase for the third consecutive year. The deficit is estimated to total \$2,204.1 million in 1989-90, \$198.6 million higher than the 1988-89 revised deficit. Revenue is estimated to grow by \$941.2 million (7.6%) to total \$13,363.8 million in 1989-90. The principal sources of growth in 1989-90 are expected to be personal income tax, up \$305 million (15.0%) and corporation tax, up \$104.9 million (16.3%). Revenue increases were offset to some extent by decreases in return on investments, down \$29.1 million (1.1%), and in motive fuel taxes, down \$20 million (6.5%).

Expenditure is expected to rise by \$1,139.8 million (7.9%) to reach a level of \$15,567.9 million. Increases in 1989-90 will be mainly in spending on debt charges, up \$404.7 million (39.6%), social services, up \$321 million (19.0%) and health, up by \$250 million (7.4%). The estimated increases in

expenditure will be somewhat offset by lower spending on resource conservation and industrial development, down \$99.8 million (3.9%), environment, down \$54.2 million (25.2%) and transfers to local governments, down \$31.1 million (12.1%).

British Columbia

A surplus is expected for the second consecutive year. The expected surplus is \$65.1 million in 1989-90, a decrease from the revised estimate of a \$604.6 million surplus in 1988-89

Revenue is expected to increase over 1988-89 by 9.2% to \$14,723.5 million. Revenue growth leaders are: return on investments, up \$339.5 million (25.9%); personal income tax, up \$225 million (7.5%) and general sales tax, up \$142 million (17.5%).

The main categories of expenditure expected to show substantial growth are: health, up \$383 million (9.7%); transportation and communication, up \$358.6 million (64.4%) and education, up \$297.3 million (13.0%). Recreation and culture, down \$13.6 million, (10.5%) is the only category to show a decline.

Yukon

In the fiscal year 1989-90, revenue is expected to rise at a faster rate than expenditures. The expected deficit of \$2.6 million is an improvement from the \$10.3 million deficit in 1988-89.

Revenue is expected to increase over the revised estimates for 1988-89 by 6.3% to \$325.1 million. The principal source of growth in 1989-90 will be transfers from the federal government, up \$9.9 million (3.8%).

Expenditures are expected to increase by 4.8% to reach \$327.7 million. Increased expenditures on regional planning, up \$12.7 million (95.5%) will be offset by lower spending on transportation and communication, down \$7.7 million (10.0%) and on elementary and secondary schools, down \$4.1 million (7.7%).

Northwest Territories

A deficit of \$1.2 million is estimated for 1989-90. This represents a significant improvement from the \$12.6 million deficit in 1988-89.

Note to Users:

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because they each reflect the policies and structures of the applicable government. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed, inter-governmentally comparable data as well as consistent national aggregates.

Hence, FMS data will not accord precisely with figures released from governments' Public Accounts and Budgets.

Revenue is expected to grow by \$80.6 million (8.8%) to total \$1,000.6 million in 1989-90. The principal source of growth in 1989-90 will be transfers from the federal government, up \$60.8

million (8.1%).

Expenditure is expected to increase by \$69.2 million (7.4%) to total \$1,001.8 million. Increases are for expenditures on education, up \$16.1 million (11.4%) and regional planning, up \$12.8 million (34.7%). A new expenditure of \$5.6 million on debt charges will be offset by lower spending on social services, down \$5.2 million (6.3%).

(see table on next page)

Provincial and territorial estimates are prepared by Public Institutions Division. Data sources include: budget speeches, estimates, revenue and expenditure estimates of the special funds, and information obtained from certain provincial and territorial government ministries.

Estimated data for 1989-90 fiscal year, along with revised estimates for 1988-89 and 1987-88 are available on CANSIM: matrices 2751-2763.

For further information on this release, contact R.J. Sauve (613-951-8561) or G. Huneault (613-951-1820), Public Institutions Division.

The Daily, July 10, 1989

Provincial Government Revenue and Expenditure Estimates 1989-90

Provinces	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (Deficit)
		(\$Millions)	
Newfoundland	3,274.6	3,280.2	(5.6)
Prince Edward Island	687.8	665.3	22.5
Nova Scotia	4,042.8	4,285.1	(242.3)
New Brunswick	3,612.4	3,718.9	(106.5)
Quebec	38,601.4	39,556.1	(954.7)
Ontario	45,166.1	45,260.6	(94.5)
Manitoba	6,029.0	5,985.8	43.2
Saskatchewan	5,039.7	5,213.0	(173.3)
Alberta	13,363.8	15,567.9	(2,204.1)
British Columbia	14,723.5	14,658.4	65.1
Yukon	325.1	327.7	(2.6)
Northwest Territories	1,000.6	1,001.8	(1.2)
Total	135,866.8	139,520.8	(3,654.0)

Data Availability Announcements

Sugar Sales

June 1989

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 97 898 892 kilograms for all types of sugar in June 1989, comprising 94 694 206 kilograms in domestic sales and 3 204 686 kilograms in export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 491 481 892 kilograms. 460 272 206 kilograms in domestic sales and 31 209 686 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 92 384 000 kilograms in June 1988, of which 90 854 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 1 530 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 470 426 000 kilograms: 448 112 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 22 314 000 kilograms in export sales.

The June 1989 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

May 1989

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,202,807 pairs of footwear in May 1989, an increase of 4.4% from the 3,067,132^r pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to May 1989 totalled 14 045 735^r pairs of footwear, down 5.1% from 14 808 206^r pairs produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The May 1989 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products May 1989

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for May 1989 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 67 085 tonnes in May 1989, an increase of 2.7% from the 65 317 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The May 1989 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

May 1989

Steel ingot production for May 1989 totalled 1372 967 tonnes, an increase of 4.6% from 1313 076r tonnes the previous year. Year-to-date production reached 6749 663 tonnes, up 6.6% from 6332 903r tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The May 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001,\$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing

May 1989

Steel pipe and tubing production for May 1989 totalled 149,031 tonnes, a decrease of 6.4% from the 159,153 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 696 385 tonnes, down 11.2% from the 784,516 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The May 1989 issue of Steel Pipe and Tubing (41-011 \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

May 1989

Rolled steel shipments for May 1989 totalled 1,232,877 tonnes, an increase of 8.1% from the preceding month's total of 1140961 tonnes and an increase of 5.4% from the year-earlier level of 1,170,113 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 5,748,613 tonnes, an increase of 0.1% compared to 5,742,476r

tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The May 1989 issue of Primary Iron and Steel (41-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release. contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

May 1989

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 128,583 automotive replacement batteries in May 1989, an increase of 9.0% from 117,934 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 798,483 automotive replacement batteries from January to May 1989, up 2.7% from 777,132 for the same period in

1988.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The May 1989 issue of Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries (43-005, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns March 1989

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1.34 billion for March 1989, an increase of 6.9% over the \$1.25 billion reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The March 1989 issue of Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns (63-011, \$5.80/\$58) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For detailed information on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506).

Publications Released

Fruit and Vegetable Production, May 1989. Catalogue number 22-003

(Canada: \$17.20/\$69; Other Countries: \$20.70/\$83).

Metal Mines, 1987.

Catalogue number 26-223

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products). May 1989. Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances,

May 1989.

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Gypsum Products, May 1989. Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, May 1989.

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).

Railway Carloadings, May 1989.

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

/Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), April 1989.

Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

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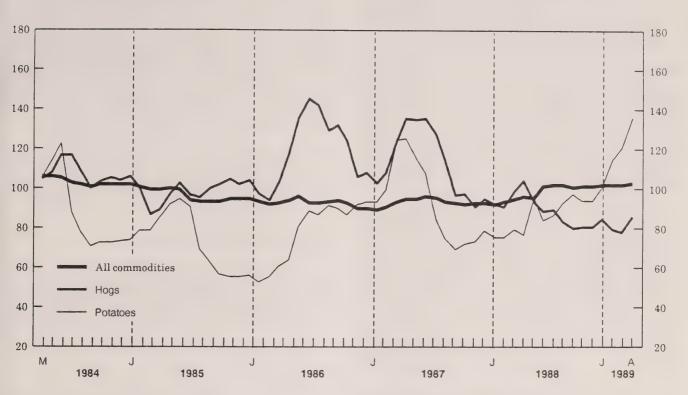
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Wednesday, July 12, 1989	For release at 10:00 a.m
Major Release	
Farm Product Price Index, May 1989 • Farm prices increased 1.2% from April.	2
Data Availability Announcements	
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, May 1	989 4
Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, May 1989	4
Oils and Fats, May 1989	5
Preliminary Electric Lamps, June 1989	EWED
Publications Released	£11 6

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Oils and Fats, May 1989	5
Preliminary Electric Lamps, June 1989	5
Publications Released	6

Major Release

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

May 1989

The Farm Product Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 102.6 in May, an increase of 1.2% from the revised April level of 101.4 and 9.1% above the May 1988 level of 94.0. Both the livestock and crops indexes registered increases in May.

The percentage changes in the index between April and May 1989 by province were as follows:

•	Newtounglang	+1.4%
•	Prince Edward Island	+6.9%
•	Nova Scotia	+0.9%
•	New Brunswick	+1.3%
•	Quebec	+2.8%
•	Ontario	+1.9%
•	Manitoba	-0.3%
•	Saskatchewan	no change
•	Alberta	+0.3%
•	British Columbia	+0.7%
•	Canada	+1.2%

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 1.5% in May to a level of 111.7, largely as a result of sharply higher hog prices. Prices for cattle and poultry also increased while those for eggs and dairy recorded declines. Despite fluctuations in the prices of its component parts over the last year, the livestock index was only slightly lower than the year-earlier level of 112.0.

• The hog index stood at 85.6 in May, a 9.9% increase from the April level of 77.9. This represented the fourth consecutive year that the index has risen strongly in May. Associated with the price increase was the release of Statistics Canada's Livestock Report, which indicated that the number of hogs on farms at April 1, 1989 was 1.6% lower than the April 1, 1988 number. Despite the increase in May, the hog index remained 12.8% below the year-earlier level of 98.2.

• The cattle index increased for the fourth consecutive month in May and, at 113.3, stood 3.3% higher than the January 1989 level. Associated with the price increase was reduced slaughter in the United States. Slaughter for the first five months of 1989 was down 3.7% in the U.S. compared to the year-earlier period.

Crops

The crops index increased 0.8% in May to a level of 92.7, mainly due to high potato prices. Cereal prices also increased while oilseed prices fell. The index remained 24.8% above the year-earlier level of 74.3. Cereal and oilseed prices rose substantially in the summer of 1988 as drought in North America reduced global grain surpluses.

• The potatoes index stood at 136.0 in May, up 13.2% from the April level of 120.1. The index has risen for five consecutive months and was 45.5% above the December 1988 level of 93.5. Lower supplies of table potatoes resulting from the reduced harvest in 1988 have helped to push prices up to record levels.

User Note

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1988 are final prices. Beginning in August 1988, initial prices are used and, therefore, they exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for crops, livestock and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

 The cereals index increased 0.4% to a level of 82.9. The prices received by producers for deliveries to the Canadian Wheat Board were up, reflecting the higher grades of cereals marketed in May.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176

Order the May issue of "Farm Product Price Index" (62-003, \$6.80/\$68), scheduled for release July 28, 1989. Contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

May 1989

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,132 million in May 1989, up 11.4% over the May 1988 level of \$1,016 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first five months of 1989 totalled \$4,593 million, an increase of 4.5% from the corresponding period in 1988.
- Department store sales during May 1989 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from May 1988 in parentheses):

Provinces

- Newfoundland, \$12.6 million (+7.0%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$7.0 million (+6.7%);
- Nova Scotia, \$36.0 million (+9.3%);
- New Brunswick, \$24.9 million (+12.5%);
- Quebec, \$234.4 million (+11.8%);
- Ontario, \$470.5 million (+14.3%);
- Manitoba, \$48.8 million (+6.6%):
- Saskatchewan, \$31.3 million (+2.4%);
- Alberta, \$119.6 million (+6.5%);
- British Columbia, \$146.6 million (+10.5%).

Metropolitan Areas

- Calgary, \$46.3 million (+5.3%);
- Edmonton, \$52.5 million (+7.1%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$19.8 million (+8.4%);
- Hamilton, \$34.2 million (+17.9%);
- Montreal, \$128.0 million (+8.0%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$54.1 million (+10.8%);
- Quebec City, \$33.5 million (+9.7%);
- Toronto, \$183.6 million (+10.8%);
- Vancouver, \$84.1 million (+8.5%);
- Winnipeg, \$44.3 million (+6.4%).

For further information, order the May 1989 issue of Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area (catalogue number 63-004, \$2/\$20), available the first week of August 1989, or contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

May 1989

Canadian firms produced 169 470 cubic metres of waferboard in May 1989, an increase of 18.2% from the 143 366 cubic metres produced in May 1988. Particleboard production reached 110 898 cubic metres, up 3.0% from 107 702r cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for May 1989 was 11 538 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (124,198 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 244.5% from the 3 349 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (36.051 thousand square feet. basis 1/8-inch) of hardboard produced in May 1988.

Production of waferboard during the first five months of 1989 totalled 839 262 cubic metres, up 15.0% from the 729 555 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 509 210^r cubic metres, down 5.2% from the 537 305r cubic metres in January to May 1988. Year-to-date production of hardboard reached 49 419r thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (531,947r thousand square feet, basis 1/8 inch), up 181.7% from the 17 545 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (188,858 thousand square feet, basis 1/8 inch) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The May 1989 issue of Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard (36-003, \$4.70/\$47), will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

May 1989

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in May 1989 totalled 51 692 tonnes, an increase of 6.6% from the 48 480 tonnes produced in April 1989. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 245 334 tonnes, a decrease of 1.4% from the corresponding 1988 figure of 248 849 tonnes. Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 307 tonnes in May 1989, up from the 9 758 tonnes sold the previous month. The sales-to-date were 48 395 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 46 855 tonnes in 1988. Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 6 000 tonnes in May 1989 from 5 065r tonnes in April 1989. The cumulative sales to date in 1989 were 32 545 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 30 566 tonnes in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The May 1989 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Preliminary Electric Lamps

June 1989

Preliminary data for Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes) for June 1989 are now available. The publication *Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes)* (43-009,\$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523) Industry Division.

Publications Released

Grain Trade of Canada, 1987-1988. Catalogue number 22-201

(Canada: \$37; Other Countries: \$44).

Quarries and Sand Pits, 1987. Catalogue number 26-225

(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada - Part 1, 1988.
Catalogue number 32-229
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Arun S. Maini (613-951-0434)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 13, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

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Publications Released

4



Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots) Week Ending July 8, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 8, 1989 totalled 306 731 tonnes, an increase of 9.0% over the preceding week's total of 281 421 tonnes and up 15.4% over the year-earlier level of 265 731 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 8 321 597 tonnes, an increase of 4.8% over 7 943 490 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Dairy Review

May 1989

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 9 147 tonnes in May, an 11.0% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 11 004 tonnes, an increase of 5.3% over May 1988.

An estimated 642 569 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in April 1989, a decrease of 1.5% from April 1988. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first four months of 1989 to 2 457 745 kilolitres, a decrease of 0.4% from the January-April 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The May 1989 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11.60/\$116) is scheduled for release on August 3. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Production of Eggs May 1989

Canadian egg production decreased by 1.4% to 39.8 million dozen in May 1989. The average number of layers decreased by 2.7% from May 1988 to 1989, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,172 from 2,143.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145-1146 and 5689-5691.

To Order Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry (\$115/year), a Statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Soft Drinks

June 1989

Data on soft drinks for June 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2.60/\$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Retail Chain and Department Stores 1987

Highlights

- Retail chain organizations in Canada reported annual sales totalling \$49.1 billion in 1987, up 8.3% over the 1986 level of \$45.4 billion.
- The number of chain organizations in Canada increased by 41 to 1,308 in 1987. The maximum number of chain outlets operating during the year rose by 2,599 to 36,202 stores.
- All provinces recorded increases in chain stores sales, ranging from 10.9% in Newfoundland, to 4.2% in Alberta.
- Canadian department store organizations reported sales of \$13.0 billion in 1987. The number of department store organizations decreased to 15 in 1987 from 16 in 1986. The number of department store outlets increased to 842 in 1987, from 807 in the previous year.

Detailed information for 1987, including sales for selected localities and kinds of business, floor area data, and certain financial statistics are now available.

The 1987 issue of *Retail Chain and Department Stores* (63-210, \$32) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-9236) or Michelle Rivet (613-951-3557), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division

Publications Released

Leather and Allied Products Industries, 1986. Catalogue number 33-251

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

Coal and Coke Statistics, April 1989. Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Electric Power Statistics, April 1989. Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Consumer Price Index, June 1989. Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107). Available Friday, July 14, 1989 at 7 a.m.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), May 1989. Catalogue number 65-001P

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70). Available Friday, July 14, 1989 at 7 a.m.

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 14, 1989



For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index, June 1989

2

• In June, the CPI year-to-year increase was 5.4%, up from the 5.0% rise reported in May

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, May 1989

10

• Following a 6.2% increase in exports in May, Canada's surplus in international merchandise trade rebounded from the level recorded in April to total \$394 million.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, May 1989

12

• Overnight visits by residents of countries other than the United States continued to grow, but at a slower rate than in 1988.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, May 1989

15

• With an increase of 0.2% in May, the 12-month change is now 1.2%.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, May 1989

16

• With an increase of 0.1% in May, the 12-month change is now 3.1%.

Provincial Government Finance - Financial Management System (FMS) Basis, Current Estimates 1989-90

Alberta Deficit Estimate Revised

A review of figures published in the Statistics Canada Daily on Monday, July 10, 1989 shows that the estimated 1989-90 provincial deficit for Alberta has been revised downward, from \$2.2 billion to \$1.7 billion.

As a result, a full review of the estimates is being made. A revised report will be published in the *Daily* as quickly as possible.

For further information, contact R. Sauve (613-951-8561), Public Institutions Divisions.

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

June 1989

National Highlights

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.5% between May and June reach to a level of 151.3 (1981=100), a smaller rate of increase than the 1.0% increase between April and May. Five of the seven major component indexes posted increases in the latest month ranging from 0.1% (recreation, reading and education) to 1.5% (transportation). The latter contributed over half the upward pressure. At the same time, the indexes for clothing and for health and personal care fell. Federal and provincial tax increases were a major factor in the latest month's rise.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.6%, down slightly from the increase of 0.7%

reported for May.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between June 1988 and June 1989, was 5.4%, up from the 5.0% reported in May. The latest advance was the highest 12-month rate since the 5.5% increase posted in February 1984. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (March to June) was 6.9%, up from the 6.4% reported for the three-month period ending May.

Food

The Food index increased by 0.7% in June following a rise of 0.6% in May. The latest advance was comprised of increases of 0.9% in the index for food purchased from stores and 0.1% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

The index for food purchased from stores rose, mainly due to seasonal price increases for fresh vegetables as well as higher prices for chicken, beef,

pork and selected bakery products.

The Fresh Vegetables index rose by 5.8% as reductions in domestic supplies of most of the storage-type vegetables resulted in sharp seasonal price hikes, which were dampened somewhat by a 29.3% fall in tomato prices. Beef and pork prices rose in response to higher seasonal demand. Reduced supplies were also a factor in the case of pork. Chicken prices rose as demand continued to outstrip

supply. The Fresh Fruit index also increased somewhat as citrus fruit prices, which were up substantially, were mostly counterbalanced by a drop in banana prices. Soft drink prices fell slightly.

Over the 12-month period, June 1988 to June 1989, the Food index rose by 4.0%, down slightly from the 4.2% reported for each of the two previous months. The latest change was comprised of increases in the indexes for food purchased from stores (3.7%) and food purchased from restaurants (5.2%).

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose 0.5% in June, down sharply from the 1.1% increase observed in May. Advances of 1.5% in the Transportation index and 0.4% in the Housing index accounted for an overwhelmingly large proportion of the change. A decline of 0.5% in the Clothing index exerted a small dampening effect, while the impact from each of the remaining three major component indexes was negligible.

Transportation:

The bulk of the 1.5% rise in the Transportation index resulted from an increase of 1.4% in the private transportation component, while the lesser-weighted public transportation component rose by 2.8%. A large part of the rise in the former was attributable to higher prices for automobiles, due to the recent hike in the Federal Sales Tax (from 12% to 13.5%). Price increases were also noted for gasoline (primarily due to the same Federal Sales Tax rise and to provincial tax increases in Ontario, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island) and tires (tax rise in Ontario). Widespread advances in parking rates were also observed, while higher automobile insurance premiums were reported in Ontario and Quebec. In the public transportation component, most of the increase was due to higher fares for air and rail travel, the latter being mostly of a seasonal nature. Moderate increases were also observed in some cities for taxi fares and intercity bus fares.

Housing:

A considerable proportion of the 0.4% rise in the Housing index resulted from a 0.6% increase in the Owned Accommodation index. The latter was influenced heavily by increases in mortgage interest costs and, to a lesser extent, by higher prices for new homes. A 0.4% rise in the Rented Accommodation index also exerted a noticeable impact. Other price increases were observed for furniture, horticultural products and traveller accommodation. In addition, long-distance telephone charges rose as a result of the federal tax increase on this service. A minor offsetting influence resulted from lower prices for household textiles and pet food.

Clothing:

The Clothing index fell by 0.5%, as widespread promotional pricing was reported for several categories of women's wear (-0.9%) and men's wear (-0.3%).

Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages; Recreation, Reading and Education; and Health and Personal Care:

Changes in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index (0.4%), in the Recreation, Reading and Education index (0.1%), and in the Health and Personal Care index (-0.1%) each contributed marginally to the latest rise in the All-items excluding Food index. The first index rose largely in response to the lagged effects of the April 28 rise in federal taxes, and to higher provincial taxes on tobacco products in Newfoundland and Alberta. The increase in the second index was due largely to a rise in the cost of cinema tickets and increased federal taxes on cablevision services. The fall in the third index resulted from a decline in the prices for personal care supplies.

Over the 12-month period, June 1988 to June 1989, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 5.7%, up from the 5.2% rise reported for May.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change June 1989 from	
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	May 1989	June 1988
All-items	151.3	150.5	143.6	0.5	5.4
Food	141.7	140.7	136.2	0.7	4.0
All-items excluding food	154.0	153.3	145.7	0.5	5.7
Housing	151.7	151.1	143.5	0.4	5.7
Clothing	134.9	135.6	130.6	-0.5	3.3
Transportation	150.8	148.6	142.1	1.5	6.1
Health and personal care	151.0	151.1	145.2	-0.1	4.0
Recreation, reading and					
education	151.3	151.1	144.9	0.1	4.4
Tobacco products and					
alcoholic beverages	219.7	218.9	199.4	0.4	10.2
Purchasing power of the					
consumer dollar expressed in					
cents, compared to 1981	66.1	66.4	69.6		
All-items Consumer Price					
Index converted to 1971 = 100	358.4				

Goods and Services

The increase in the Goods index slowed to 0.4% in June, following an advance of 1.5% in May. In contrast, the Services index increased at a faster pace in the latest month, 0.6% versus 0.4% the month before. Over the 12-month period, June 1988 to June 1989, the Goods index advanced by 4.6% (4.5% in May), while the Services index climbed by 6.1% (5.5% in May).

City Highlights

Between May and June, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published varied from a fall of 0.1% in Winnipeg, to a rise of 0.8% in Calgary. The fall in Winnipeg was influenced to a large extent by noticeable declines in its Clothing and Transportation indexes. The result for Calgary was explained by higher than national increases in its Food, Housing, and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages indexes.

From June 1988 to June 1989, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from a low of 4.1% in St.John's, Charlottetown-Summerside and Calgary, to a high of 6.4% in Toronto.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The 0.6% rise in the All-items index reflected higher prices for automobiles and gasoline, increased costs of cigarettes (provincial tax increase) and liquor purchased from stores, and higher charges for owned and rented accommodation. Household operating expenses and furniture prices advanced as well. Higher prices for fresh produce and for cereal and bakery products also exerted a notable upward impact. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing, household textiles, household equipment and personal care supplies. Between June 1988 and June 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Higher transportation costs were among the main contributing factors, particularly higher prices for automobiles, gasoline, vehicle rentals and air fares. Higher food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables, pork and

fish, also exerted a considerable upward influence. Prices for alcoholic beverages and personal care supplies advanced as well. The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher household operating expenses were offset by declines in electricity charges and furniture prices. The Clothing index fell, exerting a notable dampening effect. Since June 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

Halifax

Advances in the Food and Transportation indexes explained most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Within transportation, price increases were noted for automobiles, as well as for gasoline, vehicle rentals and air and rail travel. The rise in the Food index mainly reflected higher prices for fresh produce, beef, pork and cereal products. Prices for cigarettes also advanced. The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as higher charges for rented and owned accommodation and increased household operating expenses were offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. The Clothing index declined overall, as lower prices for women's wear more than offset higher prices for men's wear. Since June 1988, the All-items index has risen 5.5%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose 0.6%. Higher food prices (particularly for fresh produce, beef, pork and dairy products) accounted for a large portion of the increase. Also contributing a notable upward impact were higher prices for automobiles, gasoline and air travel. Advances in both rented and owned accommodation charges and higher household operating expenses also had a considerable upward influence. Higher prices for personal care supplies were noted as well, while prices for women's wear declined. Between June 1988 and June 1989, the Allitems index has risen 5.7%.

Quebec

The 0.3% rise in the All-items index was largely due to higher transportation costs and increased housing charges. Within transportation, advances were

observed in the costs of automobiles, gasoline, vehicle insurance and air travel. The increase in the Housing index was mainly due to higher owned accommodation charges and increased furniture prices (offset somewhat by lower prices for household textiles and equipment). Higher prices for men's wear were also noted. Partially offsetting these advances were lower overall food prices, most notably for beef, sugar, soft drinks and fresh fruit. Other notable declines were observed in the costs of personal care supplies and recreational equipment. From June 1988 to June 1989, the All-items index rose 4.5%.

Montreal

Advances in the food, housing and transportation components accounted for most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Within food, higher prices were noted for beef, chicken, pork, fresh vegetables, bakery products and restaurant meals. The rise in the Transportation index was largely due to higher prices for automobiles, as well as increased costs of gasoline, insurance and air travel The Housing index advanced, reflecting higher charges for owned and rented accommodation, increased household operating expenses and higher prices for furniture. Since June 1988, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

Ottawa

Higher transportation costs (most notably for vehicle insurance premiums, gasoline, automobiles, parking and air fares) combined with advances in furniture prices and increased rented and owned accommodation charges explained most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. The Food index was up, mainly as a result of higher prices for fresh produce. The cost of personal care supplies also rose, while clothing prices declined. Since June 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.6%. Among the main contributors were higher transportation charges, most notably for vehicle insurance premiums, automobiles, parking and air fares. Also exerting a notable upword impact were higher food prices (particularly fresh vegetables, soft drinks, poultry and bakery products) and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Clothing prices declined. Between June 1988 and June 1989, the Allitems index advanced 6.4%.

Thunder Bay

Higher transportation costs (most notably for automobiles, gasoline and vehicle insurance premiums) accounted for a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Food prices were up overall, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, pork, beef and bakery products. The Housing index advanced slightly, as higher prices for furniture, increased household operating expenses and higher charges for rented accommodation were almost completely offset by declines in household textile prices and lower owned accommodation charges. Clothing prices declined, exerting a notable downward effect. Since June 1988, the All-items index has risen 5.6%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index fell slightly (-0.1%). Much of the downward impact originated from declines in clothing and gasoline prices (the latter reflecting a "price war"). The fall in gasoline prices more than offset higher prices for automobiles, and increased air and rail fares. Declines were also noted in the costs of personal care supplies, household textiles and appliances. Largely offsetting these declines were advances in rented and owned accommodation charges, higher household operating expenses and increased prices for furniture. Food prices were up overall, particularly beef, poultry, fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, eggs, sugar and pork. From June 1988 to June 1989, the All-items index rose 4.5%.

Regina

The All-items index rose 0.3%, as higher transportation costs and increased housing charges were observed. Within transportation, advances were noted in the prices of gasoline and automobiles. as well as in inter-city transportation fares. The housing component reflected higher prices for furniture and increased charges for owned and rented accommodation. Higher food prices were noted, particularly for beef, pork, fresh produce, sugar and restaurant meals. Price increases were also observed for home- entertainment equipment and cigarettes. Partially offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices (particularly for women's wear) and decreased charges for personal care supplies. Since June 1988, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

Saskatoon

Advances in the transportation, housing and food components explained most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Transportation index was mainly due to higher prices for gasoline and automobiles, while the Housing index advanced largely as a result of higher furniture prices and increased charges for owned and rented accommodation. The Food index was up, primarily due to higher prices for beef, fresh produce, soft drinks, sugar and pork. Prices for personal care supplies were also up. The Clothing index fell, reflecting lower prices for women's wear. Between June 1988 and June 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

Edmonton

The All-items index rose 0.6%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for automobiles and gasoline, increased charges for parking and higher air and rail fares. Cigarette prices were up (increased provincial taxes), as were charges for rented and owned accommodation. Household furnishing costs also advanced. The Food index was up overall, as higher prices for poultry, beef, fresh fruit, sugar and soft drinks more than offset lower prices for dairy products and fresh vegetables. Price declines for women's wear had a notable dampening effect. Between June 1988 and June 1989, the Allitems index rose 4.9%.

Calgary

Higher prices for food and cigarettes (the latter reflecting increased provincial taxes) combined with increased housing charges and higher transportation costs accounted for most of the 0.8% rise in the Allitems index. Within transportation, price increases were observed for automobiles, gasoline, parking, and air and rail fares. The housing component advanced, reflecting increased costs for household furnishings and equipment, as well as higher charges for both rented and owned accommodation. The rise in the Food index was largely due to higher prices for beef, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce and restaurant meals. The Clothing index declined, due to lower prices for women's and girls' wear. From June 1988 to June 1989, the All-items index advanced 4.1%.

Vancouver

Advances in the transportation, housing and food components explained most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Within transportation, higher prices were observed for automobiles and gasoline, as well as air and rail travel. The housing component advanced as a result of increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, partially offset by a decline in the costs of household furnishings. The rise in the Food index was due largely to higher prices for chicken, prepared meats, eggs, fresh fruit, sugar and restaurant meals. Prices of personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines advanced as well. The Clothing index fell slightly, as lower prices for women's and girls' wear were partially offset by higher prices for men's and boys' wear. Prices for home-entertainment equipment also declined. Since June 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.6%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.2%. A large part of the upward impact originated in the transportation component, as advances were observed in gasoline prices, vehicle rental charges, parking rates and air and rail fares. Recreational charges were up as well, reflecting higher prices for home-entertainment equipment and for movie admissions. Overall food prices advanced, due mostly to higher prices for chicken, fish, prepared meat products, eggs, fresh produce and sugar. The Housing index declined slightly, as lower prices for household furnishings and decreased charges for owned accommodation more than offset a rise in rented accommodation costs. The Clothing index also declined, as lower prices for women's and girls' wear more than offset higher prices for men's and boys' wear. Since June 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The June 1989 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.90/\$89) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities. 1

	All- items	Food	Hous- ing	Cloth- ing	Trans- porta- tion	Health and Per- sonal Care	Recre- ation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's June 1989 index	144.1	128.9	142.0	139.8	144.0	146.9	148.1	206.8
% change from May 1989	0.6	0.7	0.4	-1.5	1.5	-0.6	0.1	2.3
% change from June 1988	4.1	5.1	1.9	3.0	5.9	3.4	4.2	9.3
Charlottetown/Summerside June 1989 index % change from	141.7	132.9	135.5	127.9	137.1	154.2	156.1	226.3
May 1989 % change from	0.5	1.1	0.0	-1.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.8
June 1988	4.1	4.9	2.6	2.5	3.6	3.7	5.0	11.8
Halifax June 1989 index	148.6	137.4	146.2	128.8	146.1	158.7	156.8	231.6
% change from May 1989	0.5	1.4	0.0	-0.5	1.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.5
% change from June 1988	5.5	7.8	3.8	2.9	4.7	4.9	3.9	16.1
Saint John June 1989 index	148.4	139.8	148.6	128.9	144.4	147.1	154.8	235.8
% change from May 1989	0.6	1.7	0.4	-0.5	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.0
% change from June 1988	5.7	9.8	3.6	2.9	6.3	4.3	3.4	13.7
Québec June 1989 index % change from	150.8	143.8	153.8	134.1	146.5	153.0	139.6	213.8
May 1989 % change from	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0
June 1988	4.5	4.7	4.4	2.4	4.2	4.5	4.0	9.1
Montréal June 1989 index % change from	153.0	147.3	155.5	133.0	151.8	150.7	145.8	216.0
May 1989 % change from	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
June 1988	5.2	6.0	5.1	2.9	4.4	4.5	4.0	9.9
Ottawa June 1989 index	151.6	135.9	154.6	136.3	155.0	158.2	150.5	215.4
% change from May 1989	0.6	0.4	0.5	-0.3	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.3
% change from June 1988	4.9	4.5	4.7	2.8	6.0	5.8	3.9	9.2
Toronto June 1989 index	159.1	148.2	164.4	141.0	156.9	155.8	154.8	218.6
% change from May 1989	0.6	1.2	0.4	-1.1	1.9	-0.3	0.3	0.3
% change from June 1988	6.4	4.2	8.1	4.2	6.2	4.6	5.1	9.6

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres -concluded

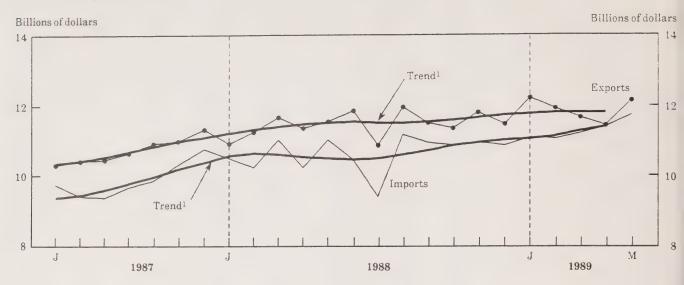
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All- items	Food	Hous- ing	Cloth- ing	Trans- porta- tion	Health and Per- sonal Care	Recre- ation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Thunder Bay June 1989 index	150.2	139.0	147.8	132.7	155.3	152.4	151.5	214.5
% change from May 1989	0.5	0.3	0.1	-1.6	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
% change from June 1988	5.6	4.4	5.9	2.5	6.7	4.8	4.6	10.4
Winnipeg June 1989 index % change from	148.1	133.8	149.3	133.6	144.3	148.5	155.1	233.9
May 1989	-0.1	0.9	0.0	-1.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	0.0
% change from June 1988	4.5	3.8	4.6	3.2	3.9	4.6	3.7	11.0
Regina June 1989 index % change from	147.1	134.0	147.1	129.7	142.4	170.7	151.2	219.0
May 1989 % change from	0.3	0.3	0.3	-1.3	1.6	-0.6	0.2	0.2
June 1988	5.1	5.8	3.7	2.0	8.6	1.9	3.6	12.3
Saskatoon June 1989 index % change from	147.8	133.6	147.5	133.4	142.5	180.6	152.1	205.7
May 1989 % change from	0.5	0.8	0.5	-1.3	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.2
June 1988	4.3	3.7	3.4	2.1	7.3	4.2	3.5	8.9
Edmonton June 1989 index % change from	144.2	141.7	132.2	131.3	149.7	151.3	149.9	239.1
May 1989 % change from	0.6	0.3	0.6	-1.1	1.4	-0.2	0.1	2.2
June 1988	4.9	3.4	3.8	2.2	9.0	4.8	3.5	10.6
Calgary June 1989 index	141.8	133.2	131.7	127.9	147.8	154.4	148.0	233.5
% change from May 1989	0.8	1.2	0.7	-1.0	1.6	-0.1	0.1	1.7
% change from June 1988	4.1	-1.0	4.3	2.7	6.5	3.3	3.5	11.0
Vancouver June 1989 index % change from	143.7	134.6	136.5	133.5	152.4	140.3	156.0	201.0
May 1989	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.1	1.1	0.6	-0.1	0.1
% change from June 1988	4.6	0.0	5.2	3.4	9.3	1.7	3.8	6.0

Merchandise Trade

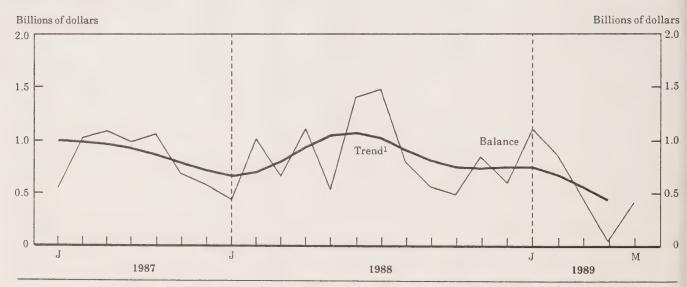
(Seasonally Adjusted)

Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance

(Seasonally Adjusted) Balance of Payments Basis



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

May 1989

According to preliminary statistics on Canada's international merchandise trade, exports rose 6.2% over April to total \$12.1 billion in May, regaining ground lost between February and April. Exports for the first five months of the year totalled \$59.2 billion, an increase of 4.7% over the level recorded for the same period in 1988. The strength of exports in May was attributable to substantially higher exports of industrial goods, particularly ores, metals and alloys.

Imports were up 3.1% over April to total \$11.7 billion, the third consecutive increase. Imports for the first five months of the year totalled \$56.4 billion, a 6.6% increase over the same period the previous year. The strength of machinery and equipment imports is the main driving force behind the recent

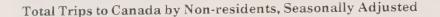
surge in imports.

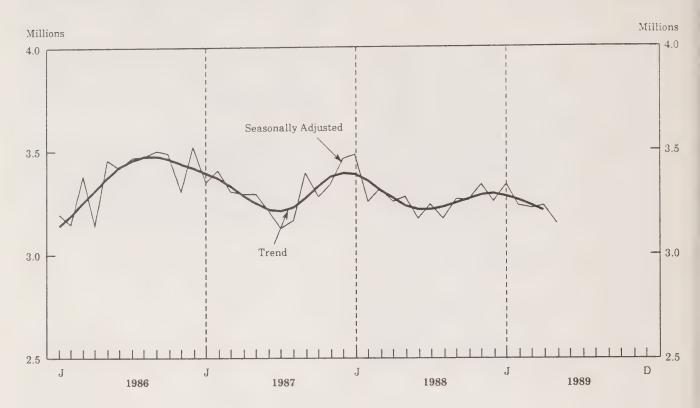
As a consequence of the larger increase in exports over imports, the trade surplus was boosted by \$353 million to reach \$394 million. This month's improvement in the trade balance is primarily attributable to a higher surplus in trade with the United States, which rose from \$606 million in April, to more than \$1.0 billion in May.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (H.S. Based) (65-001P, \$5.80/\$58), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.





Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

May 1989

Highlights

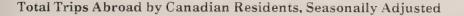
Overnight Travel (Unadjusted)

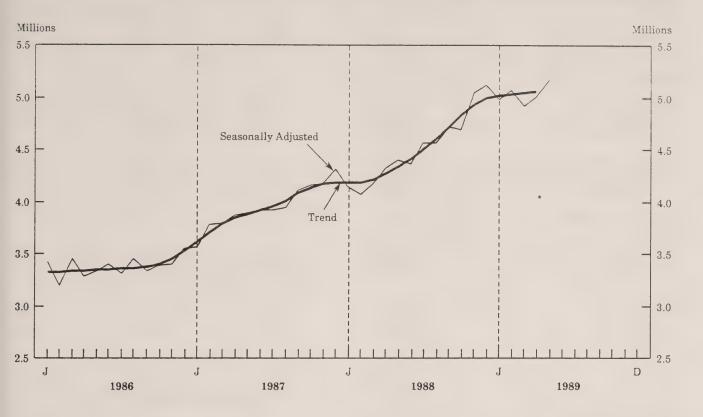
- Preliminary estimates show that the number of non-resident trips of one or more nights to Canada in May was 1.3 million, 1.8% below the level a year earlier. In the first five months of 1989, the figure was down marginally (-1.2%) from the same period in 1988, but remained higher than in 1987.
- Overnight visits to Canada by United States' residents dropped 4.4% below the May 1988 figure to 1.0 million, representing the lowest May level in four years.

- Trips of one or more nights by residents of countries other than the United States increased by 9.3% in May. The number reached in the first five months of 1989 represented a larger figure than for the whole year of 1972.
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents increased in May over the same period in 1988, up 8.4% to the United States and 12.6% to other countries. On a year-to-date basis, these volumes increased at a faster rate for trips to the United States (13.6%) than to other countries (6.5%).

Total Travel (Unadjusted)

 Total trips to Canada by United States' residents decreased by 6.2% from May 1988. A decline of 4.5% was observed for the first five months of the year, marking the lowest level for this period in four years.





- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States showed an increase of 5.6% over May 1988.
- Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents were 16.0% above last May. On a year-to-date basis, this number rose by 17.9% from the comparable period last year.

Total Travel (Seasonally Adjusted)

- Seasonally adjusted numbers indicate that the upward trend in foreign travel to Canada noted during the latter part of 1988 was brought to a stop at the end of 1988. In 1989, the trend shifted downward.
- In the first five months of 1989, the overall trend in the number of international trips by Canadian residents registered a diminishing rate of growth. Travel outside Canada had generally grown throughout 1987 and 1988.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in international travel to and from Canada. The seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts, since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661 - 2696.

The May 1989 issue of *International Travel* (66-001P, \$5.80/\$58) will be available in mid-July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries May 1989

	May 1989 ^p	% Change 1989/88	January-May 1989	% Change 1989/88
		(Una	adjusted)	
Estimated Overnight Trips ¹			·	
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,301,426	-1.8%	3,824,948	-1.2%
United States	1,027,408	-4.4%	3,049,461	-4.2%
Other Countries	274,018	9.3%	775,487	12.8%
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,389,026	9.0%	6,970,664	12.0%
United States	1,172,309	8.4%	5,530,785	13.6%
Other Countries	216,717	12.6%	1,439,879	6.5%
Total Number of Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,236,938	-5.2%	11,417,577	-3.5%
United States	2,930,668	-6.2%	10,555,438	-4.5%
Other Countries	306,270	5.6%	862,139	9.9%
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,217,298	16.0%	23,273,491	17.9%
United States	5,000,581	16.2%	21,833,612	18.8%
Other Countries	216,717	12.6%	1,439,879	6.5%
			1989	
	Mayp	April ^r	March	February
		(Seasona	lly Adjusted ²)	
Total Number of Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,142,400	3,230,700	3,221,200	3,229,500
United States	2,862,700	2,950,000	2,937,300	2,939,000
Other Countries	279,700	280,700	283,800	290,500
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,174,700	5,010,000	4,911,700	5,067,000
United States	4,922,000	4,765,300	4,672,100	4,813,200
Other Countries	252,700	244,700	239,600	253,800

Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S. only.

Totals may not add up due to rounding. Seasonally adjusted overnight trips available at a later date.

Preliminary.

Revised.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

May 1989

Highlights

- The Residential Construction Building Material Price Index (1981 = 100) rose to 142.1 in May, up 0.2% over the revised figure for the previous month, and 1.2% higher than a year ago.
- Between April and May 1989, there were several minor price increases, mainly for gypsum wallboard, lumber, metal roofing and siding and mineral wool, which more than offset some decreases, notably for roof trusses, copper pipe and fittings and concrete bricks and blocks.
- Between May 1988 and 1989, prices for electrical materials rose 7.6%, due primarily to building wires and cables. A 7.1% increase in the price of

mechanical materials was attributable to elevator and escalator equipment and copper pipe and fittings. Architectural materials increased 0.8%, as a result of increases in carpets, polyethylene sheets and plywood. Structural materials decreased 1.6%, mainly due to decreases in prices for lumber and particleboard.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

May 1989 (1981 = 100)

		April 1989		%Change		
	May 1989		May 1988	May 1989/ April 1989	May 1989/ May 1988	
Total materials	142.1	141.8	140.4	0.2	1.2	
Architectural materials	140.7	140.3	139.6	0.3	0.8	
Structural materials	140.8	140.7	143.1	0.1	-1.6	
Mechanical materials	153.6	153.8	143.4	-0.1	7.1	
Electrical materials	141.1	139.9	131.1	0.9	7.6	

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential May 1989

Highlights

(1981 = 100)

- The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981=100) rose to 142.9 in May, up 0.1% over the revised figure for the previous month and 3.1% higher than a year ago.
- Between April and May 1989, there were price increases for incandescent lighting fixtures, metal roofing and siding, laminated and reinforced sheets, gypsum wallboard and sanitaryware, which more than offset several minor decreases, the most significant being concrete bricks and blocks.
- Between May 1988 and 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 7.1%, primarily due to elevator and escalator equipment. Prices for electrical materials increased 5.2%, principally due to building wires and cables. Architectural materials were up 2.4%, mainly as a result of increases for polyethylene sheets, thermal insulation and carpets. Structural materials rose 0.9%, principally due to ready-mix concrete and concrete reinforcing bars.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

				% Change		
	May 1989	April 1989	May 1988	May 1989/ April 1989	May 1989/ May 1988	
Total materials	142.9	142.7	138.6	0.1	3.1	
Architectural materials	143.3	143.0	140.0	0.2	2.4	
Structural materials	138.8	138.9	137.6	-0.1	0.9	
Mechanical materials	153.3	153.1	143.2	0.1	7.1	
Electrical materials	137.2	137.0	130.4	0.1	5.2	

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

April 1989

Highlights

- Preliminary operational data on scheduled services reported by Canadian Level I air carriers for the first four months of 1989 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 4.0%, while international passenger-kilometres increased by 12.8% over the same period of 1988.
- In the first quarter of 1989, total movements at all Transport Canada towered airports increased by 5.5% over the same period in 1988.
- Air passenger origin and destination data indicated that 2,342,470 passengers travelled between Canada and the United States during the third quarter of 1988, up 13.9% over the third quarter of 1987.
- Preliminary third quarter 1988 data showed an increase of 9.4% in the volume of cargo enplaned and deplaned on major scheduled services over the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

This issue also contains a special release on Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics. (See the following Data Availability Announcement.)

The Vol. 21, No. 7 issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin (51-004, \$8.90/\$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics First Quarter 1988

Preliminary estimates on fare type utilization for the first quarter of 1988 are now available.

Data reported by three major Canadian air carriers (Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair) indicate that 61.9% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first quarter of 1988, up from 53.5% for the corresponding period in 1987. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 66.3% of total volume in 1988; the comparable figure for the first quarter 1987 was 59.7%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization - 68.7% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the first quarter of 1988. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

During the first quarter of 1988, the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services paid an average fare of \$140, up 2.1% over the same quarter a year earlier. Passengers who benefitted from discount fares in the first quarter of 1988 paid an average fare of \$106, a decline of 1.3% from 1987.

The Vol. 21, No. 7 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.90/\$89) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Pietro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Industrial Research and Development Expenditures

1989

The results of the latest survey of industrial research and development show that Canadian firms plan to increase research and development spending by only 6% in 1989, down from the 8% growth of the year before.

More details will be published at a later date in the Vol. 13, No. 3 issue of *Science Statistics* (88-001, \$6.50/\$68) and *Industrial Research and Development Statistics*, 1987 (88-202, \$42).

For further information contact Michel Boucher (613-951-7683), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Construction Type Plywood

May 1989

Canadian firms produced 183 669 cubic metres of construction type plywood during May 1989, a decrease of 2.2% from the 187 832 cubic metres produced during May 1988.

January to May 1989 production totalled 899 661 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.9% from the 917 213 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The May 1989 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Export and Import Price Indexes May 1989

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to May 1989 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to May 1989 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The May 1989 issue of Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based) (65-001, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Periods Ending January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8, May 6, and June 3, 1989

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week periods ending January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8, May 6, and June 3, 1989 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

For further information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

Canadian Potato - Seeded Area

1989 Estimates

The preliminary estimate of 1989 Canadian area seeded to potatoes, by province, is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order Canadian Potato Production (\$21/year), a Statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Paul Murray (613-951-0374), Agriculture Division.

Asphalt Roofing Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the asphalt roofing industry (SIC 2721) totalled \$518.0 million, up 3.0% over \$503.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Footwear Statistics, May 1989. Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

/Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,

May 1989.

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

 ✓ Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, Fourth Quarter 1988.
 Catalogue number 57-003
 (Canada: \$30.25/\$121; Other Countries: \$36.25/\$145).

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, April-June 1988. Catalogue number 72-007

(Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$20.75/\$83).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Major Release Dates

Week of July 17 - 21

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
19	Retail Trade	May 1989
21	Building Permits	April 1989



IheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 17, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

- Railway Carloadings, Nine-day Period Ending June 30, 1989
- 2 Steel Exports, June 1989 2
- Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey, 1989

Publications Released

3

2



Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending June 30, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.0 million tonnes, a decrease of 14.5% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 2.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 4.0% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 10.0% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Steel Exports

June 1989 (Preliminary)

Data on preliminary steel exports for June 1989 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron* and Steel, June 1989 (catalogue number 41-001,\$4.50/\$45). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey, 1989

Results of the 1989 Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey, conducted in May 1989, are now available. The survey provides estimates of fruit and vegetable areas at the provincial and regional levels for 1988 and 1989. For tree fruits, grapes and berries, estimates are available for total cultivated area and bearing area.

A statistical bulletin displaying the above information is available at a cost of \$25. Where possible, the survey results will be incorporated into the planted area series published in *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (catalogue number 22-003, \$17.25/\$69). Please see "How to Order Publications."

Special tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information, please contact L. Leckie (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, May 1989. Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

✓ Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, June 1989. Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, May 1989. Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Primary Iron and Steel, May 1989.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, May 1989. Catalogue number 41-011 (Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Railway Operating Statistics, April 1989. Catalogue number 52-003 (Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services

The Daily

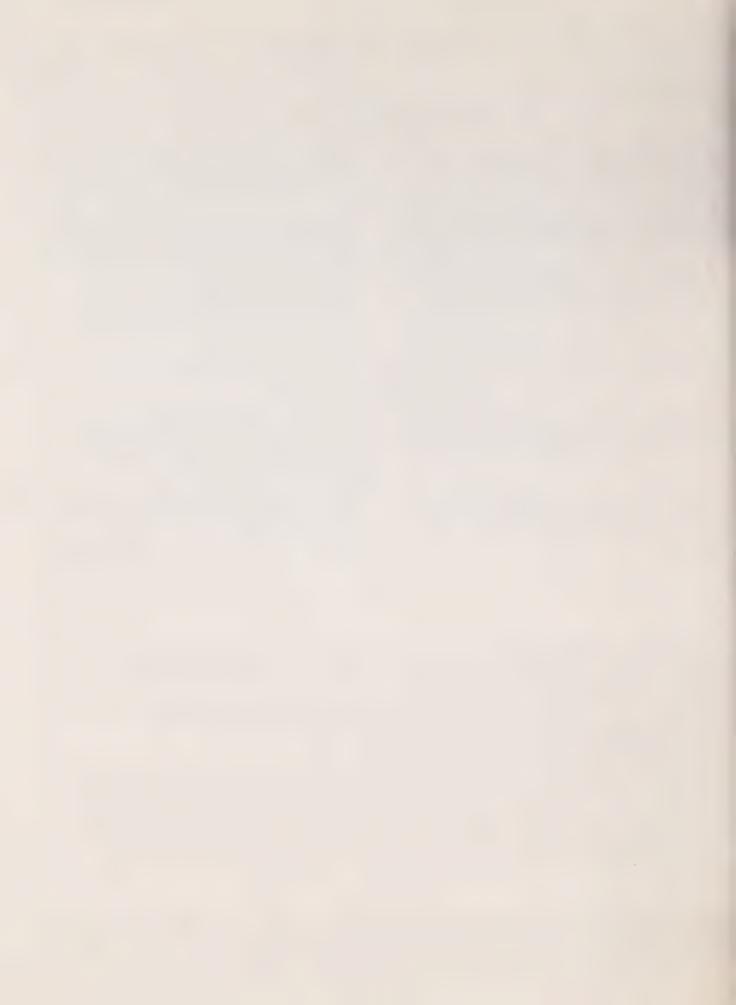
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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 18, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset, 1987

2

• The portion of manufacturers' spending on computer-assisted equipment represented 23% of the total on processing equipment, up from 14% in 1985.

Data Availability Announcements

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, May 1	989
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6

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, as of July 1, 1989

6

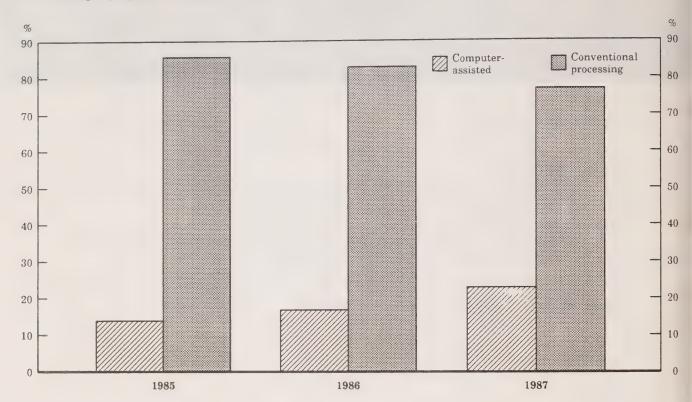
Publications Released

7



Major Release

Processing Equipment in the Manufacturing Sector, Canada



Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset 1987

Highlights

Manufacturing

- An increase in 1987 of \$412 million spent on tooling, mainly in the transportation equipment industry, contributed to the 1987 increase of capital expenditures on machinery and equipment for the manufacturing sector, compared with 1986.
- Manufacturers spent \$1.9 billion in 1987 on computer-assisted processing equipment (Table 3) compared with the \$6.5 billion spent on

conventional processing equipment. The portion spent on computer-assisted equipment (23%) has increased compared with 1986 (17%) and 1985 (14%).

• The manufacturing industries with high portions of investment in computer-assisted processing equipment in 1987 were electrical products (58%), wood (37%), metal fabricating (33%), primary metal (29%) and transportation equipment (29%)

Utilities

• For the utilities sector, increased spending in 1987, compared with 1986, resulted from additional purchases of communication and related equipment, up \$450 million (24%), and

for aircraft, up \$244 million (66%). The increase was partially offset by the reduced investment in rolling stock (rail, subway, rapid transit) of \$128 million (37%).

Trade, Finance, Commercial

In the trade, finance and commercial sector there were increased outlays for computer hardware, up \$546 million (35%), for automobiles, up \$491 million (16%), for office furniture and machines, up \$291 million (17%), and for non-office furniture, up \$240 million (23%), compared with 1986.

Any questions regarding this information or requests for additional data should be directed to Jim Cain (613-951-2590) or John Foley (613-951-2591), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Note to users

The private and public investment survey collects data for 30 different types of machinery and equipment assets for most sectors of the Canadian economy.

These data are now available for the 1987 survey for 54 industries which represent 83% (see table 1) of the all-industry total of \$39.2 billion, published in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1989 (Daily - March 8, 1989). Comparable data are also now available for 1986 along with revised data for 1985. To complete the coverage, further industries will be added in succeeding years.

The data on machinery and equipment by type of asset now form part of the standard products of the Private and Public Investment survey. The data will now be released annually, with the next release of 1988 data in March 1990

Table 1

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment¹ by Type of Asset

1987 Expenditures

		Detail by A	Asset
Sectors	Published Total Capital Machinery and Equipment	Included for 1987	To Be Obtained in Later Phases
		(Millions of Dollars)	
Agriculture	1,802		1,802
Fishing	83		83
Forestry	143	143	
Mining	1,130	6373	493
Construction industry	1,269		1,269
Manufacturing	12,519	12,519	
Utilities	7,533	4,720	
Pipelines			98
Electric Power			2,715
Trade, Finance, Commercial	11,458	11,458	
Institutions	1,186	930	
Schools (Municipal and Provincial)			256
Government Departments	2,118	2,1182	
Total	39,241	32,525	6,716
Percentage of Published Total	100%	83%	17%

Totals by sector or industry as published in Private and Public Investment in Canada (catalogue 61-205).

Municipal government departments by type of machinery asset data were included, for the first time, on the 1986 actual survey.

³ Most mining industries by type of machinery asset data are included, for the first time, on the 1987 actual survey.

 $\label{eq:capital} \textbf{Table 2}$ Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment in Canada,

by sector, by type of asset, 1987

by sector, by type of asset, 1987						
	Forestry and most of mining	Manufac- turing	Utilities	Trade finance and com- mercial sector	Institu- tions and govt. depart- ments	Total
			(Millions	of dollars)		
Transportation equipment						
Automobiles and major replacement parts	4	47	46	3.559	200	3,856
Buses and major replacement parts	2		206	X	X	272
Trucks, vans and major replacement parts	32	109	427	854	207	1.629
All-terrain vehicles and major replacement parts	1	1	6	1	2	11
Rail/subway/rapid transit rolling stock and parts	2	20	217	33		272
Ships and boats and major replacement parts	$\tilde{1}$	19	45		65	130
Aircraft, helicopters, engines and parts	ī	25	612	102	27	767
Other transportation equipment	î	5	31	X	X	49
Sub-total	44	226	1,590	4,611	515	6,986
General machinery and equipment						
	2	214	69	1,998	316	2,599
Office furniture, furnishings, office machines		438	289		589	
Computer hardware and word processors	15		289	2,105		3,436
Non-office furniture, furnishings and fixtures	1	19		1,267	187	1,475
Scientific, professional and medical devices	4	83	18	217	720	1,042
Heating, electrical, plumbing, air conditioning	11	83	77	43	26	240
Pollution abatement and control equipment	X	114	1	X	X	132
Safety and security equipment	9	21	2	6	32	70
Sanitation equipment	-	6	31	1	8	46
Motors, generators, transformers, pumps	29	108	22	314	25	498
Heavy contruction equipment	273	38	16	153	110	590
Tractors, farm equipment	43 8	10 579	1 33	28	18	100
Capitalized tooling and other tools Drilling and blasting equipment	42		აა	23	10	653
Industrial containers	44	X	4	X		44
Underground load, haulage and dump equipment	35	X		25	X	52
	12	•	•	-	*	35
Mine hoists, cages, ropes and skips Material handling and conveying equipment	36	154	63	179	7	12 432
Processing equipment	188		ნპ 3	172 118		
Communication and related equipment	2	8,356 18	2,357	118	9	8,674
Other machinery and equipment (n.e.s.)	X X	316	2,357	78	338 x	2,827 569
Sub-total	736	10,581	3,012	6,662	2,535	23,526
Capital items charged to operating expense	-	1,714	120	184	-	2,018
Total	780	12,521	4,722	11,457	3,050	32,530(i)

⁽i) Difference with Table 1. due to rounding

 ${\bf Table~3}$ ${\bf Processing~Equipment~in~the~Manufacturing~Sector~-~Computer-assisted~/~Conventional}$

Actual 1985,1986 & 1987

Province	Year ——	Computer - assisted		Conventional		Total
		\$ Millions	%	\$ Millions	%	\$ Millions
Newfoundland	1985	5	5%	82	95%	87
	1986	5	4%	121	96%	126
	1987	6	7%	71	93%	77
Prince Edward Island	1985	-	2%	10	98%	10
	1986		4%	8	96%	8
	1987	-	5%	6	95%	7
Nova Scotia	1985	35	31%	78	69%	113
	1986	38	39%	60	61%	98
	1987	57	25%	172	75%	229
New Brunswick	1985	x	x	X	x	239
	1986	X	X	X	X	191
	1987	X	X	Х	X	153
Quebec	1985	244	14%	1,557	86%	1,801
	1986	213	10%	1,925	90%	2,137
	1987	517	22%	1,825	78%	2,342
Ontario	1985	287	9%	2,823	91%	3,110
	1986	954	19%	3,972	81%	4,927
	1987	944	23%	3,121	77%	4,065
Manitoba	1985	26	22%	89	78%	115
	1986	13	12%	89	88%	101
	1987	17	19%	70	81%	87
Saskatchewan	1985	x	х	X	X	61
	1986	x	X	X	X	89
	1987	х	X	X	X	209
Alberta	1985	58	28%	148	72%	206
	1986	38	11%	300	89%	338
	1987	120	34%	230	66%	350
British Columbia	1985	20	4%	473	96%	493
	1986	75	15%	410	85%	485
	1987	189	23%	649	77%	837
Territories	1985		-		-	-
	1986					
	1987	•	-		-	
Canada	1985	850	14%	5,384	86%	6,234
	1986	1,446	17%	7,054	83%	8,500
	1987	1,886	23%	6,470	77%	8,356

Data Availability Announcements

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

May 1989

In May 1989, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 124,464,984 fare passengers, a decrease of 1.8%r from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$91,424,082, down 2.7%r from April 1989.

During the same period, 24 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,268,058 fare passengers, up 6.1%r from the previous month. Earnings of these carriers totalled \$16,617.086, a 8.9%r increase from the April 1989 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the May 1989 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.80/\$68), available the fourth week of July. Contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484) Transportation Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products July 1989

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products as of July 1, 1989 and revised figures as of June 1, 1989 are now available

Available on CANSIM matrices 5675-5677.

To order Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry (\$115), contact Guy Gervais (613 951 2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, January-March 1989. Catalogue number 62-010

(Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: 20.75/\$83).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, April 1989. Catalogue number 72-002 (Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries: \$46.20/\$462).

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 19, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Retail Trade, May 1989

• Seasonally adjusted retail sales totalled \$14.5 billion in May, a moderate gain of 0.4% from April 1989.

Sales of Natural Gas, May 1989

• Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during May 1989 totalled 3 796.4 million cubic metres, a 7.8% increase from the level recorded the previous year.

The Characteristics of Dual-earner Families, 1967-1985

Between 1967 and 1985, the proportion of wives with earnings rose from 35% to 65%. This increase can be linked to trends in occupation, education, marriage and fertility.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending July 7, 1989

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, June 1989

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies, May 1989

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, May 1989

Publications Released

8

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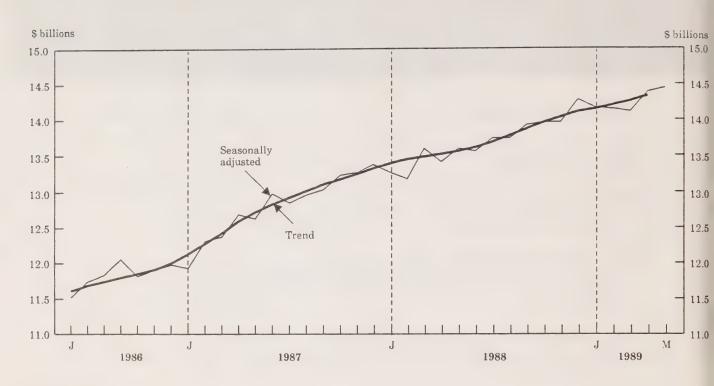
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RECEIVED

Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade Sales, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Retail Trade

May 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased a moderate 0.4% in May 1989 to \$14.5 billion. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade rose 0.9% in May 1989.
- The 0.4% increase in May followed a sharp gain of 2.0% in April and declining sales in the first three months of the year.
- In May, the most significant sales increases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by department stores (+2.5%), service stations (+2.0%) and combination stores (+0.9%). Partly offsetting these increases were declines by motor vehicle dealers (-1.3%) and household furniture stores (-2.9%).
- Provincial growth rates varied considerably with gains ranging from 1.0% in Nova Scotia to 0.1% in Manitoba and British Columbia. Notable declines were recorded in Alberta (-2.5%) and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-2.3%).

Unadjusted Sales

- Retail trade totalled \$15.4 billion in May 1989, an increase of 8.2% from the same month last year. Cumulative retail sales for the first five months of 1989 amounted to \$66.4 billion, up 5.0% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- The two largest major groups within retail trade recorded increases over May 1988: total food stores rose 6.7%, while new and used motor vehicle dealers increased by 6.5%. Department stores sales increased by a sharp 11.4% on a year-over-year basis, while service stations rose by 5.5%.
- All provinces and territories reported higher sales in May 1989 compared to the corresponding month in 1988. Sales were also higher in the four metropolitan areas covered by the survey.

(See table on next page.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320, 2321.

Note to users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in retail trade sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it frequently changes direction with the addition of succeeding months of data.

The May 1989 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160). will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

The Daily, July 19, 1989

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

	Unadjusted Sales All Stores			Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores					
Kind of Business	May 1988	Apr. 1989 ^r	May 1989	May 1989/ May 1988	Feb. 1989 ^r	Mar. 1989 ^r	Apr. 1989 ^r	May 1989 ^p	May 1989/ Apr. 1989
		(million	s of \$)	%		(mill	ions of \$)		%
Combination stores									
(groceries and meat)	2,227.2	2,363.3	2,429.6	9.0	2,382.4	2,404.6	2,414.7	2,437.0	0.9
Grocery, confectionery									
and sundries stores	701.2	654.6	702.3	0.1	692.3	690.8	676.6	684.6	1.2
All other food stores	248.5	240.2	259.6	4.4	257.9	254.2	254.9	253.0	-0.8
Department stores	1,015.7	1,022.1	1,131.6	11.4	1,113.6	1,116.0	1,129.7	1,158.3	2.5
General merchandise stores	238.1	244.9	264.2	10.9	274.7	253.1	270.8	272.1	0.5
General stores	207.9	192.7	218.2	4.9	207.3	199.4	205.4	204.4	-0.5
Variety stores	84.9	72.5	83.8	-1.2	84.9	82.1	82.4	84.9	3.0
Motor vehicle dealers	3,614.7	3,799.0	3,840.5	6.2	3,058.7	3,027.4	3,165.6	3,123.6	-1.3
Used car dealers	110.3	119.5	127.8	15.8	108.5	100.7	106.5	106.3	-0.1
Service stations	1,116.5	1.056.4	1,178.6	5.5	1,079.9	1,097.7	1,111.9	1,134.3	2.0
Garages	163.1	156.9	174.6	7.0	158.6	158.2	158.5	161.4	1.9
Automotive parts and									
accessories stores	361.8	337.9	418.2	15.5	341.4	337.4	345.4	348.6	0.9
Men's clothing stores	138.2	137.0	149.8	8.3	145.2	142.5	146.9	147.9	0.7
Women's clothing stores	282.5	285.2	295.7	4.6	280.9	278.8	285.2	287.1	0.6
Family clothing stores	186.2	198.0	210.9	13.2	203.9	205.6	208.9	215.7	3.3
Specialty shoe stores	27.6	28.7	30.2	9.5	27.8	26.5	28.5	27.6	-3.0
Family shoe stores	110.7	110.9	120.7	9.0	110.7	106.1	109.1	113.3	3.9
Hardware stores	186.1	155.1	208.5	12.0	165.0	158.0	166.0	167.1	0.7
Household furniture stores	159.3	175.6	177.0	11.1	186.4	180.0	187.3	181.8	-2.9
Household appliance stores	53.5	55.8	60.7	13.4	56.8	57.0	60.6	60.5	-0.3
Furniture, TV, radio	00.0	00.0	00.1	10.4	00.0	01.0	00.0	00.0	-0.0
and appliance stores	132.5	141.7	151.9	14.6	148.7	147.9	154.6	156.0	0.9
Pharmacies, patent medi-	102.0	* * * * * * *	101.0	* 4.0	140.1	141.0	104.0	100.0	0.0
cine and cosmetics stores	590.7	625.3	654.5	10.7	657.7	673.2	661.4	666.7	0.8
Book and stationery stores	66.0	69.2	76.6	15.9	90.6	90.6	86.9	89.8	3.4
Florists	72.1	50.9	79.8	10.5	55.1	54.8	55.9	54.6	-2.5
Jewellery stores	84.8	77.3	92.4	8.9	102.3	102.8	102.8	102.3	-0.5
Sporting goods and	04.0	11.0	04. *	0.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.5	-0.0
accessories stores	277.9	240.0	307.2	10.5	230.9	222.8	230.7	237.8	3.1
Personal accessories	211.3	240.0	001.2	10.0	200.3	444.0	200.1	201.0	5.1
stores	190.2	195.9	216.2	13.6	221.2	230.9	233.4	233.8	0.2
All other stores	1,619.2	1,584.8	1,779.1	9.8	1,701.0	1,708.2	1,752.2	1,742.0	-0.6
All stores – Total	14,267.5	14.391.6	15.439.7	8.2	14.144.4	14,107.2	14,392.9	14,452.7	0.4

Sales of Natural Gas

(Preliminary Data) May 1989

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during May 1989 totalled 3 796.4 million cubic metres, a 7.8% increase over the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in May 1989 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes over May 1988 in brackets; residential sales, 857.8 million cubic metres (+29.1%); commercial sales, 637.5 million cubic metres (+9.8%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2301.0 million cubic metres (+1.1%).

Year-to-date figures for the first five months of 1989 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 28 685.6 million cubic metres, a 9.1% increase over the level recorded during the same period of 1988.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes over 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 8 294.9 million cubic metres (+10.5%); commercial sales, 6 797.9 million cubic metres (+8.6%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 13 592.8 million cubic metres (+8.4%).

The May 1989 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.10/\$121) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas (Preliminary Data) May 1989

may 1000							
	Rate structure						
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total		
		(t	housands of cubic m	etres)			
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-		
Quebec	43 613	87 107	280 061	3 575	414 356		
Ontario	385 518	270 172	670 423	160 524	1 486 637		
Manitoba	34 380	35 739	39 153	2 610	111 882		
Saskatchewan	65 376	43 602	40 874	59 502	209 354		
Alberta	236 577	132 503	753 979	-	1 123 059		
British Columbia	92 352	68 427	215 627	74 662	451 068		
May 1989 - Canada	857 816	637 550	2 000 117	300 873	3 796 356		
May 1988 - Canada	664 676	580 642	1 978 161	297 991	3 521 470		
% change	29.1	9.8		1.1	. 7.8		
Year-to-date - Canada 1989	8 294 927	6 797 895	12 008 929	1 583 869	28 685 620		
Year-to-date - Canada 1988	7 506 971	6 258 276	11 133 118	1 401 578	26 299 943		
% change	10.5	8.6		8.4	9.1		

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue # 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

Nil or zero.

The Characteristics of Dual-earner Families

1967-1985

Between 1967 and 1985, the proportion of wives with earnings rose from 35% to 65%. This increase can be linked to trends in occupation, education, marriage and fertility.

The analytical report *The Characteristics of Dual-earner Families* examines Canadian families in relation to the earnings of wives. Drawing on data from the Survey of Consumer Finances, this study looks at the increase in dual-earner families and its implications (greater disposable income and demands for daycare, for example).

Other highlights include:

- By 1985, there were 3.3 million families in which both the husband and the wife had earnings (up dramatically from the 1.3 million dual-earner families in 1967). These dual-earner families made up 62% of all Canadian families with two spouses.
- In 1985, almost one-third of dual-earner families had no children at home.
- The incidence of wives with earnings varied substantially across the country. It was highest in the Prairies (70.3%) and Ontario (69.5%), and lowest in Quebec (58.8%) and the Atlantic provinces (59.2%).

- In 1985, dual-earner families received the highest average family income (\$47,223) of all family types. Husbands' earnings made up 57% of total family income and wives' earnings made up 28%.
- Husbands who were the sole earners in the family made slightly more than the husbands in dual-earner families (\$28,483 versus \$27,077 in 1985).
- In dual-earner families where the wife earned more than the husband, almost one-third of the husbands were unemployed for some time in 1985.
- The "young, urban professional" family made up a minority of dual-earner families, but their average family income was \$70,611 in 1985.
- In 1985, almost two-thirds of wives with preschool-age children earned an income, compared with just over one-quarter of mothers with young children in 1967.

The Characteristics of Dual-earner Families (13-601/\$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Maureen Moore (613-951-0566), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending July 7, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 9.5% from the previous year. Piggyback traffic increased 3.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 7.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 10.0% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

June 1989

For the quarter ending June 30, 1989, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet, of 3.175 millimetres thickness and less, totalled 2 126 099 square metres, for a value of \$17,804,379. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 2 204 330 square metres for a value of \$17,742,574.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

The June quarterly 1989 issue of Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet (47-005, \$4.50/\$18) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

May 1989

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 3.0% to 2 008 250 cubic metres in May 1989 from 2 070 238 cubic metres after revisions in May 1988.

Stocks on hand at the end of May 1989 totalled 2 649 311 cubic metres, an increase of 8.8% compared to 2 434 140 cubic metres in May 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The May 1989 issue of *Production*, *Shipments* and *Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia May 1989

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 159 200 cubic metres of lumber and ties in May 1989, an increase of 1.8% from the 3 101 900 cubic metres produced in May 1988.

January to May 1989 production was 15 177 800 cubic metres, a decrease of 4.2% from the 15 844 900 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The May 1989 issue of *Production*, *Shipments* and *Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Publications Released

The Characteristics of Dual-earner Families. 1985.

Catalogue number 13-601

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).

✓Oils and Fats, May 1989. Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ Primary Textile Industries, 1986. Catalogue number 34-250

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

Aviation Service Bulletin, Vol. 21, No. 7, April 1989.

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107).

Security Transactions with Non-residents, April 1989.

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$18/\$180).

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Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Arun S. Maini (613-951-0434)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 20, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Department Store Sales and Stocks, May 1989

2

 Seasonally adjusted department store sales increased a notable 2.5% in May, the fourth consecutive monthly increase.

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, September 1988

4

Provincial and territorial general government employment decreased 0.5% in September 1988 compared with September 1987.

Data Availability Announcements

Local Government Long-term Debt, June 1989

Tobacco Products, June 1989	5
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending July 15, 1989	5
Electric Lamps, June 1989	5

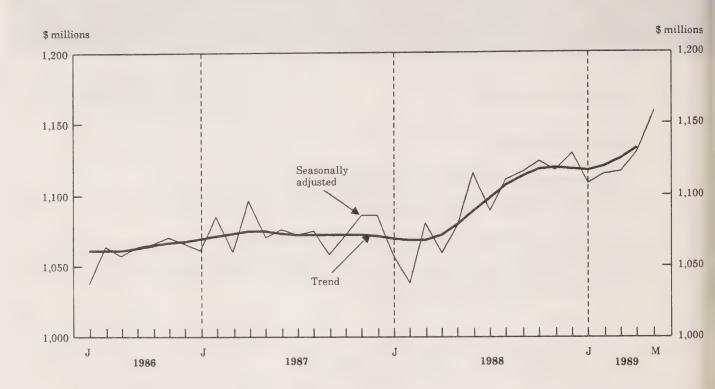
Publications Released

6



Major Releases

Department Store Sales, by Month, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Department Store Sales and Stocks May 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in May 1989 totalled \$1,158 million, a notable increase of 2.5% over the previous month's revised total of \$1,130 million.
- The advance in department store sales in May 1989 was the fourth consecutive monthly increase observed since the decline of 1.9% in January 1989.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,600 million at the end of May, a slight decrease of 0.1% from the April 1989 revised value of \$4,606 million.
- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 3.97:1 in May, a decrease from the average ratio of 4.06:1 observed in the three previous months.

(Continued on next page)

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,132 million in May 1989, a sharp increase of 11.4% over the May 1988 level of \$1,016 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first five months of 1989 totalled \$4,593 million, an increase of 4.5% over the corresponding period in 1988
- All provinces reported higher sales in May 1989 compared to the corresponding month in 1988.
 Sales were also higher in the 10 metropolitan areas covered by the survey
- Department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,657 million, an increase of 2.8% from the level reached in May 1988.

Note to users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in department store sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is, however, not shown in the chart since it frequently changes direction with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the May 1989 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the third week of September.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or David Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

September 1988

Highlights

- Provincial and territorial general government employment decreased 0.5% in September 1988 compared with September 1987 General government includes departments, governmentowned institutions, agencies, boards, and commissions but excludes government enterprises.
- There were 503,504 general government employees in September 1988, a decrease of 2,523 employees from September 1987. This is the second consecutive quarterly decline and is in contrast to the upward trend that characterized the previous three years.
- The decrease in general government employment for the period from May to September reflected lower seasonal employment for both departments and other special funds.

- Government-owned institutions engaged in education, and health and welfare services increased 3.0% to partially offset the decreases noted in departments and other special funds. Part of this increase was due to the transfer of the Inuvik Regional Health Board from federal responsibility to ownership by the Government of the Northwest Territories.
- Provincial and territorial government enterprise employment remained stable. There were 156,139 employees in September 1988, compared with 156,229 in September 1987.
- Compared with September 1987, total provincial and territorial government employment decreased 0.4% or 2,613 to 659,643 employees in September 1988.

Available on CANSIM: monthly data by province or territory are located in matrix 2722. General government data are in series 1 to 1.12 and their corresponding payroll in series 2 to 2.12. Government enterprise employment data are in series 3 to 3.12 and their corresponding payroll in series 4 to 4.12.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1851), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

June 1989

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.24 billion cigarettes in June 1989, a 41.6% decrease from the 5.55 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1988. Production for January to June 1989 totalled 26.17 billion cigarettes, down 10.2% from 29.13 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1988.

Domestic sales in June 1989 totalled 3.57 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 29.9% from the 5.09 billion cigarettes sold in June 1988. Year-to-date sales for 1989 totalled 23.42 billion cigarettes, down 3 9% from the 1988 cumulative amount of 24.36 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

For further information, order the June 1989 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.70/\$47) or contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots) Week Ending July 15, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 15, 1989 totalled 302 523 tonnes, a decrease of 1.4% from the preceding week's total of 306 731 tonnes but up 8.1% from the year-earlier level of 279 916 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 8 624 120 tonnes, an increase of 5.0% from 8 209 665 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

June 1989

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 20,632,853 light bulbs and tubes in June 1989, a decrease of 1.6% from the 20,960,151 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1989 amounted to 119,456,858 light bulbs and tubes, down 5.1% from the 125,890,527 sold during the January-June period in 1988.

The June 1989 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Local Government Long-term Debt June 1989

Data on the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as of June 1989 are now available.

For more detailed information, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Publications Released

Construction Type Plywood, May 1989. Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Touriscope, International Travel - Advance Information, May 1989. Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 21, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Building Permits, April 1989

3

• The preliminary value of building permits issued in April dropped 14.7% to \$3,005.1 million compared to \$3,525.6 million in March.

Data Availability Announcements

Fixed Assets in Canada, 1989

Electric Power Statistics, May 1989

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, as of July 1, 1989

Processed Fruit and Vegetables, May 1989



5 5

5

5

 $(continued\ on\ page\ 2)$

The Canadian Economic Observer

July 1989

The July issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The July issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in June, and a feature article on what the economy has done in the past at turning points, with a comparison to recent economic developments. As well, there is a summary of the first quarter National Accounts and a technical note on revisions to the Accounts. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

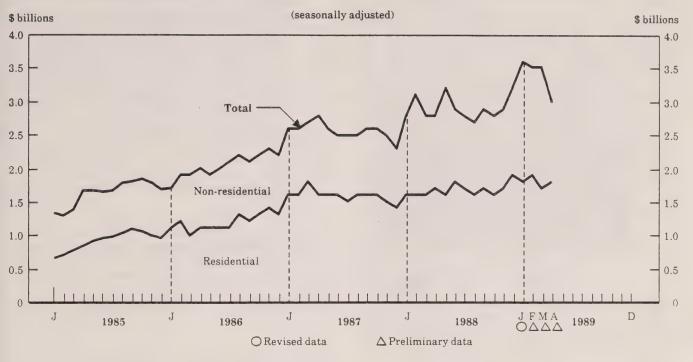
The Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, \$21/\$210) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

Data Availability Announcements	
1987 Census of Manufactures:	
Other Paper Industries	6
Clay Products Industry (from Domestic Clay)	6
Asbestos Products Industry	6
Gypsum Products Industry	6
Publications Released	7
Major Release Dates: July 24 - 28	8

Major Release

Chart 1 Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada



Building Permits

April 1989 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in April decreased 14.7% to \$3,005.1 million compared to \$3,525.6 million in March. A sharp drop in the non-residential sector was responsible for this decline.

Residential sector

• The preliminary value of residential building permits increased 6.1% to \$1,780.4 million in April compared to \$1,677.9 million in March.

- Gains were registered in both the single-family dwelling sector (+3.1% to \$1,331.8 million) and the multi-family dwelling sector (+16.0% to \$448.6 million).
- On a regional basis, gains were reported in all regions except Quebec.
- The number of dwelling units authorized totalled 209,700 at an annual rate (130,000 single detached and 79,700 multiple dwellings), a slight 2.4% increase from March.

(continued on next page)

Chart 2 Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

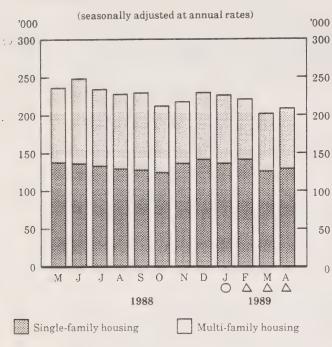
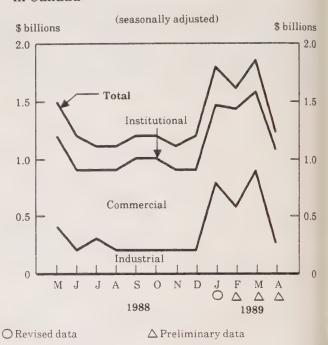


Chart 3 Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada



Non-residential sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits dropped 33.7% to \$1,224.7 million in April from \$1,847.7 million in March.
- Sharp decreases were registered in both the industrial and the institutional sectors. The value of industrial building permits fell 72.2% to \$247.7 million, following three months of strong activity, and the institutional sector declined 44.0% to \$151.3 million. The commercial component jumped 20.4% to \$825.7 million.

 On a regional basis, gains in non-residential building permits were recorded in the Atlantic region, Ontario and the Prairies while losses were registered in Quebec and British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7 and 10-15) and 129. The other matrices, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073 will be updated in the near future.

The January 1989 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200) is scheduled for release the first week of August.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Francine Monette (613-951-1664), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Fixed Assets in Canada,

1989

The total estimated constant (1981) dollar value of non-residential buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment is expected to reach \$1,430 billion in 1989. This is a real increase of 5.5% over the level recorded in 1988. Valued in current dollars, the stock of fixed assets is expected to amount to \$1,706 billion in 1989, up 7.6% from the 1988 level.

In the manufacturing sector, the stock of fixed assets is expected to increase 6.4% in real terms to reach a level of \$225 billion. The real increase for the non-manufacturing sector is expected to be 5.4%, with the stock of fixed assets attaining a level of \$1,205 billion.

Starting with this release, the capital expenditure price indices used have been modified to be more consistent with those used in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts. The indices are now current period-weighted as opposed to the base period-weighted price indices which had been previously used.

For further information, call Richard Landry (613-951-2579) or David Wallace (613-951-9685), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Note to Users

The fixed capital flows and stocks series for Canada have been updated and are now available on CANSIM. In approximately four weeks time further detailed national figures and provincial data will be available on a special request basis. A notification of the availability of this data, accompanied by a more complete analysis of the data, will be published in the *Daily*.

Electric Power Statistics

May 1989

Highlights

 Net generation of electric energy in Canada in May 1989 decreased to 36 172 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 1.4% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 22.9% to 2 054 GWh, while imports climbed from 702 GWh to 1 105 GWh.

• Year-to-date figures show net generation at 211 886 GWh, down 1.9% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 9 464 GWh, were down 36.2%, while imports, at 4 294 GWh, were up 66.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The May 1989 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

As of July 1, 1989

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of July 1 amounted to 32 204 tonnes as compared with 32 626 tonnes last month, and 33 157 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order Stocks of Frozen Meat Products (\$11.50/\$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Processed Fruits And Vegetables May 1989

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for May 1989 are now available. The publication Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly (32-011,\$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Other Paper Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other paper industries (SIC 2719) totalled \$2,230.2 million, up 3.5% from \$2,154.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Clay Products Industry (From Domestic Clay)

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the clay products industry (from domestic clay) (SIC 3511) totalled \$223.4 million, up 12.1% from \$199.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Asbestos Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the asbestos products industry (SIC 3592) totalled \$59.4 million, down 17.8% from \$72.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the gypsum products industry (SIC 3593) totalled \$642.6 million, up 13.2% from \$567.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Economic Observer, July 1989. Catalogue number 11-010

(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25,20/\$252).

System of National Accounts - Gross Domestic Product by Industry, April 1989.

Catalogue number 15-001

(Canada: \$12.10/\$121: Other Countries:

\$14.50/\$145).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, April 1989. Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$13.10/\$131: Other Countries:

\$15.70/\$157).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products,

May 1989. Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Science Statistics, Vol. 13, No. 3, Industrial Research and Development Expenditures, 1980 to 1989

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

Science Statistics, Vol. 13, No. 4, Industrial R&D and Kev Technologies, 1989. Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

Indicators of Science and Technology, 1989 Catalogue number 88-002

(Canada: \$17.25/\$69: Other Countries: \$20.70/\$83).

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Major Release Dates

Week of July 24 - 28

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of		
release	Title	Reference period
July		
25	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 1989
26	Wholesale Trade	May 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	May 1989
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	May 1989
27	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Revised Intentions, 1989
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	May 1989
27	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	June 1989
28	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	May 1989
28	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	April 1989

TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 24, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, April 1989

3

• Year-over-year, crude oil exports declined for the fourth consecutive month this year. Natural gas exports increased 15.3%.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry - Capital and Operating Expenditures, 1988

4

• Capital expenditures by Canada's oil and gas producing industry in 1988 increased 24.0% to \$7.5 billion from the 1987 level of \$6.1 billion. Operating costs were also up, from \$8.6 billion to \$9.0 billion.

(continued on page 2)

RECEIVES



Travel-log - Touriscope Summer 1989

Travel-log - Touriscope is a Statistics Canada quarterly newsletter monitoring data trends affecting tourism.

According to the summer issue, an increasing number of students are signing up for tourism-related programs at colleges and universities.

This release also includes a synopsis of 1988 domestic travel activity, the British travel market, Canadian international and domestic travel participation, a focus on Vancouver, Canada's youth, camping trends in British Columbia, and the first quarter travel price index.

The Summer issue of *Travel-log - Touriscope* (87-003, \$10/\$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Editor (613-951-9169).

The Daily, July 24, 1989

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Coal and Coke Statistics, May 1989	5
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Major Releases

Crude Oil and Natural Gas April 1989

Highlights

• Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in April 1989 amounted to 8.0 million cubic metres, a decrease of 0.7% from April 1988. Exports fell 16.9%, the largest of four consecutive monthly decreases. Imports, at 2.6 million cubic metres, were up 37.0% over April 1988, following a 30.0% decline in March. Receipts at refineries stood at 7.6 million cubic metres. On a year-to-date basis, exports were down 8.4%, and imports and refinery receipts up 8.3% and 2.6% respectively.

• Marketable production of natural gas, at 7.9 billion cubic metres, was 10.7% higher than in April 1988. Exports registered their second consecutive monthly increase, climbing 15.3% in April to 3.1 billion cubic metres. Sales in Canada also were up, climbing 13.2% to 5.0 billion cubic metres. As a result of these increases, year-to-date exports are now running 1.7% below comparable 1988 levels, while Canadian sales are 9.3% higher than January-April 1988 sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The April 1989 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	April 1989	% Change from April 1988	January - April 1989	% Change from January - April 1988
		(thousand	ds of cubic metres)	
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production Exports Imports Refinery receipts	7 954.2 2 915.4 2 615.1 7 573.3	-0.7 -16.9 37.0 14.5	32 072.2 12 478.8 9 432.7 29 106.7	-2.0 -8.4 8.3 2.6
		(millions	s of cubic metres)	
Natural gas				
Marketable production Exports Canadian sales	7 871.4 3 103.8 5 034.5	10.7 15.3 13.2	34 099.9 12 615.4 24 899.2	3.9 -1.7 9.3

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry - Capital and Operating Expenditures

Capital expenditures by Canada's oil and gas producing industry in 1988 increased 24.0% to \$7.5 billion from the 1987 level of \$6.1 billion. Operating costs were also up, from \$8.6 billion to \$9.0 billion.

- The conventional, or non-oil sands, sector had capital expenditures relating to land acquisition and retention, geological and geophysical activity, exploration drilling, development drilling, production facilities, non-production facilities, enhanced recovery projects and gas processing plants during 1988 of \$6.7 billion, a 20.5% increase from the \$5.5 billion recorded in 1987.
- Non-conventional sector capital expenditures relating to exploratory and delineation drilling, research and development, fixed installations,

machinery and equipment, housing and pollution control equipment in 1988 amounted to \$0.9 billion, up 60.1% from the 1987 figure of \$0.5 billion.

- Conventional sector operating expenditures relating to gas processing plants, field, well and gathering operations, taxes and royalties in 1988 amounted to \$7.5 billion, a 1.9% increase from the \$7.4 billion in 1987.
- Non-conventional sector operating expenditures relating to taxes, royalties, administration expenses, land acquisition and retention, reclamation and other expenses during 1988 amounted to \$1.5 billion, a 23.6% increase from the \$1.2 billion in 1987.

For further information, order the 1988 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry* (26-213, \$20), available the third week of September, or contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

1988 and 1987 Expenditures - Conventional and Non-conventional Sectors

	Canada Lands ¹		Provinces		Canada	
	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987
			(\$ mi	llions)		
Capital:						
Conventional	547.6	471.2	6,134.5	5,074.5	6,682.1	5,545.7
Non-conventional			863.6	539.5	863.6	539.5
Total	547.6	471.2	6,998.1	5,614.0	7,545.7	6,085.2
Operating:						
Conventional	57.9	54.5	7,466.3	7,327.6 ^r	7,524.2	7,382.1 ^r
Non-conventional			1,503.0	1,251.7	1,503.0	1,251.7
Total	57.9	54.5	8,969.3	8,579.3	9,027.2	8,633.8

¹ Canada Lands are defined as East Coast Offshore, West Coast Offshore, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Arctic Islands and Hudson Bay.

Data Availability Announcements

Coal and Coke Statistics May 1989

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 947 kilotonnes in May 1989, up 7.0% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 29 261 kilotonnes, down 1.0%.

Exports in May rose 58.5% from May 1988 to 2865 kilotonnes, while imports fell 29.0% to 1 379 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 14 021 kilotonnes, 5.8% above last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 383 kilotonnes, a difference of 9.9% from May 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The May 1989 issue of Coal and Coke Statistics (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers June 1989

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 211 178 thousand square metres in June 1989, an increase of 0.7% from the 209 655 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to June 1989 domestic shipments totalled 1 135 858r thousand square metres, down 2.9% from the 1 169 880 thousand square metres for the same period in 1988.

The June 1989 issue of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers (36-004, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Mineral Wool June 1989

Manufacturers shipped 2 784 569 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in June 1989, up 1.8% from the 2 736 587 square metres shipped a year earlier, but down 19.0% from the 3 435 826 square metres shipped the previous month. Year-todate shipments to the end of June 1989 totalled 19 591 687 square metres, an increase of 6.8% over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The June issue of Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation (44-004,\$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

VCanadian Economic Observer − Historical Statistical Supplement, 1988/89. Catalogue number 11-210

(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).

Agriculture Economic Statistics, 1988. Catalogue number 21-603E

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$25).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, May 1989. Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

Wholesale Trade, April 1989. Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: 5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

The Labour Force, June 1989. Catalogue number 71-001 (Canada: \$17/\$170; Other Countries: \$20.40/\$204).

Education Statistics, Vol. 11, No. 2: Full-Time Enrolment in Trade and Vocational Programs in Canada, 1985-1986 and 1986-1987. Catalogue number 81-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Travel-log - Touriscope, Summer 1989.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$48).

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Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Arun S. Maini (613-951-0434)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 25, 1989 For release at 10:00 a.m. Major Releases Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, May 1989 2 Shipments were up 0.5% in May, the second increase following a decline in March 1989 Trusteed Pension Funds, First Quarter 1989 5 The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds reached \$160 billion. Data Availability Announcements 7 Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), May 1989 Corporation Taxation Statistics, 1987 Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1989 **Publications Released** 8 Regional Reference Centres 9

Migration Estimates by Census Division 1986-87 and 1987-88

Annual migration estimates are available at the census division level. Final data can be obtained for the period 1986-87 and preliminary data are now available for the period 1987-88. These estimates are presented in four different tables as follows:

- Population movements for census divisions by province of origin and/or destination;
- Migration by five age groups;
- Migration by type: interprovincial, intraprovincial, international;
- Major flows by census division of origin destination

For more information on these estimates, inquiries can be directed to the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

Major Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing May 1989

(Seasonally Adjusted)

Shipments were up 0.5% in May, the second increase following a decline in March 1989. Increases in transportation equipment, wood and food industries accounted for most of the rise in May.

Unfilled orders declined for the second month in a row, down 2.0%. The change in the trend, which has been declining since November 1988, is now negative.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' shipments increased by 0.5% to \$24.9 billion in May. Increases in transportation equipment, wood and food industries accounted for most of the rise in May. Significant decreases were recorded for tobacco and refined petroleum and coal products industries.
- The rate of growth in the **short-term trend** for shipments remained stable at 0.3% a month for the last five months, up slightly from the rate of growth of 0.2% a month in September to November of 1988.
- May inventories reached a level of \$38.5 billion, an increase of 0.5%. Increases in the trend for inventories have remained relatively constant since October 1988 at a rate of 0.3%, down from the 0.7% increases recorded in May and June 1988. The electrical and electronic as well as the refined petroleum and coal products industries were the major contributors to the May increase.
- The inventories-to-shipments ratio for May, at 1.55:1, was the same as in April, reflecting the slight increases in both shipments and inventories. The trend remained stable at 1.55:1 where it has been since September 1988.

Note to Users:

The appendices in the March 1989 and April 1989 issues of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001) contain estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1985.

Inventories referred to in the text above are inventories owned, which exclude inventories for which manufacturers have received payment, but which they are still holding. This occurs for industries where long-term projects are arranged and progress payments are received according to the work done. In these cases, shipments data reflect progress payments rather than deliveries. At the allindustry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

Trend. A seasonally adjusted series may contain the effects of irregular influences and special circumstances and these can mask the trend. The short-term trend shows the underlying direction in the seasonally adjusted series by averaging across months, thus balancing out the effects of irregular influences. The result is a smoother and more stable series. Since a moving average cannot accurately represent the latest month in a time series, the graphs showing the change in the trend stop at the second last month.

- Unfilled orders fell for the second month in a row to \$30.8 billion, down 2.0%. The rate of change in the unfilled orders trend is now negative and has declined since November 1988 from a rate of 1.1% to the April level of -0.4%. Decreases in the transportation equipment, machinery, and the electrical and electronic products industries accounted for most of the decline in May.
- New orders were up 2.0% to \$24.3 billion, thus recovering partially the drop of 4.6% recorded in April.

(Unadjusted)

 Manufacturers' shipments in May 1989 were estimated at \$26.6 billion, 5.2% higher than the May 1988 level.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, 1986-1989 Inventories Inventory to shipments ratio (\$ billions) Semi-log Month to month % change 1.70 42 in the trend 1.0 Seasonally adjusted 1.65 40 Trend 1.60 38 1.55 36 1.50 May 88 - April 89 1986 1987 1988 1989 Semi-log Unfilled orders (\$ billions) 1989 1986 1987 1988 1.5 32 Shipments (\$ billions) Semi-log 28 30 28 24 26 22 24

1987

1986

М

1989

1988

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1987

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1988

 Cumulative shipments for the first five months of 1989 were estimated at \$123.4 billion, 3.6% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more detailed information, consult the May 1989 issue Monthly Survey of Manufacturing (31-001, \$17.30/\$173).

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, please contact Suzette DesRosiers, Information Officer (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

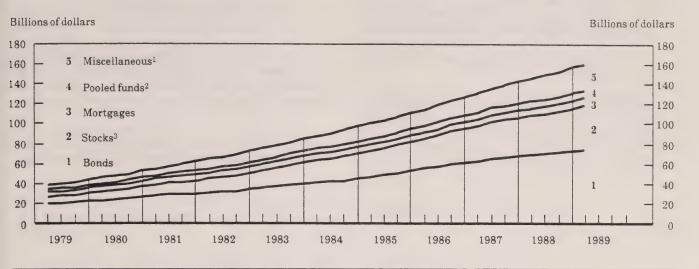
Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries (millions of dollars)

	April 1988	May 1988	Feb. 1989 ^r	March 198 9 ^r	April 1989 ^r	May 1989 ^p
			Adjusted for	seasonal variat	ion	
Shipments	23,728	23,920	24,695	24,540	24,753	24,885
New orders	23,756	24,670	24,763	24,932	23,786	24,258
Unfilled orders	28,600	29,350	32,012	32,405	31,438	30,810
Inventories	36,461	36,789	38,168	38,477	38,284	38,458
Ratio of inventories to shipments	1.54	1.54	1.55	1.57	1.55	1.55
			Uı	nadjusted		
Shipments	23,633	25,274	23,440	25,742	24,740	26,587
New orders	23,811	26,123	23,838	26,279	23,934	26,052
Unfilled orders	28,906	29,754	32,022	32,559	31,754	31,219
Inventories	36,926	36,996	38,677	38,868	38,746	38,645

Preliminary figures.

Revised figures.

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1979 - 1989



¹ Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.

Trusteed Pension Funds First Quarter 1989¹

Assets

assets.

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the first quarter of 1989 was estimated at \$160.3 billion, up 2.1% from the previous quarter and 9.6% from the amount held one year earlier. Year-to-year increases, at March 31, reached a high of 21.6% in 1980 and have been generally decreasing since that time.
- Bonds and stocks continued to be the two major forms of investment, accounting for 46% and 28% respectively of the total assets. Cash, deposits, short-term securities plus some accruals and receivables represented 14% of the total; mortgage holdings accounted for another 5%. The remaining assets were divided between such investment vehicles as real estate and pooled, mutual and segregated funds.

• From the fourth quarter of 1988 to the first quarter of 1989, the amount invested in bonds and stocks grew by 3.1% and 3.3% respectively, the largest increases recorded since prior to the October 1987 stock market crash. The amount held in cash and short-term holdings², on the other hand, declined by 2.7%, the first decrease registered in that same period.

Income and Expenditures

- The total income of trusteed pension funds in the first quarter of 1989 was estimated to be \$5.2 billion, 10.8% higher than that of the same quarter of 1988. Expenditures, estimated at \$2.2 billion, were 5.4% higher than those of the same period of the previous year. The net cash flow or new money entering the funds in the first quarter amounted to \$3.0 billion.
- Investment income, which constituted 52% of the total income in the first quarter of 1989, grew by 12.4% relative to the same quarter of 1988,

² Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.

³ Includes venture capital investments since the third quarter of 1986.

Based on a survey of 206 funds, which constitute approximately 6% of all trusteed pension funds and hold over 85% of the total

Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities plus some accruals and receivables.

following increases of 6.3% and 5.0% in the previous two years. Income from profit on the sale of securities, which dropped 55% from the first quarter of 1987 to the first quarter of 1988 (due to the adjustment in the stock market), remained relatively stable in 1989, declining just 2.0%. These profits currently account for 12.3% of the total income.

- Contributions by the employer and the employee, the other main source of income for the funds, increased 2.2% and 8.0% respectively from those of the first quarter of 1988. Together, they represented 32.9% of total income.
- Pension payments continued to be the major component of expenditures rising by 11% from the first quarter of 1988, to \$1.7 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, \$10.50/\$42) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about the data, contact Jessica Dunn (613-951-4034) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based) May 1989

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for May 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The May 1989 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-004, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Corporation Taxation Statistics 1987

A reconciliation of book profit, taxable income and income taxes for corporations with assets of \$25 million or more is now available. The data are for nine major industry groups, with data for the previous year provided for comparison purposes.

For further information contact P. Helmer (613-951-2648), Industrial Organization & Finance Division.

Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas

As of June 1, 1987 (Component Method)

The postcensal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of June 1, 1987 are now available on CANSIM. The population estimates by census division are in matrix 006486 and those by census metropolitan area in matrix 006496. For the components, see the following table.

Contents	Census Division Matrix No.	Census Metropolitan Area Matrix No.
Births	006487	006497
Deaths	006488	006498
Immigration	006489	006499
Emigration	006490	006500
Interprovincial in-migration	006491	006501
Interprovincial out-migration	006492	006502
Intraprovincial in-migration	006493	006503
Intraprovincial out-migration	006494	006504

Please note that the estimates are produced using the component method and are based on the 1986 geographical census boundaries.

These estimates will appear in the June 1, 1987 issue of Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, (Component Method) (catalogue number 91-212).

For further information, please contact Michael Hanrahan (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest regional reference centre.

Publications Released

Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1988. Catalogue number 23-203

(Canada: \$53; Other Countries: \$64).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), June 1989.

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Quarter Ended June 1989. Catalogue number 47-005

(Canada: \$4.50/\$18; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$22).

- ✓ Touriscope Travel-log, Summer Issue, 1989. Catalogue number 87-003 (Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).
- ✓Science Statistics, Vol. 13, No. 5: Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities, 1989-1990.

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

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Senior Editor: Linda McCormick (613-951-1197) Editor: Arun S. Maini (613-951-0434)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Revised Intentions 1989

2

• Intended investment on new fixed assets for 1989 is now estimated to be \$136.9 billion, 11.1% over the preliminary estimate of actual expenditure in 1988.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, May 1989

7

• The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variation, decreased 1.9% from April 1989.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with

Non-residents, May 1989

10

• In May, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by \$338 million, following a net reduction of nearly \$1 billion in the previous month.

13

Wholesale Trade, May 1989

Li

• Wholesale merchants' sales increased 1.8% over May 1988.

____ 15

Data Availability Announcements

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, December 1988
Provincial Government Assets and Liabilities, March 31, 1988

15 15

Telephone Statistics, May 1989 Grain Marketing Situation Report, June 1989

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), May 1989

16 16

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Publications Released

17

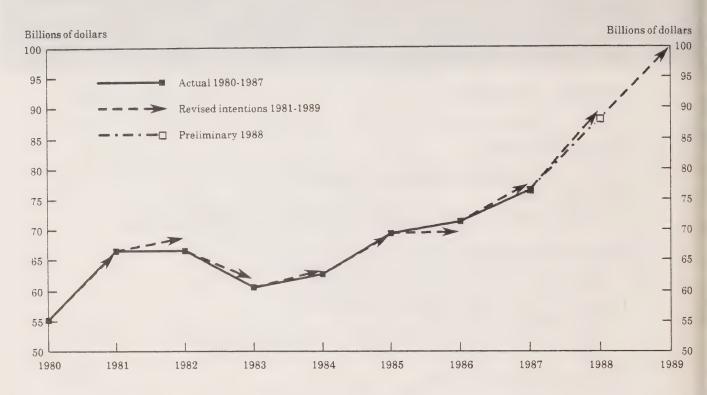
Regional Reference Centres

18

Major Releases

Capital Expenditures

Excluding Expenditures on Housing



Private and Public Investment in Canada

Revised Intentions 1989

Intended investment on new fixed assets for 1989 is now estimated to be \$136.9 billion. This is an increase of \$3.6 billion (2.7%) over spending intentions released in March of this year and \$13.7 billion, or 11.1% over the preliminary estimate for actual expenditure in 1988 of \$123.2 billion.

Spending plans have increased in most sectors since the first estimates. The exceptions are the forestry and commercial sectors and government departments. All sectors, except mining, are now expected to spend more in 1989 than they did in 1988. Spending on housing, which showed an increase of 1.2% over 1988 spending in the original intentions, is now expected to increase by 5.0%.

Note to Users:

Revised spending intentions are based on a survey conducted between the end of April and the beginning of July. They replace the original intentions which are based on a survey conducted between the beginning of November and early February.

Past differences between revised intentions and actual expenditures are shown in the accompanying chart. Over the period 1981 to 1987, revised intentions were within 3.1% of the actual expenditures (excluding expenditures on housing).

Highlights of the spending intentions for 1989, compared with the actual spending estimates for 1988, are as follows:

Business Sector

- In the business sector, intended spending is \$82.7 billion, an increase of 13.6% over 1988.
- In the mining sector, which includes petroleum, intended expenditures for 1989 are now estimated at \$7.5 billion, down 11.6% from 1988, with investment in the petroleum industry expected to decrease by 15.1% from 1988, to \$5.0 billion.
- Total expenditures of \$22.5 billion are now estimated for manufacturing, an increase of 27.9% over 1988. The leading contributors to investment growth are paper products, primary metals, and chemical industries. Part of the revised intentions results from taking into account new investment projects not included in the original intentions.
- The estimate of \$21.2 billion for utilities represents an increase of 17.1% over 1988 expenditures. Electric power, gas pipelines and telephone industries have high spending intentions for 1989, although the telephone industry is down slightly from the first estimate. The air transport industry leads those industries which anticipate a decline in 1989 investment, compared with 1988.
- The trade-finance-commercial industries now plan to spend \$25.7 billion in 1989, up 10.2% on 1988 spending. The leading contributors are the leasing industries in commercial services, followed by banks and wholesale trade.

Governments and Institutions

• Since its first estimate, the federal government has decreased its planned expenditures for 1989 to \$3.0 billion, while provincial and municipal governments have increased theirs to \$4.2 billion and \$5.9 billion respectively. The result is planned government spending on new fixed assets for 1989 of \$13.1 billion, up 15.8% over 1988 spending.

• Institutions are planning expenditures of \$4.1 billion in 1989, an increase of 5.9% over 1988 investment. The spending is accounted for mainly by hospitals and schools.

Housing

• The \$37.0 billion for residential construction is a 5.0% increase over 1988 expenditures. This is a change from the original estimate of a 1.2% increase over 1988. Increased housing prices and the value of renovation are factors in this increase. The revised estimate is based on projected housing starts of 201,000 in 1989, compared with 223,000 in 1988.

(See tables pages 4 and 5)

Provincial Comparisons of Public and Private Investment

• Intended investment expenditures by private and public organizations are expected to exceed those of 1988 in all provinces and territories, with the exception of Saskatchewan. Increased spending of 24.0% in New Brunswick leads the regional distribution. Investment increases in British Columbia (21.1%), Nova Scotia (17.3%), Manitoba (14.4%) and Ontario (11.6%) exceed the national rate of 11.1%.

(See table page 6)

Additional statistics for the provinces by industry or according to private and public categories are available on CANSIM: matrices 1190-1230 by 4's (1190, 1194....1230) and 1066-1079. These matrices now include revised intentions for 1989, the preliminary actual for 1988 and actual expenditures for earlier years.

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Revised Intentions 1989 (61-206, \$29) will be available mid-August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Fred Gault (613-951-2290) or Justin Lacroix (613-951-2589 or 613-951-9815), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division. Regional reference centres may also be contacted.

The Daily, July 26, 1989

		Total Capita	ıl		Revised Intentions 1989 vs. Prelimi- nary 1988
	1988 Prelimi- nary	1989 Inten- tions	1989 Revised Inten- tions	Intentions 1989 vs. Preliminary 1988	
		(Millions of Dol	lars)	9.	Change
Agriculture/fishing	3,137	3,324	3,355	6.0	6.9
Forestry	274	336	309	22.6	12.7
Mining	8,484	7,480	7,499	-11.8	-11.6
Construction	1,839	1,968	2,081	7.0	13.1
Manufacturing	17,616	21,269	22.534	20.7	27.9
Utilities	18,113	20,668	21,217	14.1	17.1
Trade	3,122	3,405	3,538	9.1	13.3
Finance	9,901	10,260	10,782	3.6	8.9
Commercial	10,277	11,720	11,363	14.0	10.6
Sub-total Business	72,763	80,430	82,678	10.5	13.6
Institutions	3,874	4,041	4,103	4.3	5.9
Government departments	11,283	13,121	13,071	16.3	15.8
Sub-total Social	15,157	17,162	17,174	13.2	13.3
Housing	35,244	35,664	37,010	1.2	5.0
Grand Total	123,164	133,256	136,862	8.2	11.1

Total Capital Expenditures 1979 to 1989

	January Inten-	Revised Inten-	Realiza- tions or	Actual vs. January Inten-	Actua vs. Revised Inten
Year	tions	tions	Actual	tions	tions
		(Millions of Dollars	5)	%	90
Business Sector					
1979	34,865	36,481	38,960	11.7	6.8
1980	44,226	45,787	46,382	4.9	1.3
1981	54,936	56,964	56,340	2.6	-1.1
.982	63,133	57,369	55,354	-12.3	-3.8
.983	50,358	50,077	49,338	-2.0	-1.
1984	49,569	50,696	50,810	2.5	0.2
.985	54,399	56,125	55,481	2.0	-1.:
1986	56,495	56,009	57,641	2.0	2.5
1987	58,813	62,971	62,416	6:1	-0.9
1988	72,141	74,285	72,762	0.9	-2.2
1989	80,430	82,678	-	-	
Housing, Institutions and Governments					
1979	19,858	19,961	19,394	-2.3	-2.8
1980	20,111	20,149	19,811	-1.5	-1.7
1981	21,587	22,334	23,264	7.8	4.5
1982	24,039	23,209	21,407	-10.9	-7.
1983	22,408	23,721	24,181	7.9	1.5
1984	25,492	24,631	24,568	-3.6	-0.3
1985	25,729	25,978	35,023	36.1	34.
1986	29,357	30,639	39,445	34.4	28.
1987	40,555	43,082	46,746	15.3	8.8
1988	47,400	48,667	50,402	6.3	3.0
1989 .	52,826	54,184	-	-	,
All Industries					
1979	54,723	56,442	58,354	6.6	3.4
1980	64,337	65,936	66,193	2.9	0.4
1981	76,523	79,298	79,604	4.0	0.4
1982	87,172	80,578	76,761	-11.9	-4.
1983	72,766	73,798	73,519	1.0	-0.4
1984	75,061	75,327	75,378	0.4	0.1
1985	80,128	82,102	90,504	12.9	10.5
1986	85,852	36,648	97,086	13.1	12.0
1987	99.368	106,053	109,162	9.9	2.9
1988	119,541	122,952	123,164 1	3.0	0.5
1989	133,256	136,862		***	

^{1 1988} is subject to one more update to represent realizations or actual outlays.
Nil.

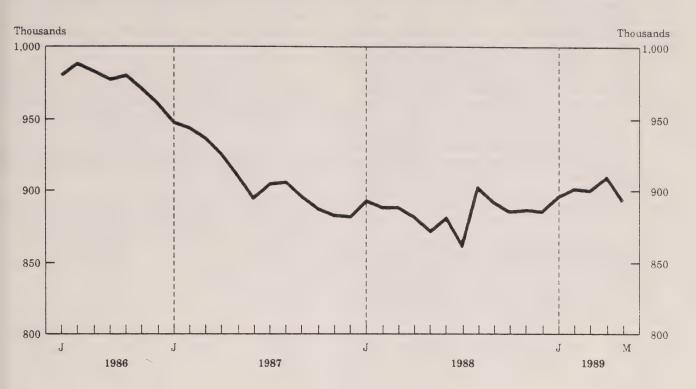
Summary of Provinces and Territories $1988 \text{ to } 1989^{1}$

				Capital Expenditures	
Item No.			Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total
	All C Design			(Millions of Dollars)	
1	Atlantic Region: Newfoundland	1988 1989 1989	1,363 1,380 1,370	645 811 673	2,008 2,191 2,043
2	Prince Edward Island	1988 1989 1989	277 279 301	108 121 124	385 400 425
3	Nova Scotia	1988 1989 1989	1,886 1,928 2,043	1,260 1,364 1,648	3,146 3,292 3,692
4	New Brunswick	1988 1989 1989	1,492 1,641 1,758	931 1,126 1,248	2.423 2,767 3,006
5	Sub-total (items 1 to 4)	1988 1989 1989	5,018 5,228 5,472	2,944 3,423 3,693	7,962 8,651 9,165
6	Quebec	1988 1989 1989	18,095 18,316 18,671	9,689 11,425 11,818	27,784 29,741 30,489
7	Ontario	1988 1989 1989	30,213 32,498 33,762	19,875 22,272 22,133	50,088 54,770 55,894
	Prairie Region:				
8	Manitoba	1988 1989 1989	2,499 2,736 2,837	1,215 1,327 1,410	3,714 4,063 4,247
9	Saskatchewan	1988 1989 1989	3,115 3,122 3,044	1,487 1,503 1,504	4,602 4,625 4,548
10	Alberta	1988 1989 1989	10,391 10,377 10,599	4.917 5,342 5,451	15,308 15,719 16,050
11	Sub-total (items 8 to 10)	1988 1989 1989	16,005 16,235 16,479	7,619 8,172 8,366	23,624 24,407 24,845
12	British Columbia	1988 1989 1989	8,037 8,766 9,480	4,713 5,731 5,956	12,750 14,497 15,436
13	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1988 1989 1989	684 803 819	272 387 214	956 1,190 1,033
14	Canada (items 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13)	1988 1989 1989	78,052 81,846 84,683	45,112 51,410 52,179	123,164 133,256 136,862

Preliminary actual 1988, followed by Intentions 1989, and then Revised intentions 1989.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, 1986-1989



Unemployment Insurance Statistics May 1989

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- For the week ending May 20, 1989, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 892,000, down 1.9% from the preceding month. This decrease is a reversal of the upward trend observed since January 1989.
- Between April and May 1989, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits declined in all provinces and territories except for New Brunswick. The number decreased 7.2% in the Yukon, 6.7% in Nova Scotia, 6.6% in Prince Edward Island, 3.3% in Saskatchewan, 3.1% in Alberta, 2.6% in Newfoundland, 2.5% in British Columbia, 2.3%

• In May 1989, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, rose 4.1 to \$1,001 million from the preceding month. The number of benefit weeks, increasing 3.3% to 4.5 million in May 1989, has fluctuated about this level since May 1987.

(Unadjusted)

• In May 1989, the total number of beneficiaries! (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 992,000, increasing only slightly (0.5%) from the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries was virtually unchanged at 522,000, but the number of female beneficiaries rose 1.6% to 470,000.

in Manitoba, 2.0% in the Northwest Territories, and 1.1% in Quebec. There were only minor changes in Ontario (-0.6%) and New Brunswick (+0.8%).

The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

- Benefits paid during May 1989 totalled \$1,077 million², up 13.5% over May 1988. Since January 1989, \$5,578 million has been disbursed as benefit payments, an advance of 6.9% over the same period last year. The increase in the cumulative benefits is attributable to a 6.5% rise in the average weekly payment, to \$216.73. For the same period, the number of benefit weeks remained practically unchanged at 25.7 million.
- A total of 216,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in May 1989, virtually unchanged from the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1989, 1,229,000 claims have been received, up 1.1% over the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The May 1989 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13.70/\$137), containing data for March, April and May, will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request.

For special tabulations or further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received, relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

					% change from		
	May 1989	April 1989	March 1989	May 1988	May 1989/ April 1989	April 1989 March 1989	
			(Seasonally	Adjusted)			
Benefits							
Amount paid (\$000) Weeks of benefit (000)	1,001,337 4,546	961,867 4,399	923,121 4,202	910,601 4,467	4.1 3.3	4.4	
Beneficiaries - Regular benefit (000)	892 p	909 p	897 r	871 r	-1.9	1.3	
						ange from 989/May 1988	
			(Unadju	sted)			
Benefits Amount paid (\$000)	1,077,061	1.066,678	1,146,046	949.314		13.5	
Weeks of benefit (000)	-5,028	4,908	5,263	4,723		6.5	
Average weekly benefit (\$)	214.19	217.32	217.74	201.01		6.6	
Claims received (000)	216	219	236	217		-0.5	
Beneficiaries ¹ (000)							
Total Regular benefits	992 ¤ 854 ¤	1,164 P 1,013 P	1,229 ^r 1,071 ^r	987 ⁻ 849 ⁻		0.5 0.6	
		January to May				change	
	1989		1988		19	989/1988	
Benefits							
Amount paid (\$000)	5,577,543		5,217,131			6.9	
Weeks of benefit (000)	25,735		25,628			0.4	
Average weekly benefit (\$)	216.73		203.57			6.5	
Claims received (000)	1,229		1,216			1.1	

The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

1,173 p

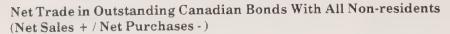
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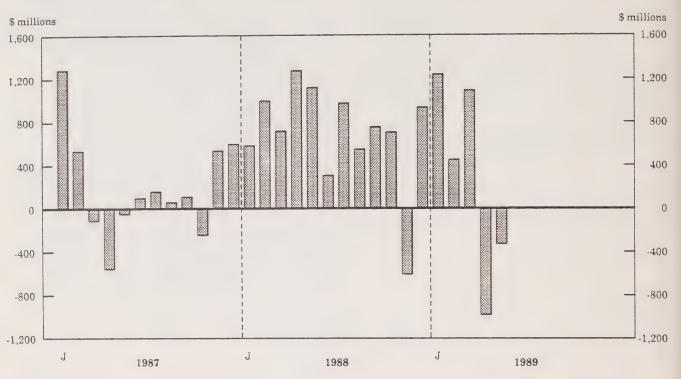
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Year-to-date average¹ (000)

Beneficiaries

Preliminary figures.





Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents May 1989

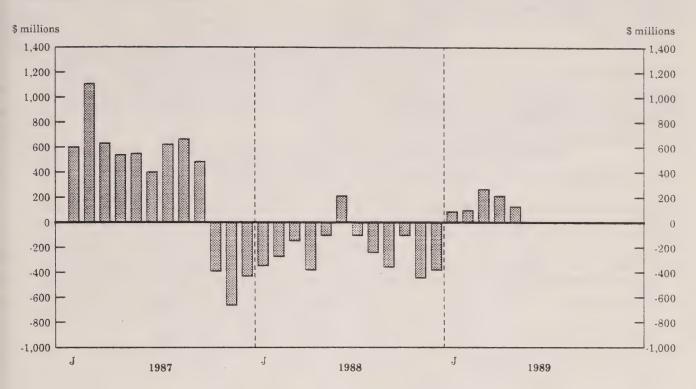
Outstanding Canadian Securities

In May, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds for the second consecutive month. The net disinvestment amounted to \$338 million in May, compared to nearly \$1 billion in the previous month. This contrasted with a large net investment in the first three months of the year totalling \$2.8 billion. The reduction in the current month resulted from trading with residents of the United Kingdom

and Japan, partly offset by a small net investment from the United States. The gross value of bonds traded (sales and purchases) with non-residents rose by 16% to its highest monthly level this year.

Non-residents continued, however, to acquire Canadian stocks with a net investment of \$136 million in May. This brought the net investment for the first five months of the year to nearly \$800 million. Net sales to the United States and Japan in the current month were partly offset by a net disinvestment from Europe. During the month, stock prices rose by over 2%, as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index.

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



Outstanding Foreign Securities

Residents reduced their holdings of both United States and overseas stocks by nearly \$300 million in May, following a net investment of \$146 million in the previous month. A net investment of \$146 million was recorded, however, from trading in outstanding foreign bonds which included net purchases of United States and overseas bonds.

(See table on next page)

The May 1989 issue of Security Transactions with Non-residents (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

The Daily, July 26, 1989

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents May 1989 (\$ millions)

Sales to Purchases from Net Sales Non-residents Non-residents Type of security (+)Canadian securities: 6,503 6,841 -338 Bonds 1,729 1,593 Common and preferred stocks +1368,232 8,434 -202Total - May 1989 6,763 -772 7,535 Total - April 1989 Foreign securities: Bonds 4,520 4,667 -146 Common and preferred stocks 1,982 1,698 +284 Total - May 1989 6,502 6,365 +138Total - April 1989 7,060 6,963 +97

Wholesale Trade

May 1989

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for May 1989 were \$17.1 billion, an increase of 1.8% over May 1988. In the first five months of 1989, cumulative sales were up 2.5% compared to the corresponding period in 1988.
- Two of the three largest trade groups recorded increases in sales from May 1988 to May 1989. Wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies and wholesalers of food registered increases of 9.0% and 6.3% respectively, while sales of the other wholesalers trade group, not elsewhere classified, declined 8.5%. Two of the remaining six trade groups also registered decreases from a year earlier: wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-23.3%) and wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-5.4%).

 Wholesale trade increases between May 1988 and May 1989 were registered in two out of five regions. Ontario posted the highest increase at 6.5%, while a decrease of 4.2% was recorded in Quebec.

Inventories

• Inventory levels in May 1989 were 1.8% higher than those reported in May 1988. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of May 1989 stood at 1.38:1, down from 1.39:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 44 and 50.

The May 1989 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5.80/\$58) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Linda Payette (613-951-0002), Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade
Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for May 1989/1988

Major Trade		Sales				Stocks/Sales Ratios	
Groups-Regions	April 1989/88 ^r	May 1989/88p	JanMay 1989/88 ^p	April 1989/88 ^r	May 1989/88p	May 1988	May 1989
Total all trades	+1.4	+1.8	+ 2.5	-0.2	+1.8	1.39	1.38
Food	+8.0	+6.3	+8.2	+7.3	+9.7	0.65	0.67
Tobacco, drugs and							
toilet preparations	-12.2	+0.2	-6.5	-14.4	-11.6	0.88	0.78
Apparel, dry goods, furniture							
and general merchandise	+0.4	+6.9	+5.5	-4.0	-3.9	2.45	2.20
Motor vehicles and							
accessories	+1.4	+1.4	-1.4	+4.1	+3.1	1.74	1.76
Farm machinery, equipment							
and supplies	-28.7	-23.3	-29.4	+1.3	-1.3	2.78	3.57
Other machinery, equipment							
and supplies ¹	+6.3	+9.0	+7.3	+1.7	+1.6	1.53	1.43
Metals, hardware, plumbing							
and heating equipment	+12.4	+15.8	+11.7	+11.8	+13.0	1.47	1.43
Lumber and building materials	-5.7	-5.4	-6.9	-12.4	-10.1	1.42	1.35
Other wholesalers ²	-3.7	-8.5	+1.5	-5.1	+4.9	1.19	1.37
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	-4.0	-2.7	-1.2	+0.6	+4.8	1.29	1.39
Quebec	-1.0	-4.2	+0.3	+3.2	+4.3	1.31	1.42
Ontario	+4.7	+6.5	+5.8	+0.8	+2.5	1.38	1.32
Prairie provinces	-5.5	-0.2	-2.2	-4.7	-1.7	1.74	1.72
B.C., Yukon and Northwest	0.0	0.12	2.2		***	•	2.14
Territories	+5.2	+3.0	+3.3	-3.7	-0.8	1.16	1.12

Revised estimates.

P Preliminary estimates.

Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.
 Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrapand waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Data Availability Announcements

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

December 1988

Highlights

- Provincial and territorial general government employment, excluding the province of Saskatchewan, increased in December 1988 compared with December 1987. General government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and government-owned institutions engaged in education, health and welfare, but excludes government enterprises.
- There were 465,952 general government employees in December 1988, excluding Saskatchewan, an increase of 0.7% or 3,438 employees from the December 1987 level of 462,514.
- Provincial and territorial government enterprise employment decreased 0.1% or 124 employees from the December 1987 figure of 155,404.
- Compared with December 1987, total provincial and territorial government employment, excluding Saskatchewan general government, increased 0.5% or 3,314 employees to 621,232 in December 1988.

Available on CANSIM: monthly data by province or territory are located in matrix 2722. General government data are in series 1 to 1.12 and their corresponding payroll in series 2 to 2.12. Government enterprise employment data are in series 3 to 3.12 and their corresponding payroll in series 4 to 4.12.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1851), Public Institutions Division.

Provincial Government Assets and Liabilities

March 31, 1988

At March 31, 1988, the financial assets of provincial and territorial governments stood at \$112,588 million and liabilities, at \$168,992 million. The net debt (excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached \$56,404.

A summary of balance sheet items by province as at March 31, 1988 is now available on CANSIM: matrices 3201-3213.

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division.

Telephone Statistics May 1989

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,066.3 million in May 1989, up 8.7% over May 1988.

Operating expenses were \$772.2 million, an increase of 4.8% over May 1988. Net operating revenue was \$294.1 million, an increase of 20.4% over May 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The May 1989 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.90/\$79) is scheduled for release the week of August 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Telecommunications Section.

Grain Marketing Situation Report June 1989

The situation report for June is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based) May 1989

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for May 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887-3913 and 3718.

The May 1989 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-007, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the last week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, May 1989. Catalogue number 31-001 (Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries \$20.80/\$208).

- \$20.80/\$208).
- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, May 1989. Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, May 1989.

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

- ✓ Housing Starts and Completions, May 1989.
 Catalogue number 64-002
 (Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, April 1989. Catalogue number 73-001 (Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Linda McCormick (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

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Local calls: 426-5331

Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Local calls: 283-5725

Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

National Capital Region

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Ottawa, Ontario
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Ontario

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 27, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Employment, Earnings and Hours, May 1989

2

 Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$481.70 in May 1989, up 4.2% over a year earlier.

Impaired Driving Offences, 1988

5

 The 121,307 persons charged with impaired driving offences in 1988 represented an all-time low in Canada since data collection began in 1974.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending July 22, 1989

8

Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas (Regression Method), June 1, 1988

8

Publications Released

9

Regional Reference Centres

10



Major Releases

Employment, Earnings and Hours May 1989

(Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary May 1989 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$481.70, an increase of 0.2% over April. Average weekly earnings increased over May 1988 by 4.2%² (\$19.59), similar to the growth rate observed since the beginning of 1989. Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,478,000 – an increase of 217,000 (2.1%) over April. This is similar to the increase usually observed at this time of year. The employment increase was 275,000 (2.7%) over May 1988. Community, business and personal services contributed half of this increase, primarily concentrated in commercial services.

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- Between April and May, average weekly earnings in forestry showed a smaller than usual decrease.
- Transportation, communication and other utilities decreased more than previous years.
- Community, business and personal services showed an acceleration in year-to-year growth (4.1%) for the third consecutive month, led by increases in commercial services.

Number of employees

- Between April and May, trade registered a lower than usual increase and had its lowest year-toyear increase in employment since January 1988.
- Community, business and personal services had a stronger than usual increase for this time of year, with the strongest growth occurring in the services to business management.

 Annual growth rates in manufacturing and trade have been decelerating for three consecutive months, while transportation, communication and other utilities has shown increases over the same period.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In May 1989, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 31.7, compared with 32.2 in May 1988.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.4 in the goods-producing industries and 28.2 in the service-producing industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$12.11: \$14.21 in the goods-producing industries and \$10.57 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- Between April and May, earnings in Newfoundland decreased less than usual.
- Manitoba showed a decrease in earnings, when an increase is usually observed.
- British Columbia registered its highest year-toyear growth rate in earnings since October 1987.
- The number of employees did not increase as much as usual for this time of year in New Brunswick and showed its smallest yearly increase (2.1%) since February 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

(See tables on pages 3 and 4)

The May 1989 issue of *Employment, Earnings* and *Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

Not adjusted for inflation.

Employment, Earnings and Hours May 1989 (Unadjusted)

	All Employees								
		Number		Ave	rage weekly ear	nings			
Industry Group - Canada	May	April	May	May	April	May			
(1970 SIC)	1989p	1989r	1988	1989p	1989r	1988			
		thousands			dollars				
Forestry	55.5	45.0	58.1	644.64	669.43	573.29			
Mines, quarries and oil wells	153.7	151.0	157.0	814.93	821.97	769.16			
Manufacturing	1,971.3	1,930.0	1,947.4	567.33	569.83	539.12			
Durables	965.2	947.3	961.2	597.69	603.08	570.81			
Non-durables	1,006.1	982.7	986.2	538.20	537.77	508.23			
Construction	547.0	474.8	499.7	581.95	595.82	554.30			
Building	456.1	405.8	408.6	564.55	580.24	534.22			
Industial and heavy	91.0	69.0	91.0	669.20	687.43	644.44			
Goods-producing industries	2,727.5	2,600.8	2,662.2	585.79	590.94	556.28			
Transportation, communication and									
other utilities	853.7	832.9	831.0	611.97	616.84	599.67			
Transportation	475.4	461.3	458.0	561.71	565.81	560.79			
Storage	13.4	13.4	15.0	526.97	531.27	532.75			
Communication	236.1	232.7	234.4	638.90	645.03	606.17			
Electric power, gas and water utilities	128.8	125.6	123.7	756.88	761.20	739.39			
Trade	1,861.7	1,845.3	1,856.0	355.82	353.58	342.13			
Wholesale	573.8	571.0	564.0	505.03	501.97	477.58			
Retail	1,287.9	1.274.3	1,291.9	289.35	287.09	283.00			
Finance, insurance and real estate	646.1	637.2	646.7	536.89	530.66	510.23			
Community, business									
and personal services	3,705.2	3,660.8	3,527.4	404.40	402.27	388.40			
Public administration	683.5	683.9	679.1	613.31	614.16	589.17			
Service-producing industries	7,750.1	7,660.2	7,540.2	445.07	443.47	428.86			
Industrial aggregate	10,477.6	10,261.0	10,202.5	481.70	480.85	462.11			
Industrial aggregate - Provinces									
Newfoundland	149.6	141.2	142.5	460.91	463.22	437.17			
Prince Edward Island	38.3	34.9	37.6	390.27	394.25	375.20			
Nova Scotia	303.8	292.8	284.5	426.81	427.91	414.78			
New Brunswick	224.7	215.5	220.1	438.34	438.63	415.81			
Quebec	2,599.7	2,539.0	2,550.7	470.23	468.38	454.52			
Ontario	4,325.7	4,259.5	4,214.8	502.55	502.96	479.71			
Manitoba	396.5	385.3	392.2	439.37	442.26	418.37			
Saskatchewan	306.3	298.7	305.3	421.20	415.78	415.62			
Alberta	966.0	948.4	933.6	477.81	476.17	461.27			
British Columbia	1,135.8	1,115.8	1,090.8	488.04	482.78	465.72			
Yukon	11.2	10.2	10.8	574.52	570.75	558.95			
Northwest Territories	20.1	19.6	19.5	652.94	647.86	604.58			
Canada	10,477.6	10,261.0	10,202.5	481.70	480.85	462.11			

P Preliminary estimates.

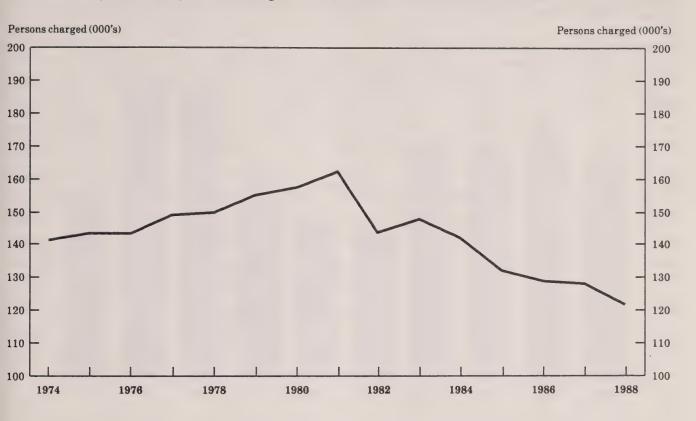
r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded May 1989 (Unadjusted)

	Employees Paid by the Hour								
	A	verage weekly h	ours	Ave	rage hourly earn	ings			
Industry Group – Canada (1970 SIC)	May 1989 ^p	April 1989 ^r	May 1988	May 1989 ^p	April 1989 ^r	May 1988			
		hours			dollars				
Forestry	39.7	39.9	39.1	17.83	18.24	16.89			
Mines, quarries and oil wells	40.0	39.5	41.0	18.21	18.40	17.03			
Manufacturing	38.5	38.8	38.7	13.42	13.40	12.74			
Durables	39.4	40.0	39.8	14.07	14.04	13.34			
Non-durables	37.6	37.5	37.5	12.66	12.64	12.03			
Construction	37.5	38.1	38.7	15.86	15.99	14.62			
Building	36.8	37.6	38.0	15.68	15.75	14.40			
Industrial and heavy	41.6	41.6	41.9	16.73	17.35	15.52			
Goods-producing industries	38.4	38.7	38.8	14.21	14.18	13.38			
Transportation, communication and									
other utilities	37.6	37.7	38.8	14.61	14.72	14.31			
Transportation	36.9	37.2	38.7	13.77	13.81	13.62			
Storage	35.8	35.7	38.2	13.08	13.35	12.90			
Communication	37.1	36.9	36.8	15.30	15.55	14.81			
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.9	40.1	41.0	17.15	17.34	16.67			
Trade	28.4	27.8	28.3	9.07	9.12	8.77			
Wholesale	36.2	35.9	36.1	10.66	10.80	10.30			
Retail	26.6	26.0	26.7	8.58	8.59	8.34			
Finance, insurance and real estate	***	***	***	***	•••				
Community, business and personal services	26.5	26.3	27.1	10.61	10.62	9.89			
Public administration	***		***	***	***	•••			
Service-producing industries	28.2	27.8	28.6	10.57	10.61	10.08			
Industrial aggregate	31.7	31.5	32,2	12.11	12.12	11.49			
Industrial aggregate - Provinces									
NT	24.0				40.45				
Newfoundland	34.8	33.9	34.8	10.31	10.47	9.89			
Prince Edward Island	32.6	31.3	33.6	8.11	8.34	7.73			
Nova Scotia	32.7	32.3	32.9	10.37	10.43	9.98			
New Brunswick	34.1	33.4	34.0	10.60	10.64	9.87			
Quebec	32.6	32.6	33.1	11.80	11.70	11.28			
Ontario	31.8	31.9	32.5	12.55	12.56	11.78			
Manitoba	31.0	30.6	30.7	11.06	11.06	10.32			
Saskatchewan	28.9	27.7	29.2	10.55	10.67	10.54			
Alberta	30.2	29.6	31.0	11.56	11.56	11.03			
British Columbia	30.5	29.9	30.3	13.39	13.44	12.84			
Yukon	31.2	30.4	33.1	14.11	13.64	13.52			
Northwest Territories	32.8	32.8	31.2	16.91	16.84	15.79			
Canada	31.7	31.5	32.2	12.11	12.12	11.49			

Preliminary estimates.
Revised estimates.
Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Persons Charged With Impaired Driving, Canada, 1974-1988



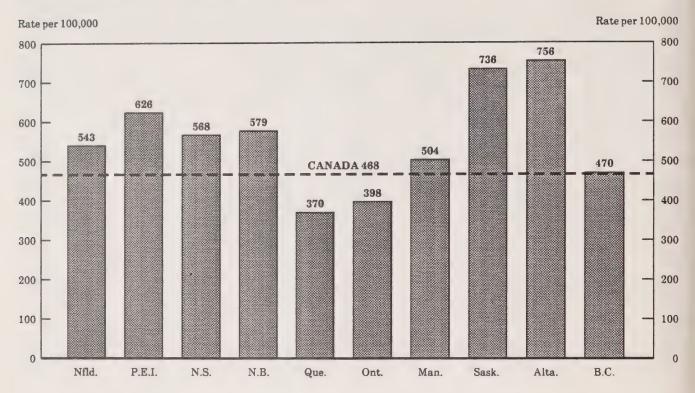
Impaired Driving in Canada 1988

In 1988, the number of persons charged with impaired driving in Canada reached an all-time low since data collection began in 1974.

The 121,307 persons charged in 1988 represented a 5% decrease from 1987 and the fifth consecutive annual decrease. The 1988 total was also 25% lower than the peak figure of over 160,000 persons charged in 1981.

All provinces except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec followed the national trend by recording their lowest number of persons charged with impaired driving since 1974. Newfoundland was, in fact, the only province to experience an increase in persons charged between 1987 and 1988. Over the last five years, the largest decreases in the number of persons charged with impaired driving offences were in Prince Edward Island (38%) and Alberta (27%).

Persons Charged with Impaired Driving, Rate per 100,000 Population, Canada and the Provinces, 1988



The national rate for persons charged in 1988 was 468 per 100,000 population. Alberta recorded the highest provincial rate (756) for the fifth consecutive year, followed closely by Saskatchewan (736).

Quebec displayed the lowest provincial rate once again (370), followed by Ontario (398). Quebec has had the lowest persons charged rate in each year since statistics were first collected.

The proportion of females charged with impaired driving has been increasing. Ten years ago females accounted for only 5% of impaired drivers. By 1988, that proportion had risen to over 8%.

Available on CANSIM: table 00140103.

(See table on page 7)

For further information, contact Joanne Lacroix (613-951-4491) or Sharon Longchamps (613-951-0152), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Persons Charged¹ With Impaired Driving Offences², Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1984-1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change 1984- 1988	Population ³ (000's)	Rate Per 100,000 Popu- lation
Newfoundland	2,887	2,909	2,550	3,058	3,083	6.8	568.0	543
Prince Edward Island	1,302	1,171	934	971	806	-38.1	128.8	626
Nova Scotia	5,609	5,455	5,012	5,066	5,015	-10.6	882.8	568
New Brunswick	4,606	4,855	5,268	4,695	4,133	-10.3	714.3	579
Quebec	21,543	22,266	25,184	26,153	24,543	13.9	6,638.3	370
Ontario	46,045	40,424	38,994	38,165	37,475	-18.6	9,426.1	398
Manitoba	6,206	6,542	7,547	6,469	5,464	-12.0	1,084.0	504
Saskatchewan	9,637	8,048	8,079	8,321	7,457	-22.6	1,012.8	736
Alberta	24,907	21,967	19,889	19,758	18,102	-27.3	2,395.2	756
British Columbia	18,194	16,993	14,381	14,283	14,013	-23.0	2,983.8	470
Yukon	545	494	426	550	621	13.9	25.3	2,455
Northwest Territories	619	602	533	541	595	-3.9	52.3	1,138
Canada ⁴	142,100	131,726	128,797	128,030	121,307	-14.6	25,911.8	468

¹ Persons charged data includes both adult and young offenders.

² Includes "Driving while impaired" and "Failing or refusing to provide a breath sample" for 1984 and 1985. Includes "Impaired operation of motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft (causing death, bodily harm or impaired operation or over 80 mgs)" and "Failing to provide a breath sample or blood sample" for 1986, 1987 and 1988.

³ Population data represents updated 1988 postcensal estimates.

⁴ Due to rounding of figures, the total population figure differs from the sum of the provinces.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots) Week Ending July 22, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 22, 1989 totalled 299 366 tonnes, a decrease of 1.0% from the preceding week's total of 302 523 tonnes but up 7.9% over the year-earlier level of 277 345 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 8 923 486 tonnes, an increase of 5.3% over 8 475 840 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas

June 1, 1988 (Regression Method)

The postcensal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of June 1, 1988 are now available on CANSIM: matrix 6485 (for the population estimates by census division) and matrix 6495 (for the estimates by census metropolitan area).

Please note that the estimates are produced using the regression-nested method and are based on the 1986 geographical census boundaries.

The estimates will appear in the June 1, 1988 edition of Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas (Regression Method) (91-211, \$16/\$19)

For further information, please contact Michael Hanrahan (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest regional reference centre.

Publications Released

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, June 1989.

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Textile Products Industry, 1987 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 34-251

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, June 1989. Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, First Quarter 1989

Catalogue number 47-005

(Canada: \$4.50/\$18; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$22).

- Gas Utilities, April 1989.
 Catalogue Number 55-002
 (Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries:
- \$14.50/\$145).

✓ Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100), May 1989.

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$6.80(\$68: Other Countries: \$8.80(\$88))

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, March 1989. Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:

\$16.40/\$164).

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The Daily

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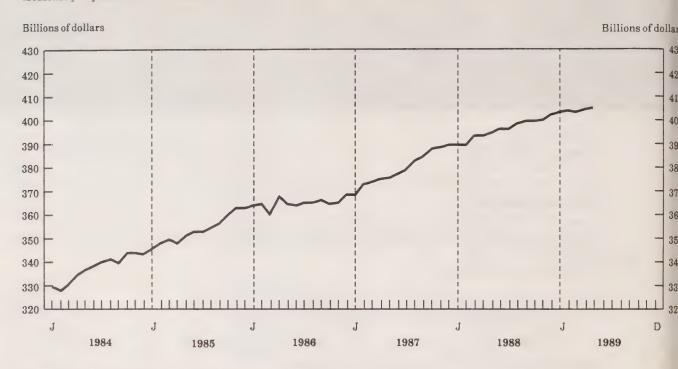
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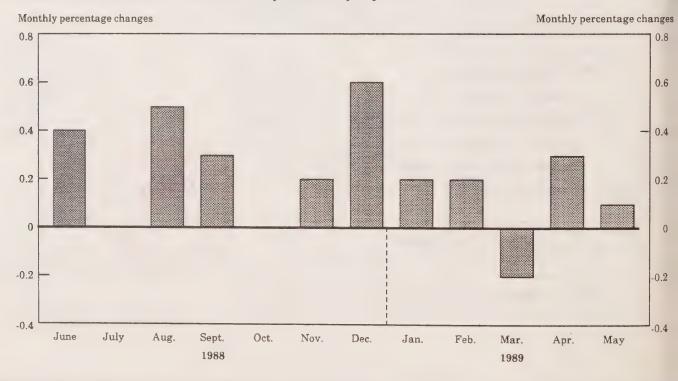
Friday, July 28, 1989 For release at	10:00 a.m.
Major Releases	
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, May 1989 GDP rose 0.1% in May.	2
Farm Input Price Index, Second Quarter 1989 • The Farm Input Price Index rose 0.5% in the second quarter.	6
Data Availability Announcements	
Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending July 14, 1989	8
Major Appliances, June 1989	8
1987 Census of Manufacturers:	
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Record Player, Radio and Television Receiver Industry	8
Electrical Transformer Industry	8
Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry	9
Battery Industry RECEIVED	9
Publications Released	10
Major Release Dates: July 31 - August 4	11

Real Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

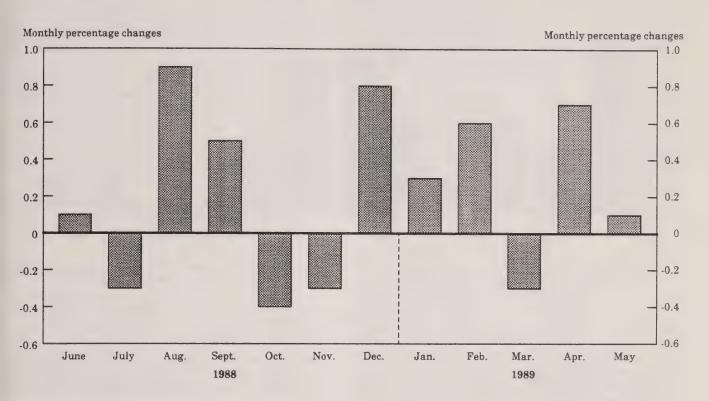


Gross Domestic Product, Total Economy (Seasonally Adjusted)



Major Releases

Gross Domestic Product, Goods Producing Industries, (Seasonally Adjusted)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

May 1989

(Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

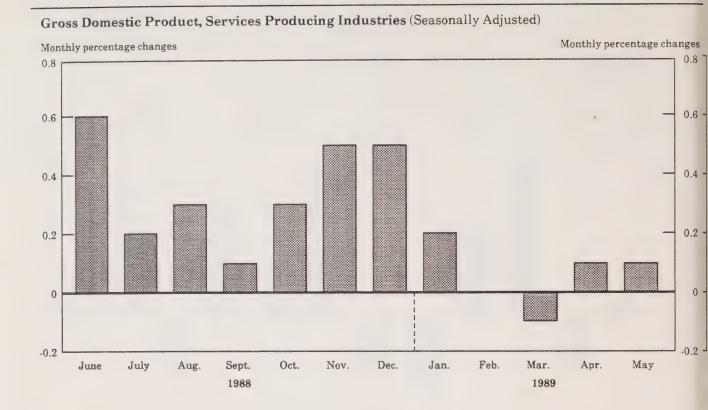
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, increased 0.1% in May, following a 0.3% increase in April and a 0.2% decrease in March. The monthly growth rate for the first five months of 1989 has averaged 0.1%, down from 0.3% for 1988 and 0.5% in 1987. The average level of GDP for April and May stands 0.3% above the first quarter level. Output of both goods producing and services producing industries increased 0.1% in May.

Goods Producing Industries

The modest increase of 0.1% in output of goods producing industries stemmed mostly from a gain of 0.3% in manufacturing. Electric power generation and construction activity decreased.

Among manufacturing industries, production rose in food products, primary metals, wood products, machinery and equipment, and miscellaneous products. The largest cutbacks were reported by smelting and refining, motor vehicle manufacturers and petroleum and coal products refineries. Most of the increase in food products resulted from the resumption of fish product production, following the termination of strikes that started late in January.

(continued on next page)



Residential and highway construction were the major contributors to the third consecutive drop in construction output. Housing starts have declined more than 15% since March 1989, indicating further weakness can be expected in residential construction over the next few months.

Within mining, substantial gains were reported in crude petroleum and natural gas, coal mines and gold mines. These gains were offset, however, by a drop of about 40% in activity related to mineral extraction, mostly in the area of exploration and development of mineral fuels. The output of this industry has dropped 64% since May of last year.

Services Producing Industries

The output of services producing industries posted a 0.1% gain in May, with most of the growth occurring in finance, insurance and real estate services and in communication industries. Wholesale and retail trade declined in May.

Royalties on natural resources and imputed rents on owner-occupied dwellings contributed most to the modest gain in finance, insurance and real estate services. Activity by real estate agents in the resale housing market dropped for the fourth consecutive month, while higher volumes of transactions on stock exchanges were reported for the second consecutive month.

The gain in communication industries resulted mostly from increased output by telecommunication carriers

In wholesale trade, output decreased 0.4% in May, following a drop of 0.9% in April. Retail output decreased 0.3% in May, the fourth decline in the last five months, leaving output 1.0% below the peak in December. New motor vehicle dealers, liquor, beer and wine stores, and service stations contributed most to the weakness in retail activity.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668

The May 1989 issue of Gross Domestic Product by Industry (15-001, \$12.10/\$121) is scheduled for release late in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Richard Martel (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices, Monthly (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1988		198	9	
	May	February	March	April	May
			(Millions of Dollars)	
Total Economy	394,532.0	404,019.0	403,195.5	404,539.1	404,902.8
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	10,251.4	11,047.2	10,984.8	11,014.8	11,023.2
Fishing and trapping industries	765.4	522.0	518.4	523.2	550.8
Logging and forestry industry	2,916.8	2,884.8	2.824.8	2.799.6	2.808 0
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	24,021.1	23,458.8	23,542.3	23,839.3	23.834.5
Manufacturing industries	77.849.4	79,020.3	78,779.9	79,585.3	79.837.8
Construction industries	27,669.7	29,701.2	29,556.0	29,480.4	29,414.4
Transportation and storage industries	18,064.2	18,280.8	18,250.8	18.177.6	18,190.8
Communication industries	11,623.3	12,922.8	13,017.6	13.162.8	,
Other utility industries	11,307.8	11,536.8	11.445.6	11,450.4	13,315.2
Wholesale trade industries	22,427.4	,	,	,	11,354.4
Retail trade industries		22,645.2	22,708.8	22,495.2	22,404.0
	25,547.3	25,991.6	25,797.2	26,218.6	26,140.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	57,711.1	59,809.7	59,489.3	59,416.8	59,617.3
Community, business and personal services	40,168.4	41,295.8	41,331 2	41,397.5	41,401 1
Non-business sector:					
Mining industries	58.8	7.2	6.0	13.2	49 2
Manufacturing industries	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2
Forestry services industry	307.0	307.2	309 6	309.6	310 8
Transportation industries	1,531.9	1,574.4	1.569.6	1.569.6	1.562 4
Communication industries	46.7	50.4	48 0	46.8	48.0
Water systems industry	565.3	568.8	570.0	570.0	572.4
Insurance and other finance industry	410.3	426.0	426.0	427.2	424.8
Government service industry	23,825.3	24,097.2	24.129.6	24,168.0	24,153.6
Community and personal services	37,408.2	37,815.6	37,834.8	37,818.0	37,834.8
Special aggregations:					
Business sector	330,323.3	339,117.0	338,246.7	339,561.5	339,891.6
- goods	154,781.6	158,171.1	157,651.8	158,693.0	158,823.1
- services	175,541.7	180,945.9	180,594.9	180,868.5	181,068.5
Non-business sector	64,208.7	64,902.0	64,948.8	64,977.6	65,011.2
- goods	679.3	631.2	631.2	638.4	676.8
- services	63,529.4	64,270.8	64,317.6	64,339.2	64,334.4
Goods producing industry	155,460.9	158,802.3	158,283.0	159,331.4	159,499.9
Services producing industry	239,071.1	245,216.7	244,912.5	245,207.7	245,402.9
Industrial production	113,857.6	114,647.1	114,399.0	115,513.4	115,703.5
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,373.8	33,580.1	33,346.9	33,655.3	33,763.7
Durable manufacturing industries	44,475.6	45,440.2	45,433.0	45,930.0	46,074.1

Farm Input Price Index

Second Quarter 1989

The Farm Input Price Index (1981=100) for the second quarter of 1989 stood at a preliminary level of 116.0, up 0.5% over the previous quarter and an increase of 2.6% over a year earlier. Six major group indexes rose from the first quarter and one declined. The main contributors to the quarterly and annual changes were the same:

- The crop production index was up 3.1% over the previous quarter and 6.1% over the year, due mainly to the higher index for crop insurance (according to preliminary estimates, the average premium per acre rose by 35.4%). Seed prices were down 1.3% from the first quarter of 1989, but up 17.1% over the second quarter of 1988.
- The index for interest increased by 5.0% over the previous quarter, as the non-mortgage component rose by 7.4% and the mortgage component by 0.4%. The interest index was up 19.8% over a year ago, with increases in non-mortgage of 30.9% and mortgage of 2.6%.

• The animal production index, down 2.6% from the previous quarter and down 3.1% from the second quarter 1988, had an offsetting effect on the quarterly and annual changes. Prices for feeder cattle were down 3.7% from the first quarter, while prices for weanling pigs were up 1.4%. Feeder cattle prices were 12.8% lower than a year ago, while prices for piglets were 26.9% lower. Offsetting these annual declines were higher prices for chicks (34.7%) and feed (19.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1900-1909.

The second quarter 1989 issue of Farm Input Price Indexes (62-004, \$11.75/\$47) will be available at the end of August. See "How to Order Publications"

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Farm Input Price Indexes (1981=100)

				% C	hange	
	2 nd Quarter 198 9	1 st Quarter 1989	2 nd Quarter 1988	2 nd Q 1989/ 1 st Q 1989	2 nd Q 1989/ 2 nd Q 1988	
			Eastern Cana	ıda		
Total Farm Input ^p	119.4	119.0	115.7	0.3	3.2	
Building and fencing	150.7	146.2	143.0	3.1	5.4	
Machinery and motor vehicles	124.5	122.7	121.2	1.5	2.7	
Crop production	117.1	116.4	114.0	0.6	2.7	
Animal production	111.6	114.7	113.8	-2.7	-1.9	
Supplies and services	145.2	142.1	136.5	2.2	6.4	
Hired farm labour	148.4	145.1	142.2	2.3	4.4	
Property taxesp	109.7	109.7	105.9	0.0	3.6	
Interestp	102.3	97.0	83.8	5.5	22.1	
Farm rent ^p	69.9	69.9	67.9	0.0	2.9	
		Western Canada				
Total Farm Input	113.5	112.7	111.1	0.7	2.2	
Building and fencing	128.2	126.4	127.0	1.4	0.9	
Machinery and motor vehicles	117.8	116.3	116.4	1.3	1.2	
Crop production	102.1	97.2	93.8	5.0	8.8	
Animal production	116.7	119.7	121.9	-2.5	-4.3	
Supplies and services	126.5	126.1	126.7	0.3	-0.2	
Hired farm labour	133.2	133.0	128.5	0.2	3.7	
Property taxesp	154.1	154.1	148.1	0.0	4.1	
Interestp	95.0	90.8	80.5	4.6	18.0	
Farm rentp	85.8	85.8	78.0	0.0	10.0	
			Canada			
Total farm inputp	116.0	115.4	113.1	0.5	2.6	
Building and fencing	139.8	136.6	135.3	2.3	3.3	
Machinery and motor vehicles	120.0	118.4	117.9	1.4	1.8	
Crop production	107.9	104.7	101.7	3.1	6.1	
Animal production	114.1	117.2	117.8	-2.6	-3.1	
Supplies and services	135.1	133.4	131.2	1.3	3.0	
Hired farm labour	141.8	139.9	136.3	1.4	4.0	
Property taxesp	138.7	138.7	133.5	0.0	3.9	
Interest	98.1	93.4	81.9	5.0	19.8	
Farm rentp	82.3	82.3	75.7	0.0	8.7	

p preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day period Ending July 14, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.7%r from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 2.4%r from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 2.9%r during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 9.5%r lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Major Appliances

June 1989

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 237,548 units in June 1989, up 16.9% over 203,171 units in May 1989, but down 3.1% from the 245,036r units sold in the same month of 1988.

Year-to-date domestic sales to June 1989 amounted to 1,181,636 units, up 3.6% over the 1,140,417r units for the same period of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The June 1989 issue of *Production*, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances (43-010, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Newsprint Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the newsprint industry (SIC 2712) totalled \$8,537.4 million, up 10.8% over \$7,704.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Record Player, Radio and Television Receiver Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the record player, radio and television receiver industry (SIC 3341) totalled \$822.4 million, down 5.8% from \$872.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Electrical Transformer Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the electrical transformer industry (SIC 3371) totalled \$670.6 million, up 0.7% over \$665.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the communications and energy wire and cable industry (SIC 3381) totalled \$1,700.8 million, up 16.9% over \$1,454.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Battery Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the battery industry (SIC 3391) totalled \$420.2 million, up 3.1% over \$407.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Publications Released

The Sugar Situation, June 1989. Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Fuel Consumption Survey, January-March 1988. Catalogue number 53-007 (Free).

✓ Fuel Consumption Survey, April-June 1988. Catalogue number 53-007 (Free).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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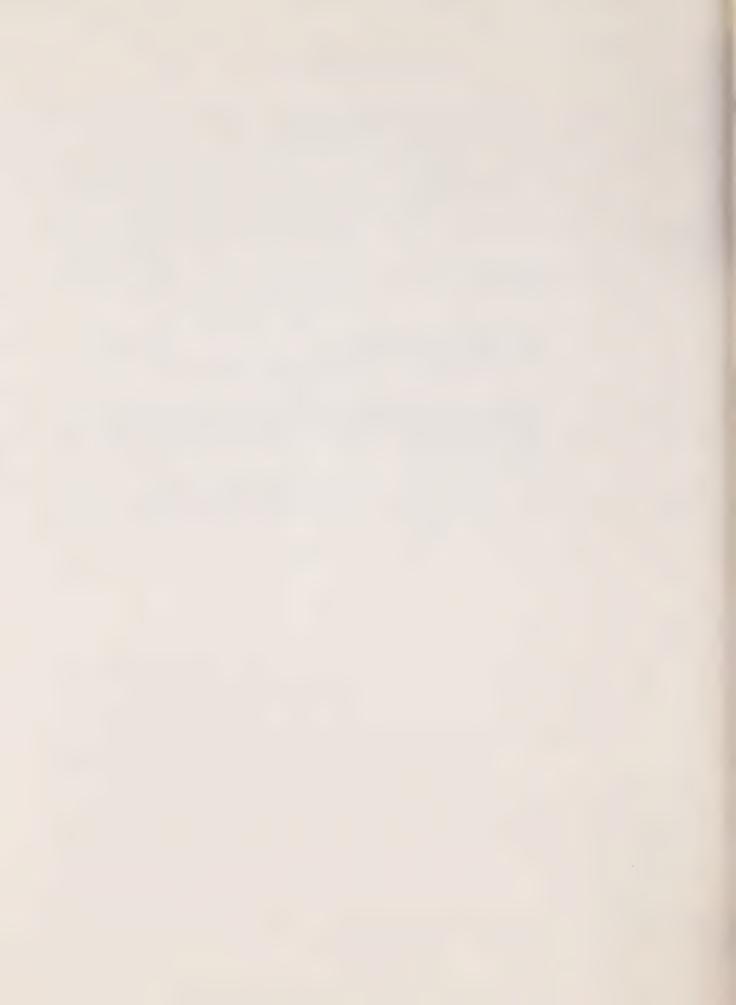
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Major Release Dates

Week of July 31 - August 4

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of		
release	Title	Reference period
July		
31	Raw Materials Price Index	June 1989
31	Industrial Products Price Index	June 1989
August		
	n	I. 1. 1000
2	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industry	July 1989
2	Help Wanted Index	July 1989
4	Labour Force Survey	July 1989



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 31, 1989 For release at 10:	00 a.m
Major Releases	
 Industrial Product Price Index, June 1989 The IPPI rose 0.1% in June, recording its smallest year-to-year change (2.3%) since April 1987. 	\$ 2
Raw Materials Price Index, June 1989 • The RMPI dropped 1.6% in June, after six consecutive monthly increases.	2
 Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, June 1989 Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products decreased 5.1% from May 1989. 	ţ
Data Availability Announcements	
Provincial Gross Domesitc Product by Industry, 1984-1985	7
Oil Pipeline Transport, May 1989	
Asphalt Roofing, June 1989	7
Deliveries of Major Grains, May 1989	8
Production of Biscuits, Second Quarter 1989	8
Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales, 1988	3
Publications Released	Ć
Major Release Dates: August 1989	10

Major Releases

Industrial Product Price Index June 1989

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) increased 0.1% in June 1989, to reach a level of 131.1. The monthly drops of 2.6% in primary metal product prices and 0.2% for chemical products were more than offset by an estimated rise of 2.1% for petroleum and coal products and an increase of 1.4% for lumber, sawmill and other wood products. These were backed by a 0.7% rise in the United States' dollar, relative to the Canadian dollar, mainly affecting the auto and truck group (0.4%) as well as paper and paper products (0.2%).

Since June 1988, the IPPI has risen 2.3%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 2.5%. The year-to-year change for the finished products index continued its acceleration, rising from 0.7% in September 1988 to 3.1% in June 1989. On the other hand, the intermediate goods index recorded a virtually constant deceleration in its annual rate of variation, from 7.4% in April 1988 to 1.9% in June 1989. This was largely due to the slowdown or decline in the price of non-ferrous metals, which contributed to the deceleration in the yearly variation in first-stage products from 17.0% in April 1988 to 2.6% in June 1989.

Highlights

• The primary metal products index fell 2.6% in June 1989, mainly in response to price reductions of 15.8% for nickel products, 6.7% for copper and copper alloy products and 1.2% for other nonferrous metal products. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 1.5%, with decreases ranging from 19.5% for nickel products to 5.2% for aluminum products and increases ranging from 2.2% for iron and steel products to 3.7% for other nonferrous metal products.

- The index for chemical products edged down 0.2% during the month, primarily as a result of the drop in prices for industrial chemicals (-0.4%), reflecting a drop in the price of some synthetic resins. Over the past 12 months, the chemical products index has risen 3.9%.
- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal price index rose 2.1% during June 1989, mainly as a result of higher prices for gasoline. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has shown an increase of 0.3%, the first annual increase since February 1988.
- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index rose 1.4% in June 1989, influenced by increases of 1.6% in the price of lumber and timber and 3.7% for veneer and plywood. These increases reflected higher prices for Softwood lumber and ties (1.8%) as well as Douglas Fir plywood (2.5%) and Softwood excluding Douglas Fir plywood, (8.7%).

Note to Users: The Pharmaceuticals price index has been corrected back to January 1981, as well as some aggregate indexes affected by this revision. For more information, contact Prices Division at the number listed below.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

(See table on next page)

The June 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available towards the end of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes (1981 = 100)

			% Change		
Index	Relative	Index	June 1989/	June 1989/	
	Importance ¹	June 1989 ²	May 1989	June 1988	
Industrial Product Price Index -Total	100.0	131.1	0.1	2.3	
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal products ³	89.3	135.2	-0.1	2.5	
Intermediate goods	61.6	129.3	-0.2	1.9	
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	130.8	-1.4	2.6	
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	128.9	0.2	1.7	
Finished goods	38.4	133.9	0.5	3.1	
Finished foods and feeds Capital equipment All other finished goods	10.3	139.3	0.2	3.2	
	10.2	135.6	0.2	3.1	
	17.9	130.4	0.6	2.8	
Aggregation by commodities:					
Meat, fish and dairy products Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous	7.7	128.8	0.4	0.2	
Food products	7.0	131.7	-0.1	3.9	
Beverages	1.9	157.0	0.1	5.9	
Tobacco and tobacco products Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	0.7	165.2	0.5	5.3	
	2.8	135.1	0.1	3.9	
Textile products Knitted products and clothing	2.4	120.3	0.1	1.9	
	2.4	127.2	0.0	2.2	
	4.3	128.5	1.4	1.7	
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products Furniture and fixtures Paper and paper products	1.5	143.2	0.1	3.8	
	8.1	145.8	0.2	4.4	
Printing and publishing Primary metal products	2.4	159.3	0.4	6.3	
	8.8	133.8	-2.6	-1.5	
Metal fabricated products Machinery and equipment	5.3	136.1	-0.1	2.9	
	4.8	135.6	0.1	4.8	
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment Electrical and communication products	11.6	131.2	0.4	1.5	
	5.0	136.4	-0.1	4.3	
	2.5	143.0	0.1	1.3	
Non-metallic mineral products Petroleum and coal products ³ Chemical, chemical products	2.5 10.7 7.1	96.7 136.5	2.1 -0.2	0.3	
Miscellaneous manufactured products Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	2.3	140.8	-0.1	3.3	
	0.8	89.7	-0.9	-12.5	

Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table. Indexes are preliminary. This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

June 1989

Monthly Change

• The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) declined 1.6% between May and June 1989 to a preliminary level of 101.4. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined by 1.4%. All components except wood and non-metallic minerals fell in June.

(Main Contributors to the Monthly Change)

- Mineral fuels were down 1.6%, mainly as a result of an estimated 2.0% decrease in crude mineral oil prices.
- The animal and animal product index was down 1.1%, mainly as a result of lower prices for cattle for slaughter (-6.9%), furs, hides and skins (-11.1%) and sheep and lamb (-14.9%). Partially offsetting these decreases were higher prices for hogs (11.5%).
- The non-ferrous metals index was down 3.5%, with lower prices for concentrates of copper (-6.2%), nickel (-16.7%) and for most other base and precious metals.
- A decrease of 1.9% in the vegetable products index was caused mainly by lower prices for oats (-6.1%) and oilseeds (-6.2%).

Annual Change

• Between June 1988 and June 1989, the RMPI increased 2.4%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 2.2%.

(Main Contributors to the Annual Change)

- Mineral fuels were up 10.7%, due largely to higher prices for crude mineral oil (which were up 13.7% over May and 35.8% since December 1988), partially offset by lower prices for natural gas (-3.6%).
- Decreases in the prices for hogs (-15.4%) and cattle for slaughter (-2.4%) were largely responsible for the 3.0% fall in the animal products index.
- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 5.0%, as prices for most of the metal concentrates fell; the most notable decreases were for radioactive concentrates (-33.6%), nickel (-23.3%), silver (-26.1%) and gold (-20.1).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The June 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available at the end of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index (1981 = 100)

			%	Change
	Relative Importance	Index June 1989 ¹	June 1989/ May 1989	June 1989/ June 1988
Raw materials - Total	100	101.4	-1.6	2.4
Mineral fuels	45	86.6	-1.6	10.7
Vegetable products	11	96.1	-1.9	0.5
Animal and animal products	20	112.1	-1.1	-3.0
Wood products	8	133.7	1.8	-0.8
Ferrous materials	2	106.8	-4.1	-2.7
Non-ferrous metals	11	115.1	-3.5	-5.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	135.0	0.3	2.4
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	113.7	-1.4	-2.2

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products June 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.9 million cubic metres (m³) in June, a decrease of 5.1% from May. This monthly decrease represents the highest reduction in sales during 1989.
- The four main products contributed to the June decrease. Following an increase of 1.9% in May, June sales of motor gasoline were down 1.0% from the previous month. Decreases were posted for diesel fuel oil (2.9%) and light fuel oil (6.3%). Heavy fuel sales posted their second consecutive decline (20.4%).

(Unadjusted)

Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products declined 0.6% from June 1988, recording a volume of 6.8 million m³ sold. Three of the main products contributed to

- this decrease. Only motor gasoline sales were up, 3.7% over last June. Diesel fuel oil and light fuel posted minimal decreases. Heavy fuel sales, down 14.8%, reversed the recent growth in sales of this product.
- As a result of June's decrease, total product sales for the first six months of 1989 were up 4.4% over those recorded during the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel sales have climbed 21.4%, while increases of 2.8% for sales of diesel fuel and 3.1% for motor gasoline have been recorded. Light fuel sales are up 1.6% over last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

(See table on next page)

The June 1989 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the last week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

	(Seasonally Adjusted)					
	March 1989	April 1989	May 1989 ^r	June 1989 ^p	June 1989/ May 1989	
		(thousands	of cubic metres)		. %	
Total, All Products	7 218.7	7 400.7	7 259.4	6 890.9	-5.1	
Main Products:						
Motor Gasoline	3 010.4	2 891.9	2 945.8	2 915.3	-1.0	
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 449.3	1 491.8	1 429.7	1 388.9	-2.9	
Light Fuel Oil	607.8	600.1	596.9	559.5	-6.3	

788.5

854.2

-20.4

588.5

739.6

(Unadjusted)

	June 1988	June 1989 ^p	January- June 1988	January- June 1989	Cumulative 1989/1988
		(thousands	of cubic metres		%
Total, All Products	6 889.5	6 848.6	39 912.6	41 654.5	4.4
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 947.9	3 056.3	16 138.2	16 638.0	3.1
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 494.1	1 490.3	7 933.9	8 154.0	2.8
Light Fuel Oil	197.6	195.7	3 934.1	3 996.5	1.6
Heavy Fuel Oil	661.5	563.5	3 771.1	4 577.3	21.4

P Preliminary.

Heavy Fuel Oil

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

Revised.

Data Availability Announcements

Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry

1984-1985

The revised Gross Domestic Product estimates for 1984 and the preliminary estimates for 1985 are now available on CANSIM.

For the first time, these estimates have been established according to the sources, concepts and methods of the Input-Output Accounts. When the new procedures differed from the one used to establish the previous estimates over the 1971 to 1984 period, statistical breaks occured in some of the series already published.

Further explanation of these new procedures and the resulting statistical breaks is available in a

separate technical note upon request.

The corresponding estimates of gross output for the same industries have also been released for the first time on CANSIM. In December 1989, the revised Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry for 1985 and preliminary 1986 will be released. This release will include revisions for agriculture and related industries for 1984 and 1985, which arise from a revision of the source data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7360-7370 (GDP in current prices), matrices 7371-7381 (GDP in constant prices), matrices 7382-7392 (Gross output in current prices) and matrices 7393-7403 (Gross output in constant prices).

The 1985 issue of *Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-203, \$30/\$36) is scheduled for release in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ronald Rioux at (613-951-3697), Input-Output Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport May 1989

Highlights

- In May, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 3.5% to 14 388 244 cubic metres (m³) from the same period last year. Year-to-date receipts, now at 71 164 952 m³, are up 1.7% over 1988.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 6.8% compared to May 1988, while pipeline imports rose 21.8% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1989 are now down 5.5% from 1988 levels, while imports are up by 8.7%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 6.0% from 1988, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 16.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The May 1989 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Asphalt Roofing

June 1989

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 259 403 bundles in June 1989, a decrease of 12.7% from the 4 877 179^r bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to June 1989 shipments was 19601 819 bundles, down 0.3% from 19666 467^r bundles shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The June 1989 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For futher information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

May 1989

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers showed a decrease from May 1988, except in the case of oats, barley and canola, where marketings increased slightly. Deliveries for May 1988 and May 1989 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

		1988	1989
•	Wheat (excluding durum) Durum wheat	1 176.8 158.9	552.2 89.7
•	Total wheat	1 335.7	641.9
•	Oats Barley Rye Flaxseed Canola	31.2 358.1 10.9 38.0 157.8	60.9 441.7 8.2 16.9 198.9
•	Total	1 931.7	1 368.5

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The May 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Production of Biscuits

Second Quarter 1989

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 41 817 918 kilograms during the second quarter of 1989, a decrease of 17.1% from the 50 414 924r kilograms produced during the same quarter of 1988.

The cumulative year-to-date production for 1989 is 83 718 588^r kilograms, down from the 95 575 486^r kilograms for the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, \$6.50/\$26) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales

Highlights

- In 1988, net fuel sales reported were 37.9 billion litres, of which 84.6% consisted of gasoline sales. Diesel fuel accounted for 15.2% of sales and liquified petroleum gas for 0.2%.
- Gross sales of gasoline reported in 1988 were 34.0 billion litres, a 2.4% increase over 1987.

The 1988 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales* (53-218, \$15) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division.

Publications Released

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, May 1989. Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

VSurface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 5, Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Trucking Survey, Quarters 3 and 4, 1988. Catalogue number 50-002

(Canada: \$8.90/\$71; Other Countries: \$10.60/\$85).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), May 1989. Catalogue number 65-004 (Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, First Quarter 1989 Catalogue number 67-001 (Canada: \$26.25/\$105; Other Countries: \$31.50/\$126).

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Senior Editor: Linda McCormick (613-951-1197) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Major Release Dates: August 1989

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of		
release	Title	Reference period
August		
2-3	Business Conditions Survey,	July 1989
2-0	Canadian Manufacturing Industries	0 0000
2	Help-wanted Index	July 1989
3	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	May 1989
4	Labour Force Survey	July 1989
8	Housing Starts	June 1989
8	Estimates of Labour Income	May 1989
9	New Housing Price Index	June 1989
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	June 1989
10	Department Store Sales by	June 1989
10	Province and Metropolitan Area	3 4110 10 00
11	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	June 1989
11	Farm Product Price Index	June 1989
17	Preliminary Statement of	June 1989
A 1	Canadian International Trade	ounc 1000
17	Canada's Foreign Trade in	January-March
A 1	Automotive Products	1989
18	Consumer Price Index	July 1989
22	Retail Trade	June 1989
22	Building Permits	May 1989
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1989
22	Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1989
23	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 1989
25	Wholesale Trade	June 1989
25	Security Transactions with	June 1989
20	Non-residents	June 1909
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31	Accounts (GDP) Canadian Balance of International	1989
21		Second Quarter
31	Payments Cross Demostic Product at Footon Coat by Luly 1	1989
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	June 1989
31	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1989
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31	Raw Materials Price Index	July 1989
01	Major Release Dates	September 1989

The September 1989 release schedule will be published on August 31, 1989. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 1, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

Cement, June 1989	2
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|--|

Publications Released 3



Data Availability Announcements

Cement

June 1989

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 368 946 tonnes of cement in June 1989, an increase of 3.1% over the 1 328 001^r tonnes shipped a year earlier and an increase of 12.0% over the 1 222 291 tonnes shipped in May 1989.

January to June 1989 shipments reached 5 192 270 tonnes, up 0.4% over the 5 170 607^r tonnes shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The June 1989 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sharon Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

June 1989

Production of process cheese in June 1989 totalled 7 126 165 kilograms, an increase of 27.3% over May 1989 and an increase of 13.0% over June 1988. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 37 086 539r kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1988 amount of 35 318 492 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 438 708 kilograms, an increase of 28.4% over May 1989, but a decrease of 5.0% from June 1988. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 2538 070 kilograms, compared to the 2545 185 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The June 1989 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing, First Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 31-003

(Canada: \$10.50/\$42; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).

✓ Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, June 1989. Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ Coal and Coke Statistics, May 1989. Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

- ✓ Electric Power Statistics, May 1989. Catalogue number 57-001 (Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).
- Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), May 1989.
 Catalogue number 65-001
 (Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, 1989. Catalogue number 73-202S (Annual Supplement) (Canada: \$38; Other Countries: \$46).

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 2, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries, July 1989

2

 Canadian manufacturers showed a small improvement in optimism concerning orders received, but increased concerns about the backlog of unfilled orders, production and inventory levels.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, June 1989

5

• The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades was unchanged.

Help-wanted Index, July 1989

6

• The preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada remained unchanged at 152 in July 1989.

Data Availability Announcements

Gypsum Products, June 1989

8

Rigid Insulating Board, June 1989

8

Selected Financial Indexes, June 1989

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Publications Released

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Major Releases

Chart-1
Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production During Next Three Months
Compared with Last Three Months

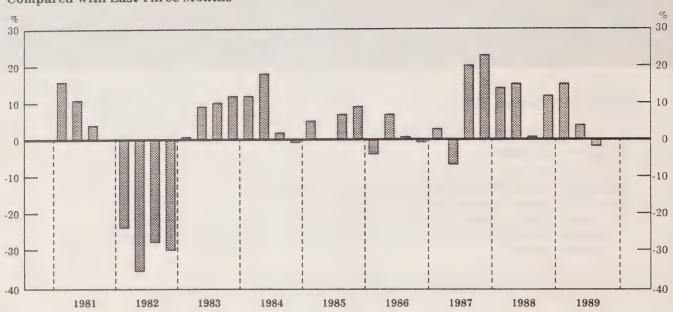
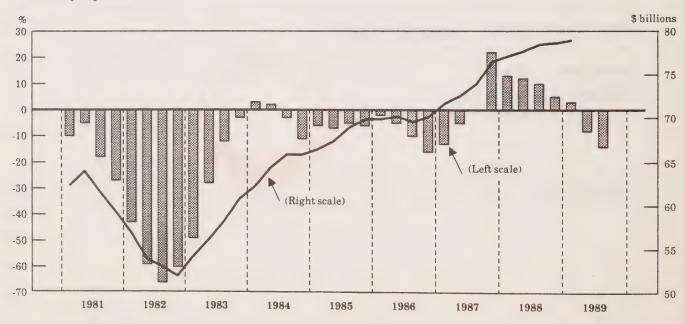


Chart · 2
Manufacturers' Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders (Left Scale)
in Relation to Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries (Right Scale)
Seasonally adjusted



Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries July 1989

(Seasonally Adjusted)

The July 1989 Business Conditions Survey showed a small improvement in optimism by Canadian manufacturers concerning orders received, but increased concerns about the backlog of unfilled orders, production and inventory levels.

Highlights

- The balance of opinion concerning orders received¹ improved slightly compared with the last survey, but remained negative for the second quarter in a row. The increase of four points to -6 was mainly due to a significant increase in orders received in the transportation equipment industries compared with the April 1989 survey. On a provincial basis, Ontario was the only province showing an increase, while Quebec remained at the same level.
- In contrast, the balance of opinion concerning the backlog of unfilled orders declined by six points, to -14 in July from -8 in April 1989.
- The balance for **expected production** over the next three months was down from +4 to -2. This was the first negative balance recorded since the April 1987 survey.
- The finished product inventories balance was also down in the July survey, from -19 to -23, and is now slightly below the range of values experienced since the January 1987 survey.

(Unadjusted)

 Under source of production difficulties, a shortage of skilled labour continued to be a serious problem, reaching it's highest level (14%) since the January and April 1981 surveys. Most of the increase in this concern was concentrated in the food and refined petroleum and coal products industries.

Note to Users:

Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total.

The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g. higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. lower volume of production).

Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g. expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

Other production difficulties dropped from 15% to 4% with the lack of orders being mentioned most frequently.

(see table on next page)

The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5.000 manufacturers.

Data users should note the April 1989 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of these results.

Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For further information on this release, contact M. Labonte (613-951-3508), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division.

¹ The balance of -6 in the July 1989 survey was calculated by subtracting the 28% indicating declining orders from the 22% indicating rising orders.

All Manufacturing I	ndustries	July	October	January	April	July
		1988	1988	1989	1989	1989
Volume of proc	luction during next three n	nonths				
compared v	with last three months will	be:		(Seasonally Adjust	ted)	
	A3	A #	60	47	52	50
	About the same Higher	45 28	26	34	26	24
	Lower	27	14	19	22	26
	Balance	1	12	15	4	-2
	Dalance	1	12	10	*	-4
				(Raw)		
	Balance	-10	13	11	20	-14
Orders receive	d area			(Seasonally Adjust	ted)	
Orders receive	u ai e.			Scasonany najus	icu)	
	About the same	64	66	61	64	50
	Rising	21	20	21	13	22
	Declining	15	14	18	23	28
	Balance	6	6	3	-10	-6
				(Raw)		
	Balance	8	5	1	-6	-5
Present backlo	g of unfilled orders is:			(Seasonally Adjust	ted)	
	About normal	62	75	71	70	70
	Higher than normal	24	15	16	11	8
	Lower than normal	14	10	13	19	22
	Balance	10	5	3	-8	-14
				(Raw)		
	Balance	14	5	1	-8	-11
Finished produ	ct inventory on hand is:			Seasonally Adjust	tad)	
- Inionica produc	or manda is		· ·	beasonany Aujus	ieu)	
	About right	65	80	74	67	64
	Too low	8	5	8	7	7
	Too high ¹	27	15	15	26	30
	Balance	-19	-10	-7	-19	-23
				(Raw)		
	Balance	-19	-8	-8	-20	-23
Sources of proc	duction difficulties:					
	*** 1.			(Raw)		
	Working capital shortage	3	2	2	3	4
	Skilled labour shortage	11	13	11	13	14
	Unskilled labour shortage	3	4	3	3	3
	Raw material shortage	7	4	4	6	5
	Other difficulties No difficulties	7 69	15 67	11	15	4
				71	65	76

¹ No evident seasonality.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index June 1989

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) for June 1989 remained unchanged from May's figure of 157.0. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 6.1%, to 157.0 from 148.0.

The following table shows wage rates for carpenters, electricians and plumbers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates¹ June 1989

		Trades					
	Carp	Carpenter		Electrician		Plumber	
	В	B&S	В	B&S	В	B&S	
		(In dollars)					
St. John's	14.84	17.74	17.37	21.36	17.37	20.62	
Halifax	17.76	20.79	20.82	25.49	20.66	25.49	
Saint John	16.46	19.13	17.51	25.93	18.82	24.22	
Montréal	19.77	23.25	20.74	24.38	20.74	24.32	
Ottawa	21.41	26.32	21.93	27.74	21.63	27.56	
Toronto	21.97	27.70	22.56	28.19	22.64	28.46	
Thunder Bay	22.98	26.35	22.45	27.05	21.84	27.22	
Winnipeg	18.42	20.78	21.80	24.63	21.79	24.83	
Regina	**		**	**	••		
Edmonton			••	**			
Vancouver	21.36	26.79	22.35	27.71	20.85	27.79	

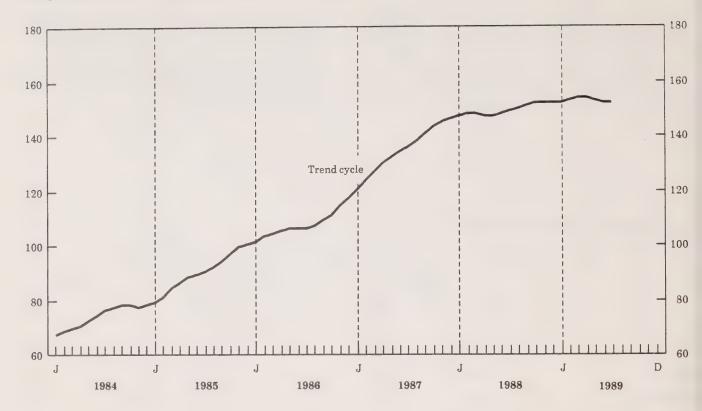
Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

B&S = Basic Rate plus selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

^{..} Figures not available.

B = Basic Rate

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index July 1989

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights - Trend Cycle Estimates - Preliminary

• The preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) remained unchanged at 152 in July. The rate of growth of the index started to slow in November 1987. The index reached its current level of 152 in October 1988. The Canada index was balanced by differences in regional performances. While the Help-wanted Index increased in the Atlantic provinces and British Columbia, these advances were offset by decreases in Quebec and Ontario.

Changes by region:

- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Atlantic provinces continued to increase in July, reaching 215. This is 36 points above the level recorded a year ago.
- After advancing to 177 in March 1989 from 170 in June 1988, the Quebec index started to decline. In July 1989, it reached 172.
- In Ontario, the Help-wanted Index declined for the sixth consecutive month. From its recent record level of 180 in January 1989, it has dropped to 162 in July.

(Continued on next page)

- After increasing slightly between December 1988 and April 1989, the Help-wanted Index for the Prairie provinces remained unchanged in July at 88.
- The preliminary index for British Columbia continued to advance, reaching 132 in July 1989. The index has been increasing without interruption since February 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (level 5).

For further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can mask the short-term trend. To minimize this effect, a trend-cycle estimate has been calculated and is published. Essentially, the trend-cycle of the index is a nine- or 13-term Henderson moving average which removes the irregular influences from the seasonally adjusted data.

The reader should note that the three most recent data points are preliminary and they are subject to revisions. Since the new data points carry the most weight they have the most influence on the current trend-cycle estimates, and therefore, can change the direction of the trend.

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 10), Canada and Regions - Trend-cycle

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1988						
July	149	179	171	180	83	97
August	150	181	173	180	84	100
September	151	183	174	180	85	102
October	152	185	175	180	85	104
November	152	188	175	180	85	106
December	152	190	175	180	85	109
1989						
January	152	191	176	180	86	114
	153	192	176	176	88	118
February				174	89	123
March	154	195	177			
April	154	200	176	170	89	126
May	153	205	175	167	88	129
June	152	210	174	164.	88	131
July	152	215	172	162	88	132

Data Availability Announcements

Gypsum Products

June 1989

Manufacturers shipped 24 947 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in June 1989, down 8.8% from the 27 340 thousand square metres shipped in June 1988, but up 4.0% over the 23 999 thousand square metres shipped in May 1989.

Year-to-date shipments were 141 445 thousand square metres, a decrease of 9.9% from the January to June 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The June 1989 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sharon Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

June 1989

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 147 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in June 1989, an increase of 0.9% compared to 4 112 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in June 1988.

For January to June 1989, year-to-date shipments amounted to 20 336 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 21 412^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1988, a decrease of 5.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The June 1989 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

June 1989

June 1989 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Publications Released

The Dairy Review, May 1989. Catalogue number 23-001 (Canada: \$11.60/\$116; Other Countries: \$13.90/\$139).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, June 1989. Catalogue Number 43-010 (Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Fuel Consumption Survey, July-September 1988. Catalogue number 53-007 (Free).

Fuel Consumption Survey, October-December

1988.

Catalogue number 53-007
(Free).

Telephone Statistics, May 1989. Catalogue number 56-002 (Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Construction Price Statistics, First Quarter 1989.

Catalogue number 62-007 (Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$20.75/\$83).

Merchandising Inventories, January 1989. Catalogue number 63-014 (Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

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Officer, Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9.

Senior Editor: Linda McCormick (613-951-1197) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 3, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

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Publications Released

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Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts June 1989

Highlights

Total (All Areas)

- Seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, June housing starts increased 2.0% to 206,000 units, from the revised level of 202,000 in May.
- Gains in the multiple dwelling sector more than offset declines in the single dwelling sector.

Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

- Housing starts in urban centres gained 2.4% in June to 174,000 units (92,000 single dwellings and 82,000 multiple dwellings).
- On a regional basis, increases were registered in all regions except Quebec.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 23, 24, 25, 29, 988, 4091, 4092.

The June 1989 issue of Housing Starts and Completions (64-002, \$13.70/\$137) is scheduled for release the last week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact F. Monette (613-951-1664), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots) Week Ending July 29, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 29, 1989 totalled 287 931 tonnes, a decrease of 3.8% from the preceding week's total of 299 366 tonnes, but up 8.8% over the year-earlier level of 264 725 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 9 211 417 tonnes, an increase of 5.4% over 8 742 015 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending July 21, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.5% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 7.6% over the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 10.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 9.8% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Data for the seven-day period ending July 21, 1988 have been revised.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

June 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.8 million tonnes in June 1989, a decrease of 12.6% from the June 1988 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year-to-date showed a decrease of 10.1% from the 1988 period, while receipts from United States connections showed a decrease of 5.6%.

Note to Users: Data for June 1988 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The June 1989 issue of Railway Carloadings (52-001, \$7.90/\$79) is to be released the fourth week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Railway Operating Statistics May 1989

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$21.5 million in May 1989. Operating revenues of \$627.5 million were down \$48.3 million from the May 1988 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 16.5% from May 1988^r. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 10.3%, while freight carkilometres decreased by 14.4% from the revised figures for 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The May 1989 issue of the Railway Operating Statistics (52-003, \$10/\$100) will be released the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Annual Hospital Indicators

1986-87

Hospital statistics and indicators from the Annual Survey of Hospitals are now available for the 1986-87 reporting year. These provide a wide range of data elements on hospital utilization and expenditures. Key utilization variables include patient-days, occupancy, separations, admissions and average length of stay.

Related to the expenditure data are figures for paid hours, salaries and benefits, medical and surgical supplies and drug costs. The data are compiled by province and hospital type and size. Many other cross classifications are available on request.

For more information contact Peter Mix (613-951-1650), Health Care Section, Health Division.

Publications Released

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production. April 1989.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Production of Selected Biscuits, Quarter Ended June 1989.

Catalogue number 32-026

(Canada: \$6.50/\$26; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).

Cement, June 1989.

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Asphalt Roofing, June 1989. Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Other Manufacturing Industries, 1986.

Catalogue number 47-250

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

Electric Power Statistics (Volume I), 1988 Actual, 1989-1998 Forecast.

Catalogue number 57-204

(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).

Industry Price Indexes, May 1989. Catalogue number 62-011 (Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20,80/\$208).

Labour Force Information, July 1989 Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7.20/\$72). Available Friday at 7a.m..

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1116 Daily

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 4, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey, July 1989

• The unemployment rate edged up to 7.5.

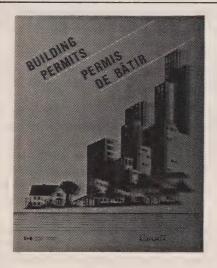
6

3

Education in Canada, 1987-88

• Spending on education in Canada reached \$39.4 billion in 1987-88, up 129% over the 1977-78 level.

(Continued on next page)



Building Permits

January 1989

The monthly publication *Building Permits* has been redesigned in 1989 to provide more information about the building construction sectors. In addition to data on the number and value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities, this publication now provides information on the average value of dwellings, the number and value of mobile homes, and permits issued for building renovation.

Data are presented at national and provincial levels as well as for census metropolitan areas, large urban centres and economic regions. With the use of graphs, summary tables and a short analysis, *Building Permits* highlights current activity and trends in the residential and non-residential building construction sectors.

Data are available on CANSIM: matrices 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995, 4073.

The January 1989 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact F. Monette (613-951-1664), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Major Releases - Concluded	
Life Tables, 1985-87 Life expectancy at birth reached 73 years for men and almost 80 years for women during the 1985-87 reference year.	7
Data Availability Announcements	
Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Second Quarter 1989	8
1987 Census of Manufacturers:	
Motor Vehicle Industry	8
Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry	8
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Regional Reference Centres	10
Major Release Dates: August 7 - 11	11

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey July, 1989

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for July 1989 show a marginal decline in employment, continuing the pattern of fluctuating employment levels noted since the beginning of the year. Overall, employment has remained virtually unchanged since January. A rise in the number of unemployed this month (+20,000) resulted in the unemployment rate edging up to 7.5, similar to the rates noted earlier in the year.

Employment

For the week ended July 15, 1989, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,488,000, a decline of 16,000 from June. The employment/population ratio decreased 0.1 to 62.0.

- Employment decreased by an estimated 21,000 among men, while it remained virtually unchanged for women. The decline in overall employment was concentrated among persons aged 25 and over (-10,000).
- Part-time employment decreased by 26,000, largely due to a decline among women, while there was little change in full-time employment.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment declined in manufacturing (-17,000) and in transportation, communications and other utilities (-11,000), while it rose in agriculture (+11,000) and public administration (+13,000). There was little change in the remaining industries.
- The estimated level of employment fell by 20,000 in Quebec and by 5,000 in Nova Scotia. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment rose by 20,000 in July 1989 to 1,007,000 and the unemployment rate edged up to 7.5 (+0.2). The participation rate remained unchanged at 67.0.

- Unemployment rose by 18,000 among persons aged 25 and over, while it remained virtually unchanged for young people aged 15 to 24. The rise in the overall number of unemployed was concentrated among women (+15,000).
- The unemployment rate for women rose by 0.2 to 7.7, while it edged up to 7.3 among men.
- The estimated number of unemployed rose in Ontario (+15,000), British Columbia (+7,000) and Nova Scotia (+4,000), while it declined slightly in Quebec (-5,000). There was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate increased by 1.0 in Nova Scotia (10.4), 0.8 in Prince Edward Island (13.8) and by 0.4 in New Brunswick (12.6) and British Columbia (9.2). The rate also rose slightly in Ontario (4.9) and Alberta (7.2). The unemployment rate was down marginally in Newfoundland (15.4), Manitoba (7.2) and Saskatchewan (7.5) while it remained unchanged in Quebec (9.3).

Changes since July 1988 (Unadjusted estimates)

- Employment increased by an estimated 217,000 (+1.7%) to 12,932,000.
- Full-time employment rose by 221,000 to 11,391,000 (+2.0%), while part-time employment declined slightly to 1,542,000.
- Employment grew by 2.0% in the service-producing industries and by 1.1% in the goods-producing industries. Strong year-over-year gains were noted in transportation, communications and other utilities (+5.7%) and in construction (+5.7%), while employment declined in primary industries other than agriculture (-2.8%).
- The estimated number of unemployed declined by 29,000 (-2.8%) to 1,008,000.
- The unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 to 7.2.

(Continued on next page)

• The participation rate increased by 0.1 to 69.2 and the employment/population ratio rose by 0.3 to 64.2.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1989 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1989; and (2) those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are uncertain of their intentions.

Returning students:

- The unemployment rate, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was estimated at 10.2 in July, a decline of 0.5 from the rate noted last year. The rate decreased by 0.4 for students aged 15 to 19 (12.2) and it edged down to 4.6 for those in the 20 to 24 age group.
- Employment among returning students was estimated at 1,221,000, a rise of 20,000 over last year and the employment/population ratio advanced 1.3 to 69.0.
- The participation rate increased to 76.8 (+0.9).

Other students:

- The unemployment rate was estimated at 13.0 in July 1989, a drop of 1.8 from the estimate of one year ago.
- Employment was estimated at 217,000, an increase of 10,000 over last year, while the employment/population ratio declined by 1.2 to 72.2.
- The participation rate dropped by 3.1 to 83.0.

Note to Data Users

Data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.

For further information call:

Ray Ryan (613) 951-0053 Ken Bennett (613) 951-4720 Helene Lavoie (613) 951-2301

General Inquiries (613) 951-9448

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the July 1989 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17/\$170), available the third week of August, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$6/\$60).

(See table on page 5)

The Daily, August 4, 1989

Labour Force Characteristics,	Canada		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
		Seasonally Adjusted Data	
Labour Force (,000)	13,495	13,491	13,293
Employment (,000)	12,488	12,504	12,253
Unemployment (,000)	1,007	987	1,040
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	7.3	7.8
Participation Rate (%)	67.0	67.0	66.8
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.0	62.1	61.6
		Unadjusted Data	
Labour Force (,000)	13,941	13,801	13,752
Employment (,000)	12,932	12,856	12,715
Unemployment (,000)	1,008	944	1,037
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	6.8	7.5
Participation Rate (%)	69.2	68.6	69.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	64.2	63.9	63.9

Education in Canada 1987-88

Spending on education in Canada reached \$39.4 billion in 1987-88, up 129% (in current dollars) over 1977-78. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index went up by 104% over the same period.

These figures have been published in the latest edition of *Education in Canada*, 1987-88.

Selected Highlights

- 1987-88 marked the second consecutive year in which elementary-secondary enrolment increased, following 15 years of decline. The recorded enrolment of 4,973,900 students represented a gain of 35,900 over the previous year, but was still substantially below the all-time high of 5,836,100 attained in 1970-71.
- Total full-time postsecondary enrolment was 805,200 in 1987-88, an increase of 8,300 (1%) over one year before and up 189,300 students from 10 years earlier.
- In 1987-88, 53,900 foreign students studied in Canada, 10,900 fewer than the all-time high of 64,800 reached in 1982-83. The decline reflected a drop in the number of undergraduate students in the last four years.

- The number of elementary-secondary teachers decreased to 267,600 in 1985-86 from the all-time high of 284,900 in 1976-77. In 1986-87, their numbers started to grow, reaching 276,600 in 1987-88, a 2% increase over 1986-87.
- In 1987-88, full-time university teachers numbered 35,800, an 11% increase over 1977-78. Women made up about 18% of the faculty, up from 15% a decade earlier.

Education in Canada, 1987-88 (81-229, \$48/\$58), which is now available, provides a review of major education statistics on institutions, enrolment, graduates, teachers, and finance for Canada, the provinces and territories. Tables display time series of the most important variables for Canada from 1977-78 and for the provinces and territories from 1983-84.

For information, contact Edith Rechnitzer (613-951-9167) or Doug Higgins (613-951-5870), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Life Tables, Canada and Provinces 1985-1987

Life expectancy has continued to increase for Canadian males and females since the 1980-1982 period. According to the 1985-1987 life tables¹, life expectancy at birth has reached 73 years for men and almost 80 years for women. Between 1980-82 and 1985-87, males have gained .41 years more than females, although female life expectancy remains nearly seven years greater than that for males.

A more detailed analysis of trends in life expectancy in Canada will be published in the third issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, \$25/\$100), due to be released in the new year.

The complete set of life tables may be obtained through the Regional Reference Centres, or from Health Division, by ordering Standard Table Number 28, *Life Tables Canada and Provinces*. 1985-1987 (Billing number 41044, \$15) which will be available on September 15.

For further information on this release, contact Owen Adams (613-951-1631), Health Division.

Life Expectancy at Birth: Males and Females, Canada and Provinces, 1980-82 to 1985-87

Province		Males			Females	
	1980-82	1985-87	% Change	1980-82	1985-87	% Change
		(Years)			(Years)	
Canada	71.88	73.04	1.6	78.98	79.73	0.9
Newfoundland	71.95	72.72	1.1	78.65	79.36	0.9
Nova Scotia	70.96	72.25	1.8	78.37	79.20	1.1
Prince Edward Island ¹	72.83	72.57	-0.4	80.49	80.35	-0.2
New Brunswick	71.08	72.47	2.0	79.19	80.01	1.0
Quebec	71.08	71.98	1.3	78.71	79.39	0.9
Ontario	72.28	73.49	1.7	79.03	79.73	0.9
Manitoba	72.24	73.00	1.1	78.77	79.78	1.3
Saskatchewan	72.43	73.66	1.7	79.61	80.47	1.1
Alberta	71.96	73.55	2.2	79.06	79.98	1.2
British Columbia	72.62	74.05	2.0	79.55	80.31	1.0

Based on abridged life tables; detailed life tables are not produced for Prince Edward Island.

Prepared from age/sex-specific counts of deaths occurring during the 1985-1987 period and centred on the June 1, 1986 Canadian Population Census.

Data Availability Announcements

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Second Quarter 1989

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$13.3 million for the second quarter 1989, an increase of 13.7% over the \$11.7r million shipped during the second quarter of 1988.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of Canadian made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The 1989 second quarter issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, \$4.50/\$18) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the motor vehicle industry (SIC 3231) totalled \$39,093.2 million, down 3.4% from \$40,462.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the primary glass and glass containers industry (SIC 3561) totalled \$875.8 million, up 8.6% over \$806.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Rigid Insulating Board, June 1989. Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Building Permits, January 1989. Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25,20/\$252).

Security Transactions with Non-residents, May 1989.

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$18/\$180).

Education in Canada, 1987-88. Catalogue number 87-229

(Canada: \$48; Other Countries: \$58).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Linda McCormick (613-951-1197)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Advisory Services Statistics Canada North American Life Centre 1770 Market Street Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3M3

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Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

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1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.) Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Major Release Dates

Week of August 7 - 11

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
8	Estimates of Labour Income	May 1989
9	New Housing Price Index	June 1989
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	June 1989
10	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	May 1989
11	Farm Product Price Index	June 1989



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 8, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Estimates of Labour Income, May 1989 []

Labour income increased by 7.9% over May 1988.

3

5

Focus on Canada Series - Family Income, 1986 Census

• In 1985, average family income ranged from \$30,090 for one-earner families to \$57,630 for families with three or more earners.

(Continued on next page)



Focus on Canada Series - Family Income 1986 Census

Income data have long been used to measure the economic well-being of families and individuals. When analysed and explained in the context of major social and demographic trends, income data highlight an important dimension of Canadian lifestyles and living conditions.

Focus on Canada - Family Income (98-128, \$10) explores the links between family income and changing family composition. The shares of employment income, government transfer payments and other sources of income in the total income of families are examined. The publication also looks briefly at provincial variations in family incomes between 1970 and 1985.

Family Income (98-128, \$10), one of the studies in the Focus on Canada Series, is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Turn to page 5 for further highlights.

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Major Releases

Estimates of Labour Income May 1989

The May 1989 preliminary estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was \$28.9 billion, an increase of 7.9% over May 1988. This change, although the same as that recorded in April, was smaller than the rates of growth observed in the first quarter of 1989.

Highlights (Seasonally Adjusted)

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for May 1989 rose marginally (0.2%) over April 1989. This was smaller than the average monthly increase of 0.8% for 1989.
- Increases in wages and salaries for mines, quarries and oil wells (2.0%), and construction (2.0%) were partially offset by a 1.6% decline in forestry. The remaining industries recorded changes of less than 1.0%.
- Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia all recorded increases of 1.0% in their wages and salaries, while declines were noted in New Brunswick (-0.9%) and Manitoba (-0.5%).

(Unadjusted)

- The May 1989 year-to-year growth of wages and salaries was 8.0%, the smallest increase recorded in 1989.
- Wages and salaries in construction and provincial administration showed acceleration in their year-to-year growth rates in May, while a deceleration was noted in forestry.
- Throughout 1989, wages and salaries in both manufacturing and trade have registered steady deceleration in their yearly rates of growth, while that of mines, quarries and oil wells have shown an acceleration since February 1989.
- All provinces showed little change in their yearto-year growth rates, except for New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, where decelerations were noted, and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad, where an acceleration was recorded.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1989 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$18/\$72) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

(See table on page 4)

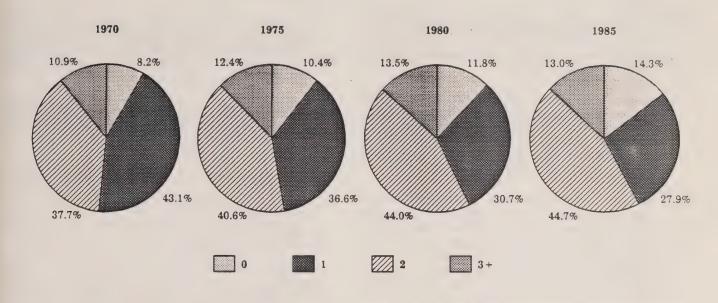
Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income (millions of dollars)

	May 1989 p	April 1989 ^r	March 1989 ^f	May 1988
		(Una	djusted)	
			·	
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	186.4	151.3	130.8	194.0
Forestry	189.1	156.5	171.4	177.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	629.1	611.8	605.9	591.2
Manufacturing industries	5,405.6	5,294.1	5,214.5	5,030.1
Construction industry	1,811.9	1,625.5	1,480.4	1,563.0
Transportation, communications and				
other utilities	2,428.1	2,389.3	2,382.0	2,284.0
Trade	3,547.1	3,492.5	3,455.9	3,307.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,256,6	2,226.2	2,180.8	2.094.7
Commercial and personal service	3,740.2	3,640.9	3,598.4	3,365.1
Education and related services	2,204.5	2,214.0	2,205.5	2.055.4
Health and welfare services	1,723.7	1,700.5	1,699.7	1,614.6
Federal administration and other	2,12011	2,100.0	2,000.1	2,024.0
government offices	821.6	801.4	803.1	795.0
Provincial administration	628.4	616.8	611.6	592.8
Local administration	520.3	512.1	506.8	489.5
Total wages and salaries	26,092.7	25,433.0	25.046.6	24.154.0
Supplementary labour income	2,823.8	2,743.6	2,699.1	2,657.7
	*			
Labour income	28,916.5	28,176.6	27,745.7	26,811.6
		(Seasona	lly Adjusted)	
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	191.9	194.2	197.6	197.2
Forestry	200.6	203.9	202.1	188.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	634.1	621.7	610.3	596.1
Manufacturing industries	5,355.7	5,348.2	5,313.1	4,982.7
Construction industry	1,812.5	1,776.2	1,754.7	1,569.2
Transportation, communications and	·	,		
other utilities	2,418.9	2,412.7	2,403.0	2,275.5
Trade	3,515.2	3,529.9	3,521.4	3.278.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,237.6	2,222.0	2,218.0	2,077.2
Commercial and personal service	3.746.7	3,722.7	3,737.0	3.371.2
Education and related services	2,125.0	2,135.3	2,133.4	1.981.0
Health and welfare services	1,697.9	1,708.2	1.714.8	1,590.3
Federal administration and other	1,037.3	1,700.2	1,/14.0	1,590.5
government offices	2027	0.07.4	200.0	700.0
Provincial administration	808.7	807.4	803.6	782.9
	632.1	626.9	625.0	596.0
Local administration	524.6	529.4	527.8	493.5
Total wages and salaries	25,932.9	25,878.6	25,784.3	23,928.1
Supplementary labour income	2,806.5	2,791.7	2,780.4	2,632.2
Labour income	28,739.4	28,670.3	28,564.7	26,560.3

Preliminary estimates
Revised estimates
Final estimates

Percentage Distribution of Census Families by Number of Earners, Canada, Selected Years, 1970-1985



Source: Data for 1970, 1980 and 1985 - Census of Canada. Data for 1975 - Survey of Consumer Finances.

Focus on Canada Series - Family Income

1986 Census

Average family income¹ in 1985 (\$37,827) was 1.2% below the 1980 level (\$38,276). However, as a result of decreasing family size, average income per family member increased by 2.3%.

Highlights

 The changes in family income varied for different regions of the country and for different types of families. Between 1980 and 1985, the largest increase in average family income occurred in

All income information is adjusted for inflation and presented in constant (1985) dollars.

the Northwest Territories (6.9%), followed by Nova Scotia (5.2%). The largest decline in average family income took place in the Yukon (11.6%), followed by British Columbia (9.7%).

- Average family income in 1985 was highest in Ontario (\$41,692) and lowest in Newfoundland (\$28,880).
- Between 1980 and 1985, the average income of husband-wife families decreased slightly, while the incomes of lone parent families dropped by 3.5%. The average income of non-family persons (those who lived on their own or were not part of census families) decreased by 1.4%.

(Continued on next page)

- The proportion of one-earner families continued to decline, from 43% in 1970 to 37% in 1975, 31% in 1980 and 28% in 1985. Average family income of these families fell by 2.4% between 1980 and 1985.
- In contrast, the proportion of two-earner families went up to 45% in 1985, from 38% in 1970.
 Average income of these families increased by about 1% during 1980-85.
- In nearly two-thirds of husband-wife families with working age spouses, both partners reported earnings. These families were able to maintain their real income during the recession of the early 1980s. The average income of these families amounted to \$47,500 in 1985.
- Another group of families whose real income increased between 1980 and 1985 were the elderly families. After adjustment for inflation, their average income increased by 4.7%, to \$28,927 in 1985 from \$27,637 in 1980. This was primarily due to the fact that government transfer payments, especially the Old Age Security pensions, were not affected by the economic downturn of the early 1980s.

- Between 1980 and 1985, the average income of younger families with husbands or parents aged 15 to 24 years dropped by 16%, while that of families with husbands or parents aged 25 to 34 decreased by 12%.
- In 1985, about 14% of all census families had a total income below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs. The incidence of low income was twice as high among families with children than it was among families without children.
- The incidence of low income in 1985 was highest among families headed by female lone parents (45.1%) and was lowest among elderly familes (8.2%).
- In 1985, the bottom tenth of families received 1.5% of all income, while the top tenth received 25.5%. Over one-half of the total income of the lowest one-fifth of families came from government transfer payments.

Family Income (98-128, \$10) is the fourth of 16 publications in the Focus on Canada Series. This series highlights social trends and issues based on results from the 1986 Census of Population.

For further information on this release or for other titles in the *Focus on Canada Series*, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

Data Availability Announcements

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

June 1989

Canadian chemical firms produced 107 326 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in June 1989, a decrease of 9.7% from the 118 878 tonnes produced in June 1988.

January to June 1989 production totalled 680 729 tonnes, down 6.5% from 727 930 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 26 industrial chemicals for June 1989, June 1988 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The June 1989 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5.30/\$53) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Public Libraries

Preliminary data from the 1987 survey of public libraries in Canada are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00600101 - 00600109.

For further information, contact Donna Owens (613-951-1562), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Publications Released

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, June 1989. Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Railway Carloadings, June 1989. Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, May 1989. Catalogue number 73-001 (Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

Focus on Canada - Family Income, 1986 Census Catalogue number 98-128 (Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

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Senior Editor: Linda McCormick (613-951-1197) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 9, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

New Motor Vehicle Sales, June 1989

3

Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales decreased a sharp 7.0% in June 1989.

New Housing Price Index, June 1989

6

 Movements in the Ottawa-Hull, Calgary and Vancouver price indexes contributed to an increase in the Canada Total New Housing price index which was up 0.5% over May 1989 and 13.9% over a year earlier.

Postcensal Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1989

8

The total population of Canada at June 1, 1989 was 26, 218, 500.



Small Business Profiles

1987

Small Business Profiles is a collection of key operating results and financial ratios for selected small businesses in Canada. It is one of a number of products produced as a result of a joint undertaking by Statistics Canada, the department of Industry, Science and Technology Canada and all provincial and territorial departments responsible for small business.

The 1987 Profiles have been expanded to 108 industries. For each industry, there are six tables: selected operating ratios, balance sheet profiles, financial ratios, statement of changes in financial position and selected operating characteristics of small businesses organized by sales quartile and employment changes by size of business.

Small Business Profiles enables users to compare such business results as profits, expenses, sources of capital, etc. by kind, size and province of business. These comparisons are valuable tools in the preparation of well-conceived business plans and in analysing common business problems.

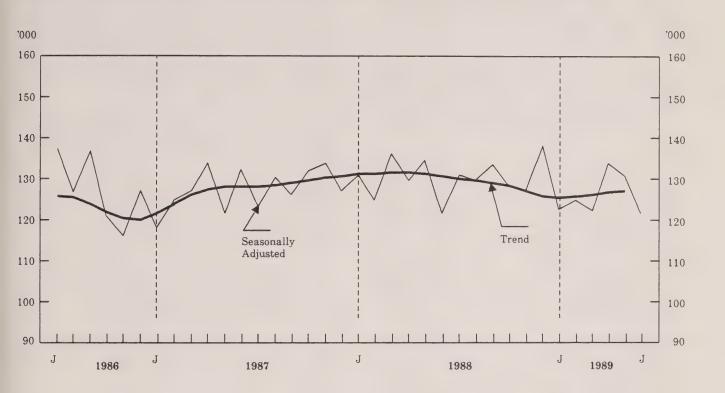
Special tabulations (pre-packaged or customized) can be purchased through your local regional reference centre.

For more information, contact Michel Cormier (613-951-3746), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

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Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1989



New Motor Vehicle Sales June 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 122,000 units in June 1989, a sharp decline of 7.0% from the revised May 1989 level. In June, lower sales were posted for both passenger car sales (-7.2%) and commercial vehicles (-6.6%).
- In the first six months of 1989, new motor vehicle sales have fluctuated markedly, experiencing no overall growth. Gains in February and April 1989 did not fully offset declines in the other months.
- Sales of North American passenger cars declined 9.5% to 54,000 units in June, while sales of imported passenger cars decreased 2.0% to a level of 27,000 units, the second consecutive monthly decline for both.

(continued on next page)

(Unadjusted)

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 141,000 units in June 1989, down 6.3% from the year-earlier level. Passenger car sales recorded a decline of 7.8%, while commercial vehicle sales decreased by 3.0%.
- Unit sales of North American passenger cars declined by 8.4%. Sales of imported passenger cars were down 6.6% from their level in June 1988. The decline was attributed to a 15.9% decrease in cars imported from "other countries" and to a 3.7% drop in Japanese cars.
- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 26.0% in June 1989, from 24.9% a year earlier. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of overseas manufacturers from "other countries", whose market share declined to 7.0% from 7.7% in June 1988.
- Eight provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in June 1989 than in June 1988.
 Gains were recorded in British Columbia (+9.9%) and Alberta (+0.1%).
- For the first six months of 1989, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 3.0% from the same period last year, to 810,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down by 3.5% to 376,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 4.8% to 169,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 265,000 units during this period, down 1.2% from a year earlier.

(see table on next page)

Note to Users:

The **short-term trend** provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in new motor vehicle sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the latest month is not shown in the chart since it may change direction as succeeding months are added.

North American vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreignowned companies.

Imported vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The June 1989 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

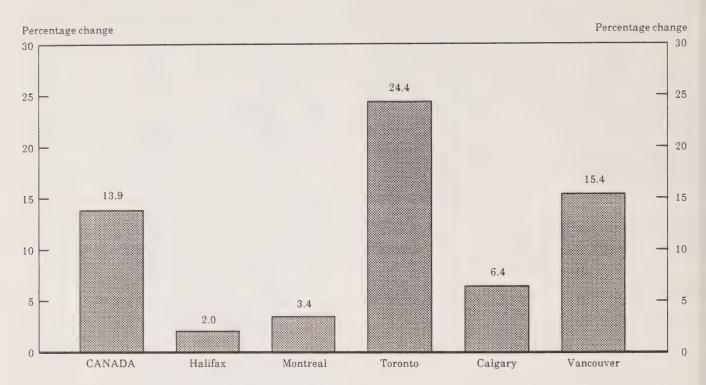
New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada

June 1989

	Seasonally Adjusted			
	March 1989 ^r	April 1989 ^r	Мау 1989 г	June 1989 ^p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	122,273 -1.9	133,873 9.5	130.646 -2.4	121,527 -7.0
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	54,082 -1.2	62,435 15.4	60,110 -3.7	54,386 -9.5
Overseas	27,296 -3.6	28,226 3.4	27,176 -3.7	26,622 -2.0
Total	81,378 -2.0	90,661 11.4	87,285 -3.7	81, 00 8 -7.2
Commercial Vehicles:	40,8 95 -1.6	43,212 5.7	43,361 0.3	40,519 -6.6
		Unadj	usted	
	June 1989	Change 1989/88	January - June 1989	Change 1989/88
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	141,364	-6.3	810,192	-3.0
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America Japan Other Countries	63,494 24,696	-8.4 -3.7	376,212 131,456	-3.5 1.2
(Including South Korea)	6,620	-15.9	37,248	-21.3
Total	94,810	-7.8	544,916	-3.9
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America Overseas	40,082 6,472	-8.3 50.9	232,576 32,700	-4.4 29.6
Total	46,554	-3.0	265,276	-1.2

Revised Preliminary

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, June 1989



New Housing Price Index June 1989

- The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 149.5 in June, up 0.5% over May 1989. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 13.9% higher than the year-earlier level. It should be noted that Ottawa-Hull, Calgary and Vancouver registered the largest monthly increases.
- Between May 1989 and June 1989, the estimated House Only index increased 0.7%, while the estimated Land Only index increased by 0.5%.
- On a yearly basis, Toronto showed the largest price increase (24.4%) of all cities surveyed. However, in recent months, this market has shown a more moderate rate of price change.

 Index levels continued to remain below their 1981 price reference level of 100 in Vancouver and Victoria, despite price increases this month in both cities.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

The Daily, August 9, 1989

New Housing Price Indexes

1981 = 100

				%	change
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989/ May 1989	June 1989/ June 1988
Canada Total	149.5	148.8	131.2	0.5	13.9
Canada (House only)	148.9	147.9	137.1	0.7	8.6
Canada (Land only)	156.3	155.5	122.9	0.5	27.2
St. John's	120.7	120.7	114.8	**	5.1
Halifax	135.8	135.8	133.2	44	2.0
Saint John-Moncton					
Fredericton	141.8	141.5	137.8	0.2	2.9
Quebec City	169.4	169.3	158.4	0.1	6.9
Montreal	172.4	172.1	166.7	0.2	3.4
Ottawa-Hull	155.8	153.2	147.2	1.7	5.8
Toronto	213.3	212.1	171.4	0.6	24.4
Hamilton	191.6	191.4	175.3	0.1	9.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	181.5	180.2	167.0	0.7	8.7
Kitchener-Waterloo	194.0	193.3	176.4	0.4	10.0
London	175.1	175.1	161.7	_	8.3
Windsor	141.3	140.6	128.6	0.5	9.9
Winnipeg	134.7	134.7	135.7	-	-0.7
Regina	120.4	120.1	118.6	0.2	1.5
Saskatoon	112.8	112.8	112.5	-	0.3
Calgary	108.5	107.3	102.0	1.1	6.4
Edmonton	101.1	100.7	93.2	0.4	8.5
Vancouver	93.1	92.2	80.7	1.0	15.4
Victoria	80.6	80.3	73.4	0.4	9.8

Note: Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George. – nil or zero.

Postcensal Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1989.

The postcensal estimates of total population for Canada, the provinces and territories for June 1, 1989, as well as revised estimates for 1988 and final estimates for 1987, are now available and appear in the following table:

Available on CANSIM: matrices 60 (total population); 6507 (births); 6508 (deaths); 6509 (immigrants); 6510 (emigrants); 6511 (net provincial migrants); and 6514 (interprovincial migrants - family allowance).

The June 1, 1989 estimates will appear in Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories (91-210, \$27) at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the nearest regional reference centre, or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Post Censal Estimates

	1987 ^{PF}	1988 ^{PR}	1989 ^{PF}
		(in thousands)	
Canada	25,617.3	25,911.8	26,218.5
Newfoundland	568.1	568.0	570.0
Prince Edward Island	127.3	128.8	130.2
Nova Scotia	878.0	882.8	886.8
New Brunswick	712.3	714.3	718.5
Quebec	6,592.6	6,638.3	6,688.7
Ontario	9,265.0	9,426.1	9,569.5
Manitoba	1,079.0	1,084.0	1,084.2
Saskatchewan	1,015.8	1,012.8	1,007.0
Alberta	2,377.7	2,395.2	2,429.2
British Columbia	2,925.0	2,983.8	3,055.6
Yukon	24.5	25.3	25.4
Northwest Territories	52.0	52.3	53.4

Note: Figures have been rounded independently o the nearest hundred.

PF Final postcensal estimates.

PR Revised postcensal estimates.

PP Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Data Availability Announcements

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics June 1989

Pulpwood receipts totalled 3 792 777 cubic metres in June 1989, a decrease of 4.1% from 3 955 923 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 066 609 cubic metres, up 2.5% over 4 942 733r cubic metres in June 1988. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported as 8 348 704 cubic metres, an increase of 1.7% over 8 209 439r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 18 680 796 cubic metres, an increase of 6.0% over 17 630 781r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 20 909 945 cubic metres, an increase of 1.0% over 20 710 832 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 0.5% to 27 981 888 cubic metres, from the year earlier level of 28 123 294r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 51 427 017 cubic metres, was up 2.3% over 50 259 741r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The June 1989 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,\$5.80/\$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Specified Domestic Electric Appliances June 1989

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 116,769 kitchen appliances in June 1989, down 13.8% from the 135,433 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 26,824 in June 1989 an decrease of 25.2% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrial appliances amounted to 647,900 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1988 amounted to 581,233 units.

The June 1989 issue of Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances (43-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

Second Quarter 1989

Data on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps for the second quarter of 1989 are now available.

For further information contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Greenhouse Industry, 1986-87. Catalogue number 22-202

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).

Refined Petroleum Products, April 1989. Catalogue number 45-004 (Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries; \$20.80/\$208).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Lynda McCormick (613-951-1197) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Advisory Services Statistics Canada 6th Floor General Post Office Building 266 Graham Avenue Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4

Local calls: 983-4020

Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services Statistics Canada Avord Tower, 9th Floor 2002 Victoria Avenue Regina, Saskatchewan SAP 087

Local calls: 780-5405

Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

Alberta and the Northwest

Territories Advisory Services Statistics Canada 8th Floor Park Square 10001 Bellamy Hill Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027 Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907 N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 495-3028

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services Statistics Canada Box 2390, Station M Room 245 220-4th Avenue South East Calgary, Alberta T2P 3C1

Local calls: 292-6717

Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 3rd Floor Federal Building, Sinclair Centre 757 West Hastings Street Suite 440F Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 666-3691 Toll free service:

1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.) Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 10, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Composite Leading Indicator, May 1989

2

• The leading indicator was unchanged in May, after a gain of 0.1% in April.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, June 1989

4

Electric Storage Batteries, June 1989

4

Steel Pipe and Tubing, June 1989

4

Interprovincial Input-Output Tables

1984

Preliminary 1984 Interprovincial Input-Output Tables are now available on request. These tables are produced occasionally and are disseminated at a level of aggregation with 16 industries, 49 commodities and 14 categories of final demand.

In addition to GDP estimates, these tables contain the interprovincial flows by commodity. These tables will be revised in the coming months to take into account the recent revisions in the source data of agriculture and related industries for 1984.

The Provincial Input-Output Accounts and The Provincial Income and Expenditure Accounts are not reconciled yet. The main differences are explained in a technical note which is available on request.

An occasional issue of *The Interprovincial Input-Output Tables* 1984 is scheduled for release in December 1989.

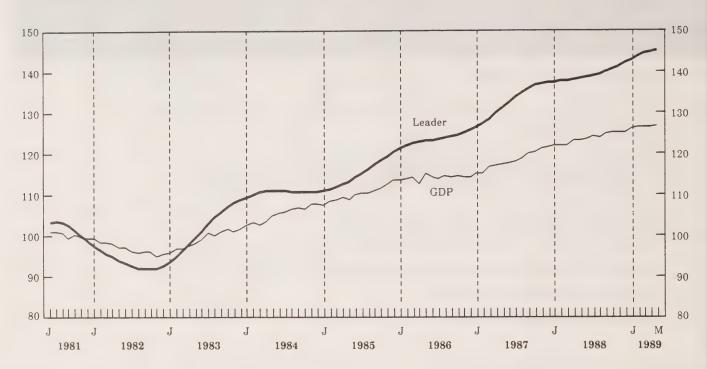
Based on these preliminary estimates the Interprovincial Input-Output Model will be operational by the end of August.

For further information on this release, contact Michel Bedard (613-951-8916), Input-Output Division.

Major Release

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981 = 100



Composite Leading Indicator May 1989

The composite leading indicator was unchanged in May, after gains of 0.3% in March and 0.1% in April. Housing demand remained the major source of weakness, while consumer demand for durable goods continued to firm at a time of rising incomes. As in April, the number of components declining and rising were the same, five out of 10.

The indicators of household demand remained mixed. The house spending index registered a second consecutive sharp decline (-2.9%), driven by housing starts. However, with mortgage interest rates declining, house sales firmed, while sales of furniture and appliances remained strong. Subsequently, housing starts rose in June. Other durable goods sales increased slightly in May.

The ratio of shipments to finished goods inventories continued to increase markedly, as demand for investment goods remained strong while exports rebounded during the month. New orders for

durable goods declined slightly, while the average workweek remained weak.

The smoothed version of the United States leading indicator was unchanged in May, after a 0.2% gain in April. In June, the index eased fractionally, as consumer expectations registered their first increase since February, while contracts and orders for plants and equipment recovered.

The Toronto stock market index continued to rise rapidly (1.4%), while the real money supply declined slightly (-0.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

The August issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$21/\$210) will be available the week of August 17. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level		
	March	April	May	April	May	
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100) Smoothed Unsmoothed	0.3 -0.9	0.1 -0.3	0.0	145.3 144.2	145.3 144.1	
Retail Trade Furniture and appliance sales Other durable goods sales	0.4 -0.3	0.5 -0.1	0.5 0.1	1,0704 3,9344	1,075 ⁴ 3,937 ⁴	
House Spending Index ¹	0.2	-1.9	-2.9	149.2	144.9	
Manufacturing New orders - durable Shipment to inventory	0.2	-0.4	-0.7	10,2504	10,1804	
ratio – (finished goods) ² 'Average workweek (hours) Business and personal service	0.01 -0.2	0.01 -0.2	0.01 -0.2	1.48 38.7	1.49 38.6	
employment (thousands)	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	1,725	1,720	
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.2	0.2	0.0	194.6	194.5	
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	1.4	1.3	1.4	3,535	3,585	
Money supply (M1) (\$1981) ³	0.2	0.0	-0.1	26,5534	26,5254	

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

² Difference from previous month.

Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

Millions of 1981 dollars.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

June 1989

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,131 million in June 1989, up 6.0% over the June 1988 level of \$1,066 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first six months of 1989 totalled \$5.724 million, an increase of 4.8% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- Department store sales during June 1989 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from June 1988 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$13.1 million (+6.9%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$7.6 million (+1.9%);
- Nova Scotia, \$37.2 million (+7.2%);
- New Brunswick, \$25.8 million (+10.6%);
- Quebec, \$216.9 million (+5.6%);
- Ontario, \$480.3 million (+7.5%);
- Manitoba, \$46.3 million (-2.1%);
- Saskatchewan, \$31.0 million (-3.7%);
- Alberta, \$122.1 million (+5.7%);
- British Columbia, \$150.5 million (+6.3%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$47.9 million (+7.2%);
- Edmonton, \$52.5 million (+4.0%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$20.3 million (+5.3%);
- Hamilton, \$35.9 million (+6.3%);
- Montreal, \$121.6 million (+3.3%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$54.0 million (+10.4%);
- Quebec City, \$30.9 million (+5.8%);
- Toronto, \$186.0 million (+2.9%);
- Vancouver, \$86.3 million (+4.6%);
- Winnipeg, \$42.0 million (-2.2%).

Note to Users:

Trading days can have a significant impact on department store sales. Estimates shown in this release are not adjusted for trading-day differences.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in The Daily during the week of August 21.

The June 1989 issue of Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area (63-004, \$2/\$20) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries June 1989

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 187,898 automotive replacement batteries in June 1989, an increase of 5.5% over 178,105 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

January to June 1989 sales amounted to 986,381 automotive replacement batteries, up 3.3% over 955,237 for the same period in 1988.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The June 1989 issue of Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries (43-005, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing

June 1989

Steel pipe and tubing production for June 1989 totalled 139 723 tonnes, a decrease of 15.7% from the 165 772 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 836 108 tonnes, down 12.0% from the 950 288 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The June 1989 issue of Steel Pipe and Tubing (41-011 \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

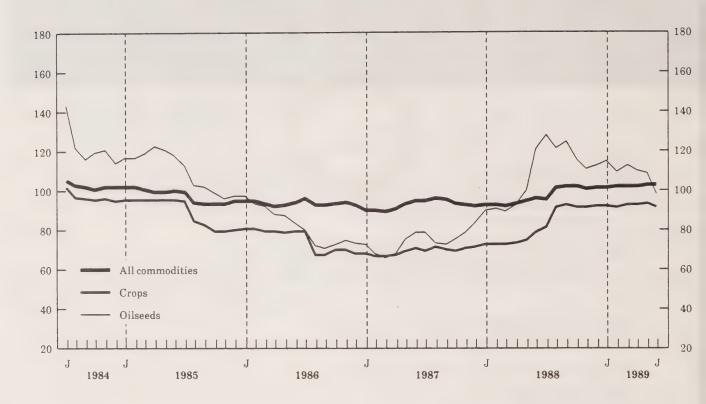
TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 11, 1989 For release at 10:00 a.m. Major Releases Farm Product Price Index, June 1989 2 Farm prices decreased 0.1% from May. Federal Government Employment, March 1989 Federal government employment increased 1.1% or 4,100 employees to 381,400 in March 1989, from 377,300 in March 1988. Data Availability Announcements Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, June 1989 7778899 Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending August 5, 1989 Steel Ingots, June 1989 Construction Type Plywood, June 1989 Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, June 1989 Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, May 1989 Milling and Crushing Statistics, June 1989 Sugar Sales, July 1989 Footwear Statistics, June 1989 **Publications Released** 10 **Regional Reference Centres** 11 Major Release Dates: August 14 - 18 12

Major Releases

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index June 1989

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 102.2 in June, down slightly (0.1%) from the revised May level of 102.3. Despite the decrease, the index remained 6.8% higher than the June 1988 level of 95.7. The crops index fell in June while the livestock index increased.

The percentage changes in the index between May and June 1989 by province were as follows:

•	Newfoundland	+0.5%
•	Prince Edward Island	+1.9%
•	Nova Scotia	+1.0%
•	New Brunswick	-0.9%
•	Quebec	+1.9%
•	Ontario	+0.4%
•	Manitoba	-0.5%
•	Saskatchewan	-1.1%
•	Alberta	-1.8%
•	British Columbia	-0.1%
•	Canada	-0.1%

Crops

The crops index decreased 1.6% in June to a level of 91.2, mainly as a result of a sharp drop in oilseed prices. Cereal prices also decreased. The index remained 16.3% above the year-earlier level of 78.4. Drought in North America drove the index up substantially last summer but since August 1988 it has remained fairly stable.

- The oilseeds index fell 9.7% in June, the third consecutive month that the index has declined. Prices for canola and flaxseed decreased sharply, 11.7% and 9.3%, respectively. Soybean prices recorded a more modest decline (-3.6%). Favourable growing conditions in North America have improved prospects for an increase in 1989-1990 oilseed supplies compared to the previous year.
- The cereals index decreased 0.5% to a level of 82.5, reflecting lower prices for feed oats (-16.8%), feed barley (-6.0%) and rye (-9.7%). The drop in non-board feed prices more than offset an increase in prices received for producer deliveries to the Canadian Wheat Board.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 0.9% in June to a level of 112.2, largely as a result of higher hog prices. Prices for eggs also increased while those for cattle, poultry and dairy products declined. The livestock index has moved in a relatively narrow range since November 1987 despite fluctuations in its component parts.

• The hog index rose 11.0% in June following a 9.9% increase in May. Hog prices have risen sharply in the months of May and June in each of the last four years. Associated with the price increase was the release of Statistics Canada's Livestock Report, which indicated that the number of hogs on farms at April 1, 1989 was 1.6% lower than the April 1, 1988 number. Despite the June increase, the hog index, at 95.0, remained 8.6% below the year-earlier level of 103.9.

User Note

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1988 are final prices. Beginning in August 1988, initial prices are used and, therefore, they exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Subindexes for crops, livestock and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

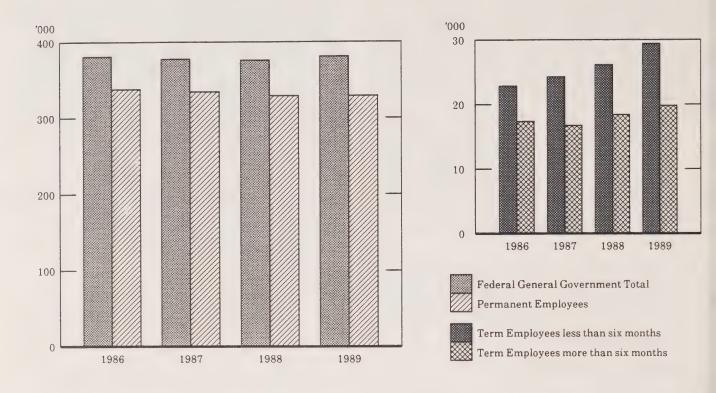
• Following four consecutive monthly increases, the cattle index declined 1.2% in June to a level of 111.8. Contributing to the decline in cattle prices was an increase in slaughter in Canada. Slaughter for June 1989 was 6.5% higher than for the year-earlier period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The June issue of Farm Product Price Index (62-003, \$6.80/\$68) is scheduled for release August 29.

Contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Federal General Government Employment, March 1986-1989



Federal Government Employment March 1989

Highlights

Year-Over-Year

- Federal general government employment increased 1.1% or 4,100 employees to 381,400 in March 1989, from 377,300 in March 1988. General government includes departments, agencies, boards, and commissions but excludes government enterprises.
- The number of permanent employees within the general government universe continued on a downward trend, decreasing 0.3%, to 329,800, as compared with March 1988. In contrast, the number of employees hired for a term less than six months increased by 3,300 or 12.7%. Term employees hired for a period over six months increased at a lower rate of 7.8% or 1,400.

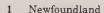
• Significant year-over-year variations in general government employment were noted in the following departments:

Increases

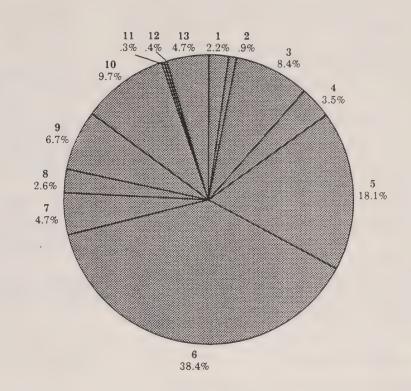
•	National Revenue-Taxation	1,100	4.2%
•	Employment and Immigration	500	2.1%
•	National Defence	1,600	1.2%

- The increase at National Revenue-Taxation was due to the additional person-years provided for the administration of new tax legislation and to the increased number of term employees hired to process tax returns. This increase of 1,100 employees represents 27% of the total increase for federal general government employment.
- The increase in the Department of Employment and Immigration was primarily due to the hiring of extra personnel to clear up the backlog of refugee claims and for the new refugee determination program.

Provincial Distribution of Federal General Government Employees, March 1989



- 2 Prince Edward Island
- 3 Nova Scotia
- 4 New Brunswick
- 5 Quebec
- 6 Ontario
- 7 Manitoba
- 8 Saskatchewan
- 9 Alberta
- 10 British Columbia
- 11 Yukon
- 12 Northwest Territories
- 13 Outside Canada



• The increase of 1,600 employees for the Department of National Defence accounted for 39% of the total increase for federal general government employment. The increase was partially attributed to new recruitment at the entry level and the transfer of operations for the Goose Bay airport from the Department of Transport.

Decreases

- Indian Affairs and Northern
 Development -200 -3.3%
 Transport -400 -1.6%
- The continuing transfer of programs to Native Control under the Comprehensive Devolution Plan resulted in a decrease in the number of employees at the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

• The Department of Transport had a decrease of over 300 employees, reflecting the continuing impact of program restraint and person-year reductions. In addition, certain responsibilities transferred to other departments, most notably the Department of Public Works, are also reflected in the decrease.

Intra-Departmental Transfers

• Some departments experienced decreases that were purely a result of intra-departmental transfers and did not affect total government employment.

(continued on next page)

 An intra-departmental transfer was primarily responsible for the decrease in the department of Regional Industrial Expansion which registered a decrease of 4% or 500 employees. Approximately 360 of these employees were transferred to the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the Western Economic Diversification Department.

Longer Term Overview

- Total federal general government employment has rebounded to the March 1986 level after decreasing in March 1987 and March 1988. While permanent staff have decreased each year, term employment, especially short-term employment of less than six months, has increased steadily.
- Staff reductions and restraint for permanent staff in the public service have had little impact on provincial distribution patterns. The provincial distribution of federal general government employees has remained virtually the same since March 1986.

Government Enterprises

• As compared with March 1988, employment for federal government enterprises decreased 4.1% or 8,300 employees to 193,000 in March 1989.

- Privatization of subsidiaries of Canadian National was a major factor in the decrease.
 Since March 1988, the subsidiaries, CN Hotels, Terra Nova Communications, and NorthwesTel Incorporated were sold to the private sector.
- In October, 1988, Eldorado Nuclear Limited merged with Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation to form the Canadian Mining and Energy Corporation (CAMECO). The corporation is 61.5% owned by the Government of Saskatchewan and the employment of Eldorado Nuclear Limited has been transferred to the provincial sector.
- The transfer of Northern Canada Power Commission to the government of the Northwest Territories also contributed to the decrease in employment for federal enterprises.

Available on CANSIM: quarterly data located in matrix 2717; monthly data by province in matrix 2718; Canadian Armed Forces data in matrix 2720.

For more information on this release, contact Terry Moore (613-951-8306), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products June 1989

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for June 1989 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 68 612 tonnes in June 1989, an increase of 2.3% from the 67 085 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The June 1989 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots) Week Ending August 5, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 5, 1989 totalled 305 149 tonnes, an increase of 6.0% from the preceding week's total of 287 931 tonnes and up 45.5% from the year-earlier level of 209 771 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 9516 566 tonnes, an increase of 6.3% from 8 952 344 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

June 1989

Steel ingot production for June 1989 totalled 1222 933 tonnes, a decrease of 6.4% from 1 306 387 tonnes (revised figure) the previous year. Year-to-date production reached 7 972 596 tonnes, up 4.4% from 7 639 827 tonnes (revised figure) a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The June 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001,\$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Construction Type Plywood June 1989

oune 1505

Canadian firms produced 210 326 cubic metres of construction type plywood during June 1989, a decrease of 5.6% from the 222 844 cubic metres produced during June 1988.

January to June 1989 production totalled 1 227 007 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.6% from the 1 259 360 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The June 1989 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

June 1989

Canadian firms produced 181 108 cubic metres of waferboard in June 1989, an increase of 37.2% from the 132 046 cubic metres produced in June 1988. Particleboard production reached 116 372 cubic metres, up 16.1% from 100 197r cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for June 1989 was 11 466 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (123,420 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 171.3% from the 4 227 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (45,499 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) of hardboard produced in June 1988.

Production of waferboard during the first six months of 1989 totalled 1 020 370 cubic metres, up 18.4% from the 861 601 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 625 582 cubic metres, down 1.9% from the 637 502r cubic metres in January to June 1988. Year-to-date production of hardboard reached 60 886 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (655,367 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), up 179.7% from the 21 772 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (234,356 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The June 1989 issue of *Particleboard*, *Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

May 1989

Highlights from the May issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin are as follows:

- Preliminary operational data on scheduled services reported by Canadian Level I air carriers for the first five months of 1989 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 2.8% while international passenger-kilometres increased by 11.0% over the same period of 1988. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385).
- In April 1989, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports increased by 16.3% from April of 1988.
- The number of passengers travelling on domestic scheduled services totalled 3,225,290 during the fourth quarter of 1988, up 17.5% compared to the fourth quarter of 1987. On an annual basis, domestic scheduled passengers recorded a strong increase of 16.5% in 1988 compared to 1987.
- Preliminary fourth quarter 1988 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international commercial charter services increased to 971,328, up 17.9% from the 1987 figure.

This issue also features a special release on Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports. This special review focuses on the annual 1988 enplaned and deplaned passenger traffic at Canadian airports for Canadian and foreign airlines' major scheduled services, regional and local scheduled services and major charter services.

 Preliminary data indicate that the number of enplaned and deplaned revenue passengers at Canadian airports reached 66.0 million in 1988, up 10.6% relative to the previous year.

The Vol. 21, No. 8 issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin (51-004, \$8.90/\$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Milling and Crushing Statistics June 1989

Milling:

The total amount of wheat milled in June 1989 was 199 695 tonnes, up 3% from the 193 047 tonnes milled in June 1988.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 12% to 159 422 tonnes in June 1989 from 142 385 tonnes in June 1988.

Crushings:

Canola crushings for June 1989 amounted to 126 212 tonnes, down 8% from the 137 373 tonnes crushed in June 1988. The resulting oil production decreased 12% to 50 766 tonnes from 57 650 tonnes in June 1988. Meal production decreased 6%, to 71 997 tonnes from 76 460 tonnes in June 1988.

Soybean crushings for the same month decreased 7% to 65 948 tonnes in 1989 from 71 258 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 8% to 11 486 tonnes in June 1989 from 12 425 tonnes in June 1988. Meal production also decreased, down 6% to 51 155 tonnes from 54 705 tonnes in June 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The June 1989 issue of Cereals and Oilseeds Review (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Sugar Sales July 1989

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 74 195 140 kilograms for all types of sugar in July 1989, comprising 72 781 361 kilograms in domestic sales and 1 413 779 kilograms in export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 565 699 140r kilograms: 533 075 361r kilograms in domestic sales and 32 623 779r kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales 72 680 000 kilograms in July 1988, of which 72 284 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 396 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1988 yearto-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 543 106 000 kilograms: 520 396 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 22 710 000 kilograms in export sales.

The July 1989 issue of The Sugar Situation (32-013, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

June 1989

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,423,630 pairs of footwear in June 1989, little changed from the 3,422,049 pairs (revised figure) produced a year earlier. Year-to-date production for January to June 1989 totalled 17,469,365 pairs of footwear (revised figure), down 4.2% from 18,230,255 pairs (revised figure) produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The June 1989 issue of Footwear Statistics (33-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Industrial Chemicals and Sythetic Resins, June 1989.

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1988-1989 Supplementary.

Catalogue number 81-258S

(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

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The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Major Release Dates

Week of August 14 - 18

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	June 1989
17	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products	January- March 1989
18	Consumer Price Index	July 1989

TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 14, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, June 1989

2

 On a seasonally adjusted basis, the volume of foreign travel to Canada in June increased slightly, despite a marked downward trend since the start of the year.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings,	Ten-day	Period	Ending	July 31,	1989
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5

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, June 1989

5 5

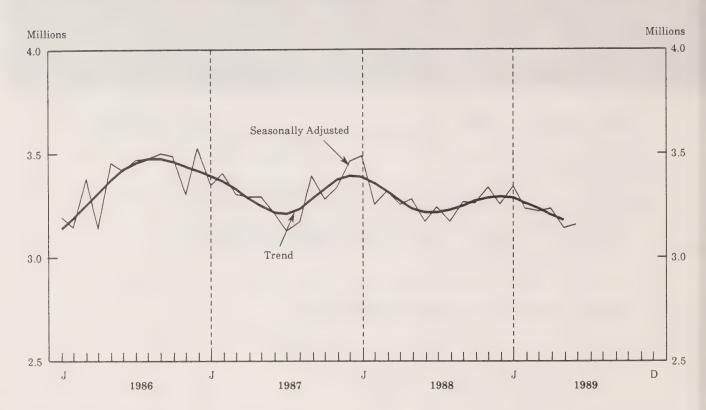
Plastic Film and Bags, Second Quarter 1989

Publications Released

6

Major Release

Total Trips to Canada by Non-residents, Seasonally Adjusted



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

June 1989

Highlights

Overnight Travel (Unadjusted)

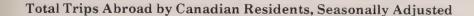
- Preliminary estimates indicate that the number of non-resident trips of one or more nights to Canada was 1.9 million in June 1989, 2.5% above the level of June 1988. In the first six months of 1989, the volume was virtually unchanged from the same period in 1988.
- Overnight visits by residents of the United States increased 1.2% over the 1988 figure, reaching the highest level for the month in three

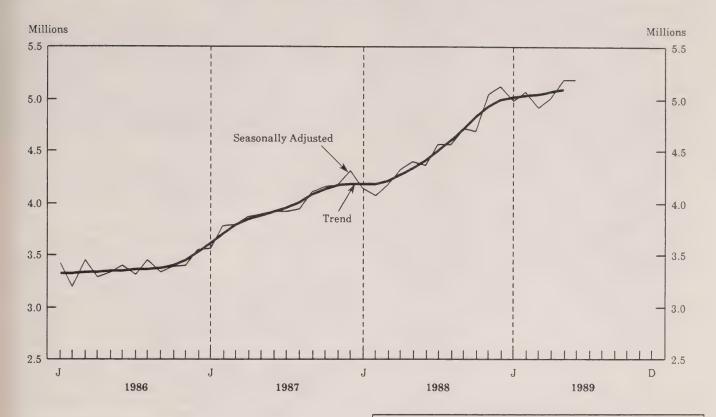
years. Trips of one or more nights by residents of other countries rose by 8.7% to a new record level for June.

• The number of overnight visits abroad by Canadian residents reached 1.3 million, 9.0% above the level posted in June 1988. On a year-to-date basis, the volume was 11.6% higher than during the comparable period in 1988.

Total Travel (Unadjusted)

 Total trips to Canada by residents of the United States decreased by 2.0% from June 1988. A decline of 3.8% was observed in the first half of the year, marking the lowest level for this period in four years.





- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased by 6.9% over June 1988. There were more visits from these countries in the first six months of 1989 than during all of 1974.
- Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents were 17.5% above last June, setting a new record level for the month. On a year-to-date basis, this number rose by 17.9% from the first half of the previous year.

Total Travel (Seasonally Adjusted)

- The seasonally adjusted June volume of foreign travel to Canada increased marginally over the revised May 1989 level, but remained lower than the previous monthly figures reported this year.
- Total international trips by Canadian residents in June were slightly above May's figure, marking the third consecutive monthly increase.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in international travel to and from Canada. The seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The trend of the last month is not shown in the charts, since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661 - 2696.

The June 1989 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.80/\$58) will be available mid-August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

June 1989

	June 1989 ^p	% Change 1989/88	January-June 1989 p	% Change 1989/88
		(U	(nadjusted)	
Estimated Overnight Trips ¹				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,901,028	2.5%	5,725,980	0.0%
United States	1,540,706	1.2%	4,590,171	-2.4%
Other Countries	360,322	8.7%	1,135,809	11.5%
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,256,512	9.0%	8,227,208	11.6%
United States	1,068,899	8.6%	6,599,716	12.8%
Other Countries	187,613	11.7%	1,627,492	7.0%
Total Number of Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	4,186,788	-1.2%	15,604,408	-2.9%
United States	3,796,024	-2.0%	14,351,505	-3.8%
Other Countries	390,764	6.9%	1,252,903	9.0%
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,218,058	17.5%	28,492,316	17.9%
United States	5,030,445	17.8%	26,864,824	18.6%
Other Countries	187,613	11.7%	1,627,492	7.0%
			1989	
	June p	May r	April	March
		(Season	ally Adjusted 2)	
Total Number of Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,154,000	3,135,500	3,230,700	3,221,200
United States	2,886,800	2,862,500	2,950,000	2,937,300
Other Countries	267,200	273,000	280,700	283,800
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,187,200	5,177,200	5,010,000	4,911,700
United States	4,937,600	4,924,100	4,765,300	4,672,100
Other Countries	249,600	253,100	244,700	239,600

Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S. only.
 Totals may not add up due to rounding. Seasonally adjusted overnight trips available at a later date.

Preliminary

Revised

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Ten-day Period Ending July 31, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 3.6% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 12.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 7.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 9.5% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484). Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit **Statistics**

June 1989

In June 1989, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 129,533,765 fare passengers, an increase of 3.8% over the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$99,029,843, up 8.3% over May 1989.

During the same period, 24 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,433,193 fare passengers up, 12.6% over the previous month. Earnings from these carriers totalled \$19,074,344, a 14.3% increase over the May 1989 operating revenues.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The June 1989 issue of Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics (53-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available the fourth week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Plastic Film and Bags

Second Quarter 1989

Figures for the second quarter of 1989 for plastic film and bags are now available.

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin (47-007,\$6.50/\$26) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended June 1989. Catalogue number 25-002

(Canada: \$4.50/\$18; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$22).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 6, Marine Transport Financial and Operating Statistics, 1987. Catalogue number 50-002

(Canada: \$8.90/\$71; Other Countries: \$10.60/\$85).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, April 1989. Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Corporation Taxation Statistics, 1986. Catalogue number 61-208

(Canada: \$63; Other Countries: \$76).

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 15, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

Publications Released	2
Oils and Fats, June 1989	2
Greenhouse Industry, 1987 and 1988	2
Production of Eggs, June 1989	2
The Dairy Review, June 1989	2



Data Availability Announcements

The Dairy Review

June 1989

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 9 037 tonnes in June, a 13.1% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 10 765 tonnes, an increase of 0.6% over June 1988.

An estimated 679 474 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in May 1989, a decrease of 2.3% from May 1988. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first five months of 1989 to 3 137 219 kilolitres, a decrease of 0.8% from the January-May 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The June 1989 issue of The Dairy Review (23-001, \$11.60/\$116) is scheduled for release on September 6. See "How to Order Publications".

further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Production of Eggs

June 1989

Canadian egg production stood at 38.9 million dozen in June 1989, a 1.1% decrease from June 1988. The average number of layers decreased by 2.7% from June 1988, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,126 from 2,090 in June 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Greenhouse Industry

1987 and 1988

Final 1987 and preliminary 1988 data for the greenhouse industry in Canada are now available. Information is available on the market structure, the state of demand and the production factors such as area under glass and plastic, gross yearly payroll and total investment in the industry. Data on production of ornamentals and greenhouse vegetables are also available; the vegetable data (production and farm value) are available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1058.

The 1987-88 issue of Greenhouse Industry (22-202, \$25) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Ron Brzezinski (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division.

Oils and Fats

June 1989

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in June 1989 totalled 46 815 tonnes, a decrease of 9.4% from the 51 692 tonnes produced in May 1989. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 292 149 tonnes, a decrease of 3.9% from the corresponding 1988 figure of 303 964r tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 332 tonnes in June 1989, up over the 10 307 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 58727 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 57 220r tonnes in 1988.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 5 777 tonnes in June 1989, from 6 000 tonnes in May 1989. The cumulative sales to date in 1989 were 38 322 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 37 190r tonnes in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The June 1989 issue of Oils and Fats (32-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, June 1989.

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Footwear Statistics, June 1989.

Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, June

1989.

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, May 1989.

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

The Labour Force, July 1989. Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$17/\$170; Other Countries: \$20.40/\$204).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 16, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1989

2

• For the first time since 1981-82, volume increases were recorded for sales of all three types of alcoholic beverages: spirits (1%), wines (5%), and beer (3%).

Data Availability Announcements

Population by Age and Sex: Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1989	5
Short-term Debt of Local Governments, June 1989	ŗ

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nospital Morbidity, External Causes of	of injury and Foisonings, 1904-00	
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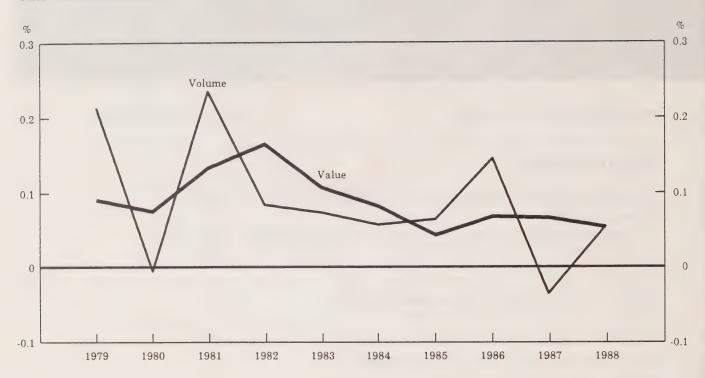
Publications Released

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Major Release

Percentage Change in Volume and Value of Sales of Alcoholic Beverages

Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1979-1988



Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1988

After three years of no growth, the volume of alcoholic beverages sold in 1987-88 totalled 2,555 million litres, a rise of 66 million litres (3%) over the 1986-87 level. This was the first time since 1981-82 that volume increases were recorded in all three types of alcoholic beverages: spirits, wines and beer.

The value of alcoholic beverages sold during 1987-88 was \$9,207 million, up \$462 million (5%) over 1986-87. This increase, the second smallest in 10 years, was below the average annual increase of 9% for the 1978-79 to 1987-88 period.

The net profit of provincial liquor authorities reached \$2,214 million in 1987-88, an increase of \$63 million (3%) over the previous year. This increase was relatively low compared to the average annual increase of 8% for the period 1978-79 to 1987-88.

Per Capita Volume

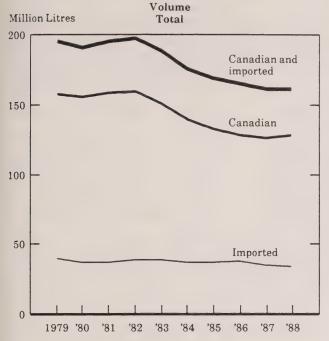
In the fiscal year 1987-88, the sale of alcoholic beverages (including coolers) in Canada averaged 124.8 litres per Canadian aged 15 years and over. This was 1.6 litres per capita more than in 1986-87. The per capita volume of spirits sold continued to drop, from 8.0 litres in 1986-87 to 7.9 litres in 1987-88. The per capita sale of wine increased, from 12.5 litres in 1986-87 to 12.8 litres in 1987-88. Sales of beer reached 104.1 litres per capita in 1987-88, compared to 102.7 litres the year before.

Spirits

After five years of uninterrupted decline, the volume of spirits sold in Canada during 1987-88 reached 161.4 million litres, a slight increase of 1% over 1986-87. This growth was attributable to the increase of 4.6 million litres in the sale of spirit-based coolers. Particularly popular in Ontario, the sale of spirit-based coolers totalled 6.8 million litres in 1987-88, up from a volume of 2.2 million litres the previous year.

Growth in Sales of Spirits

March 31, 1979-1988

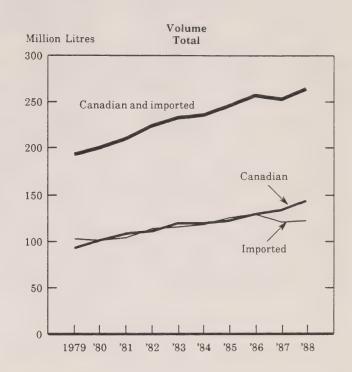


Wines

Sales volume of wines totalled 264.3 million litres in 1987-88, up 11.5 million litres (5%) over 1986-87. This increase was a recovery from the 2% decline of 1986-87 and matched the average annual increase of 5% for the period 1978-79 to 1987-88. The increase is partially attributable to the sale of wine-based coolers, which increased from 18.2 million litres in 1986-87 to 24.7 million litres in 1987-88. The sale of Canadian wines was up 8%, compared to a 1% growth in volume for the imported wines.

Growth in Sales of Wines

March 31, 1979-1988



Beer

Sales of beer reached 2,130 million litres in 1987-88, an increase of 54 million litres (3%) over the previous year. This increase represented the largest annual rise since 1981-82, a year in which sales increased by 80 million litres (4%).

(See table on next page.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2728-2731.

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Assets, Liabilities and Enterprises Section, Public Institutions Division.

The Daily, August 16, 1989

Sales of Alcoholic Beverages by Value and by Volume and Per Capita (15 Years and Over) Years Ended March 31, 1979-1988

	Value		Volume	
	Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita
	Thousands of Dollars	Dollars	Thousands of Litres	Litres
1979	4,374,247	241.6	2,364,408	130.6
1980	4,698,588	254.8	2,451,498	133.0
1981	5,320,840	282.1	2,411,987	127.9
1982	6,187,496	323.7	2,507,823	131.2
1983	6,840,666	354.6	2,476,870	128.2
1984	7,390,366	379.2	2,488,441	127.5
1985	7,702,380	390.4	2,488,024	126.1
1986	8,219,609	412.1	2,488,177	127.1
1987	8,745,421	432.9	2,489,068	123.2
1988	9,207,490	450.0	2,555,511	124.8

Data Availability Announcements

Population by Age and Sex: Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1989

Postcensal population estimates, by age and sex, at June 1, 1989, as well as the components of population growth, by sex and age, for the year ending May 31, 1989 are now available. Direct access to these data is possible through CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM:

matrices:

•	population	6430-6442
•	births by sex	6456
•	deaths	6472-6484
•	immigrants	6404-6416
•	emigrants	6417-6429
•	interprovincial migrants	6443-6455

The June 1, 1989 issue of Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories (91-210,\$27) will be available in the near future. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Short-term Debt of Local Governments June 1989

At June 30, 1989, the short term debt (treasury bills and other short term paper) of local governments totalled \$306 million, down \$293 million (49%) from March 1989 and down \$54 million (15%) from June 30, 1988.

For further information on these data, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 7, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.5 million tonnes, an increase of 2.4% over the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 6.9% over the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also increased, by 8.0%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 9.2% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

June 1989

Rolled steel shipments for June 1989 totalled 1277 589 tonnes, an increase of 3.6% over the preceding month's total of 1232 877 tonnes and an increase of 5.2% over the year-earlier level of 1214 837 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 7 026 202 tonnes, an increase of 1.0% over 6 957 313 (revised figure) tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The June 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

August 1, 1989

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at August 1, 1989 and revised figures for July 1, 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Hospital Morbidity

1985-86

Hospital morbidity statistics for 1985-86 are now available.

Tables providing data on hospital separations, days of care and average length of stay by diagnosis, age, and sex are available for \$15 per set.

For further information on this release, contact Rod Riley (613-951-1641), Health Division.

Hospital Morbidity, External Causes of Injury and Poisonings

1984-85

Hospital morbidity statistics for 1984-85 on the classification of external causes of injury and poisoning are now available for both the three-digit and four-digit ICD E codes.

Tables on the three-digit E Codes providing data for separations by sex, age, and province are available at \$30 per set.

For further information on this release, contact Rod Riley (613-951-1641), Health Division.

Surgical Procedures and Treatments 1985-86

Surgical procedures statistics for 1985-86 are now available.

Tables providing data on hospital separations for surgical procedures by days of care and average length of stay by age and sex are available for \$15 per set.

For further information on this release, contact Rod Riley (613-951-1641), Health Division.

Publications Released

Construction Type Plywood,

June 1989.

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances,

June 1989.

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, May 1989. Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).

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Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

Saskatchewan

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Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

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1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.) Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 17, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), June 1989

2

 Following a sharp increase in May, Canada's international merchandise trade declined in June to levels comparable to those at the beginning of 1989.

Police Personnel in Canada, 1988

4

6

• In 1988, the number of police officers in Canada was 53,312, a 1.5% increase over 1987.

Data Availability Announcements

Sawmills in British Columbia, June 1989	
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Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots),	Week Ending August 12, 1989
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Electric Lamps, July 1989	•
Export and Import Price Indexes, June 1989	

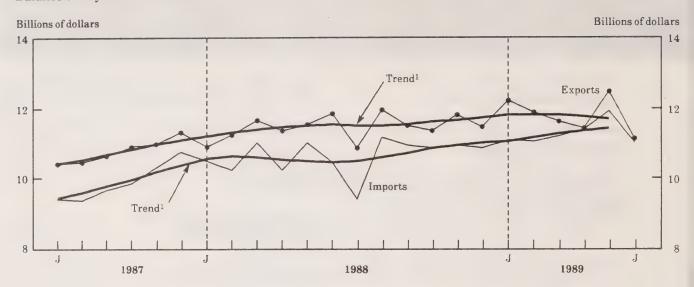
Publications Released

7

Major Releases

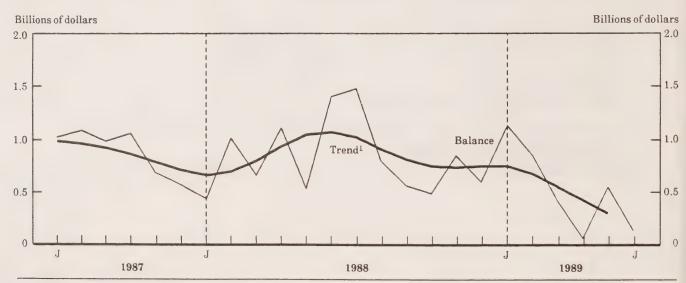
Merchandise Trade

(Seasonally Adjusted) Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance

(Seasonally Adjusted) Balance of Payments Basis



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)

June 1989

Canada's international merchandise trade declined substantially in June, after posting major gains in May, according to preliminary statistics adjusted for seasonal variations. Total exports decreased more than \$1 billion (almost 11%) from the previous month's level to \$11.1 billion.

Imports dropped \$914 million (8%) from the May level. This decline contrasted with the \$532 million increase noted in May. Imports in June totalled \$11.0 billion, the lowest level of the past six months and the first substantial drop in imports since September 1988.

Canada's trade surplus fell to \$127 million in June from the revised May level of \$543 million, reflecting the larger decrease in exports than imports.

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products

January - March 1989

Exports of all automotive products totalled \$9.8 billion in the first quarter of 1989, up \$495 million (5.3%) compared to the first three months of 1988. During the first quarter of 1989, imports fell 9.0% (\$976 million) to \$9.9 billion. The largest decrease was for imports of parts, down \$1.1 billion (16.5%) to \$5.6 billion.

Important Revision to 1988 Data

The 1988 data have been subjected to a thorough review on the basis of the Harmonized System classes and the annex codes used to identify automotive product imports.

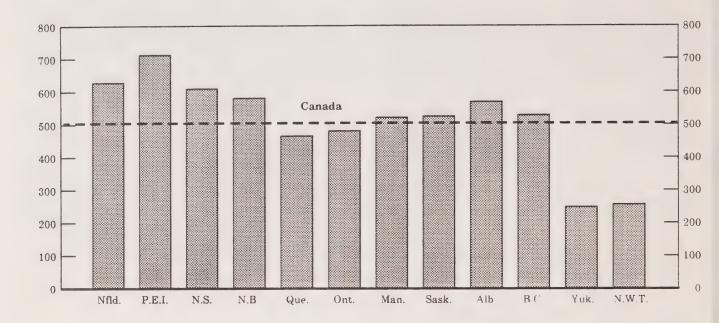
Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719 and 3887-3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, \$5.80/\$58), now available. See "How to Order Publications"

This edition of the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* contains a methodological note which provides a complete overview of the various balance of payments adjustments applied to convert customs basis international trade statistics to a balance of payments basis

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951 9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), or Rene Piche (613-951-9790) (for trade in automotive products information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Population per Police Officer by Province and Territory 1, 1988



¹ Excludes RCMP Central Divisions (Depot, "HQ").

Police Personnel in Canada 1988

In 1988, Canadian police departments employed 72,297 personnel, a 0.9% increase over 1987 and the fifth consecutive annual increase. Police officers accounted for almost three-quarters of total personnel.

The 53,312 police officers in 1988 increased 1.5% over the previous year. The remaining non-police personnel (comprising civilians, public servants, cadets and special constables) totalled approximately 19,000.

Other highlights from *Police Personnel in Canada*, 1988 include:

 There was one police officer for every 486 people in Canada in 1988. Among the provinces, the police to population ratio was lowest in Prince Edward Island, with one officer for every 712 people and highest in Quebec, with one officer per 467 people.

- Between 1987 and 1988, Ontario experienced the largest growth in the number of police officers (3.9%), followed by Quebec (2.9%). These two provinces accounted for most of the increase in police officers for Canada.
- Female personnel represented 18.8% of total personnel in 1988, comprising over half the non-police personnel and 5.1% of police officers. Since 1962, the proportion of female police officers has risen from under 0.5% to 5.1%.
- A total of 1,564 police officers were dedicated to drug enforcement (3% of all police officers in 1988), a slight decrease from 1987.

Available on CANSIM: table 00130101

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 3, Police Personnel in Canada, 1988 (85-002, \$3.70/\$37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sharon Longchamps (613-951-0152), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Police Personnel by Gender, Canada and the Provinces/Territories

					I	Police Per	sonnel ²					
Province	Popu- lation ¹	Popula- tion per	F	Police Offi	icers		Other			Total		
		police officer	M	F	Т	M	F	Т	M	F	Т	
Newfoundland	568,000	628	840	64	904	83	156	239	923	220	1,143	
Prince Edward Island	128,800	712	172	9	181	16	28	44	188	37	225	
Nova Scotia	882,800	611	1,398	47	1,445	192	267	459	1,590	314	1,904	
New Brunswick	714,300	581	1,169	61	1,230	123	255	378	1,292	316	1,608	
Quebec	6,638,300	467	13,692	515	14,207	1,834	2,642	4,476	15,526	3,157	18,683	
Ontario ³	9,426,100	482	18,465	1,098	19,563	3,217	3,794	7,011	21,682	4,892	26,574	
Manitoba	1,084,000	523	1,956	115	2,071	205	380	585	2,161	495	2,656	
Saskatchewan ⁴	1,012,800	525	1,816	113	1,929	191	427	618	2,007	540	2,547	
Alberta	2,395,200	570	3,989	216	4,205	510	916	1,426	4,499	1,132	5,631	
British Columbia	2,983,800	530	5,259	369	5,628	425	973	1,398	5,684	1,342	7,026	
Yukon	25,300	250	96	5	101	20	26	46	116	31	147	
Northwest Territories	52,300	256	195	9	204	36	41	77	231	50	281	
RCMP Headquarters and Depot Divisions	***	***	1,557	87	1,644	1,273	955	2,228	2,830	1,042	3,872	
Canada	25,911,800	486	50,604	2,708	53,312	8,125	10,860	18.985	58,729	13,568	72,297	

¹ Updated postcensal estimates, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

² Represents actual police personnel strength as of December 31, 1988.

³ Excludes personnel from RCMP Headquarters.

⁴ Excludes personnel from the RCMP Training Depot.

^{...} Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia June 1989

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 214 600 cubic metres of lumber and ties in June 1989, a decrease of 2.7% from the 3 304 800 cubic metres produced in June 1988.

January to June 1989 production was 18 392 300 cubic metres, a decrease of 4.0% from the 19 150 200 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The June 1989 issue of *Production*, *Shipments* and *Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending August 12, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 12, 1989 totalled 284 207 tonnes, a decrease of 6.9% from the preceding week's total of 305 149 tonnes, but up 25.6% over the year-earlier level of 226 197 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1989 was 9794767 tonnes, an increase of 6.9% from 9162673 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

July 1989

Preliminary data for electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes) for July 1989 are now available.

The publication *Electric Lamps* (*Light Bulbs and Tubes*) (43-009,\$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division

Export and Import Price Indexes June 1989

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to June 1989 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to June 1989 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The June 1989 issue of Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based) (65-001, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, June 1989.

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries \$5.60/\$56).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, June 1989. Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Gypsum Products, June 1989. Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended June 30, 1989. Catalogue number 47-007

(Canada: \$6.50/\$26; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, May 1989.

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107).

Railway Operations Statistics, May 1989. Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$10/\$100: Other Countries: \$12/\$120).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics,

June 1989.

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

Consumer Price Index, July 1989. Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107). Available Friday, August 18, 1989 at 7:00 a.m.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), June 1989 Catalogue number 65-001P

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), May 1989. Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

Touriscope - International Travel - Advance Information, June 1989. Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, May 1989. Catalogue number 72-002 (Canada: \$38.50/\$385: Other Countries:

(Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countrie: \$46.20/\$462).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 3, Police Personnel in Canada, 1988. Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$3.70/\$37: Other Countries: \$4.40/\$44).

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Statistics Canada

Friday, August 18, 1989 For release at 10	:00 a.m.
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 International Travel Account, Second Quarter 1989 Unadjusted for seasonal variation, Canada's travel account reached a deficit of \$0.9 billion in the second quarter of 1989. 	S
 Sales of Natural Gas, June 1989 Sales of natural gas in Canada during June 1989 totalled 3 218.4 million cubic metres, a 13.8% increase over June 1988. 	11
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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index July 1989

National Highlights

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.7% between June and July, up from the rise of 0.5% reported for the previous period. In July, the index reached a level of 152.3 (1981=100). All seven major components posted increases ranging from 0.1% for Recreation, Reading and Education to 1.2% for Transportation. Approximately one-third of the rise resulted from the increase in the Transportation index. Increases in the Housing index (0.5%) and in the Food index (0.9%) each accounted for one-quarter of the advance in the All-items index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.7%, up marginally from the 0.6% increase reported in June.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between July 1988 and July 1989 was 5.4%, the same rate as reported in June. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (April to July) was 8.3%, up from the 6.9% reported for the previous three-month period ending in June. The latest three-month period was heavily affected by increases in a variety of federal and provincial taxes.

Food

The Food index rose by 0.9% in July following a rise of 0.7% in June. The July increase was comprised of advances of 0.9% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 1.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

The rise in the index for Food Purchased from Stores resulted from price gains observed over a large variety of items. The more noticeable increases were for meat products (particularly for beef, pork, cured meat, and prepared and ready cooked meat products) and for fresh fruit. Other price increases were noted for selected bakery and cereal products, concentrated fruit juices, sugar, and fats and oils. At the same time, the Fresh Vegetables index fell by 1.3% as prices of cabbage, celery, cucumbers and lettuce dropped, while those for storage-type vegetables, such as potatoes and onions, rose somewhat.

Over the 12-month period, July 1988 to July 1989, the Food index climbed by 4.1%, up slightly from the increase of 4.0% reported for the previous month. The latest change resulted from increases of 3.6% in the Food Purchased from Stores index and 5.4% in the Food Purchased from Restaurants index.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by a slightly faster rate in July compared to June (0.6% versus 0.5%). Increases in the Transportation (1.2%) and the Housing (0.5%) indexes explained the bulk of the latest change, while a rise of 0.6% in the Clothing index placed a distant third. The contributions made by increases in the remaining three major components were each relatively small.

The 1.2% rise in the Transportation index resulted from increases of 0.5% in the Private Transportation and 7.0% in the Public Transportation subcomponents. In the former, gasoline prices rose by 1.9% following the termination of "price wars" in some cities and provincial tax increases in British Columbia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Other price increases were noted for tires, vehicle maintenance and repairs, parking and insurance coverage. The Public Transportation sub-group rose largely in response to summer season increases in air fares on many domestic and international routes. Small increases in taxi fares and local bus fares were also observed in some cities.

A major proportion of the 0.5% rise in the Housing index was due to a 0.6% increase in the Owned Accommodation index, most of which was concentrated in higher mortgage interest costs and new house prices. The Rented Accommodation index rose 0.4%, but accounted for a considerably lower proportion of the overall rise. Traveller accommodation charges advanced noticeably as higher summer rates became effective. At the same time, lower charges were reported for long distance telephone charges and piped gas.

The Clothing index climbed by 0.6%, as last month's promotional prices returned to normal levels and a few higher prices for new stock were observed. The Women's Wear index was up by 0.8%, while the

Men's Wear index rose 0.6%.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components, Canada (Unadjusted)

(1981 = 100)

	Indexes				ige change 989 from
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	June 1989	July 1988
All-items	152.3	151.3	144.5	0.7	5.4
Food	143.0	141.7	137.4	0.9	4.1
All-items excluding food	154.9	154.0	146.5	0.6	5.7
Housing	152.4	151.7	144.4	0.5	5.5
Clothing	135.7	134.9	129.8	0.6	4.5
Transportation	152.6	150.8	144.0	1.2	6.0
Health and personal care	151.8	151.0	145.5	0.5	4.3
Recreation, reading and					
education	151.5	151.3	145.1	0.1	4.4
Tobacco products and					
alcoholic beverages	220.7	219.7	199.4	0.5	10.7
Purchasing power of the					
consumer dollar expressed					
in cents, compared to 1981	65.7	66.1	69.2		
All-items Consumer Price					
Index converted to 1971 = 100	360.8				

There were increases, each with a marginal impact on the All-items excluding Food index, in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index (0.5%), the Health and Personal Care index (0.5%), and the Recreation, Reading and Education index (0.1%). The first index reflected, in part, some delayed impacts of the rise in the Federal Sales Tax on tobacco products and a rise in cigarette taxes in the province of Manitoba. As well, beer prices rose, primarily in Ontario. The increase in the second index was due mainly to higher prices for eye-care and selected personal care supplies. The third index reflected increases in ticket prices for baseball and football games.

Over the 12-month period, July 1988 to July 1989, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by 5.7%, the same rate as reported in June.

Goods and Services

The Goods index rose by 0.5% in July, compared to an increase of 0.4% in June. The Services index also registered a higher increase of 0.8% in July, compared to 0.6% in June. Over the 12-month period, July 1988 to July 1989, the Goods index moved up by 4.8% (4.6% in June), while the Services index advanced by 6.1%, the same rate as reported in June.

City Highlights

Between June and July, increases in the All-items index for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from 0.3% in Quebec City to 1.4% in Winnipeg. In Quebec City, the Food and the Recreation, Reading and Education indexes fell, the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index remained unchanged and a lower than average increase was reported in the Transportation index. In Winnipeg, higher than average increases were reported in the indexes for Food, Clothing, Transportation, and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages.

Between July 1988 and July 1989, the advance in the All-items index for cities fluctuated between a low of 4.1% in St. John's, to a high of 6.5% in Toronto.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.4%, with most of the upward impact originating in the Transportation and Food components. Within Transportation, advances were observed in gasoline prices (higher provincial taxes), vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. Fees for drivers' licenses and vehicle registration

were also up. The Food index rose mainly as a result of higher prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, poultry and restaurant meals. A decline was observed in the Housing index, reflecting decreased charges relating to owned accommodation and electricity. These declines were partially offset by increased charges for rented accommodation, traveller accommodation and household operation. Between July 1988 and July 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Advances in the Transportation, Food and Clothing components explained most of the 0.8% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Transportation index reflected higher prices for gasoline, tires and air travel. Advances in the prices of restaurant meals, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit and poultry were mainly responsible for the rise in the Food index. Within Clothing, much of the upward impact originated from higher prices for men's wear. Other notable advances were observed in charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation. From July 1988 to July 1989, the All-items index rose 4.3%.

Halifax

A substantial rise in the Food index, combined with advances in the Housing and Transportation indexes, explained most of the 0.8% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, higher prices were observed for chicken, fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals. The rise in the Housing index mainly reflected increased charges for owned and traveller accommodation. Higher costs for household textiles and increased charges for rented accommodation were also observed. Increased air fares and higher prices for gasoline explained most of the rise in the Transportation index. Advances were also noted in health care charges and in the cost of personal care supplies. The Clothing index declined. Since July 1988, the All-items index has risen 5.4%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose 0.9%. Higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce, poultry and restaurant meals, were a main contributing factor. Increased housing charges, especially for traveller accommodation, rented and owned accommodation, and household textiles exerted a notable upward

impact, as did higher prices for cigarettes. An advance in the Transportation index also had a considerable upward influence, as higher prices for gasoline (higher provincial taxes) and increased fares for air travel were noted. Between July 1988 and July 1989, the All-items index rose 5.5%.

Quebec City

Advances in the Housing and Clothing components explained most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher charges for owned accommodation and increased household operating expenses were observed, as were advances in rented and traveller accommodation charges and household textile prices. Higher prices for women's wear resulted in the rise of the Clothing index. Also exerting a notable impact were increases in air fares, vehicle insurance premiums, and in the prices of personal care supplies. The Food index fell slightly, as lower prices for fresh produce, chicken, soft drinks, coffee and pork more than offset higher prices for beef, restaurant meals, cereal and bakery products, sugar and cured meats. Since July 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

Montreal

Increased transportation charges (particularly for air travel, vehicle insurance premiums, parking, tires and vehicle maintenance and repairs) combined with higher food prices (most notably for beef, fresh fruit and restaurant meals) were among the main contributors in the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Increased shelter charges, most notably for rented, owned and traveller accommodation, and higher prices for women's wear also exerted a considerable upward influence. Between July 1988 and July 1989, the All-items index rose 5.1%.

Ottawa

Higher gasoline prices and increased air fares combined with higher charges for rented and owned accommodation were among the main contributing factors in the 0.7% rise in the All-items index. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of traveller accommodation, household furnishings, clothing, and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. The Food index also advanced, mainly due to higher prices for restaurant meals, fresh fruit, pork, cured meats and soft drinks. From July 1988 to July 1989, the All-items index rose 5.0%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.7%. Advances in air fares and owned accommodation charges exerted a notable upward impact, as did increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation. Higher food prices, particularly for restaurant meals, chicken, cured meats, and prepared meat products, also had a considerable upward influence. Other important increases were observed in the price of men's wear, personal care supplies, cigarettes, and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. Between July 1988 and July 1989, the All-items index has risen 6.5%.

Thunder Bay

Higher prices for clothing, rented, owned and traveller accommodation, household operations, and household textiles were among the main contributors in the 0.7% rise in the All-items index. A rise in air fares and higher overall food prices (particularly for pork, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, cured meats and prepared meat products) also exerted a major upward influence. Price increases were also observed for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores, and for newspapers. Between July 1988 and July 1989, the All-items index has advanced 5.4%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index rose 1.4%. An increase in the Transportation index had a considerable upward influence, due particularly to increased prices for gasoline (end of "price wars") and higher fares for air travel. Food prices were up on average, most notably for sugar, fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, and pork. Within Housing, charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation advanced, as did the prices of household textiles. Other distinct increases were observed in the prices of men's and women's wear, personal care supplies and cigarettes (the latter largely reflecting an increase in provincial taxes). Since July 1988, the All-items index has risen 5.6%.

Regina

Among the main contributors to the 0.7% rise in the All-items index were higher food prices, increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation and higher prices for gasoline and air travel. Within the Food index, most of the upward impact originated from higher prices for fresh produce, poultry, cereal and bakery products, cured and

prepared meats, pork and restaurant meals. Higher clothing prices, especially for women's wear, and increased charges for household textiles and personal care supplies also had a considerable upward influence. From July 1988 to July 1989, the All-items index rose 5.3%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose 0.7%. Advances in traveller and owned accommodation charges, gasoline prices, air fares and clothing prices accounted for a large part of the increase. Higher food prices also had a notable upward influence, particularly for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, cured and prepared meats, dairy products and pork. Increases were also observed in the costs of personal care supplies, household furnishings and rented accommodation. Between July 1988 and July 1989, the All-items index rose 4.7%.

Edmonton

Advances in the Transportation and Housing components explained most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Within Transportation, higher air fares were observed along with price increases for gasoline, tires and vehicle maintenance and repairs. The rise in the Housing index was largely due to increased charges for traveller accommodation, as well as for rented and owned accommodation. Price increases were also noted for women's wear and personal care supplies. The Food index declined, reflecting lower prices for chicken, soft drinks, beef and fresh vegetables. These declines were partially offset by higher prices for dairy products, cereal and bakery products, cured and prepared meats, restaurant meals and sugar. Since July 1988, the Allitems index has risen 5.3%.

Calgary

Higher food prices (most notably for fresh produce, chicken, dairy products, sugar and restaurant meals) combined with increased charges for owned and traveller accommodation were responsible for a large part of the 0.9% rise in the All-items index. Increased air fares and higher prices for gasoline had a notable impact, as did higher prices for women's wear, personal care supplies, newspapers and cigarettes. Advances in household operating expenses and charges for rented accommodation were also observed. Between July 1988 and July 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Vancouver

Increases in the Housing, Transportation and Food indexes explained the 0.7% rise in the All-items index. The Housing component reflected increased charges for owned, traveller and rented accommodation, as well as higher household operating expenses and increased prices for household furnishings and equipment. In Transportation, higher air fares and gasoline prices had a substantial upward effect. The rise in gasoline prices reflected higher provincial taxes. The Food index advanced, as higher prices for restaurant meals, beef, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, eggs, fresh fruit and soft drinks were noted. The Clothing index declined, exerting a notable dampening effect. Since July 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.4%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.8% with most of the upward impact originating in the Housing and Transportation components. Within Housing, advances were observed in charges for traveller accommodation, owned accommodation, household furnishings and rent. The rise in the Transportation index reflected higher air fares, increased prices for gasoline (provincial tax increases), higher city bus fares and increased charges for tires and vehicle maintenance and repairs. The Food index rose, largely due to higher prices for cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals and fresh vegetables. In addition, charges for health care, personal care supplies, newspapers and recreational activities were up. Clothing prices declined. Since July 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The July 1989 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.90/\$89) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.

	All- items	Food	Housing	Cloth-	Trans- porta-	Health and per- sonal	Recre- ation reading and edu-	Tobacco products and alco- holic bev-
	items	rood	Housing	ing	tion	care	cation	erages
St. John's								
July 1989 index	144.7	130.7	141.5	139.9	146.7	146.2	148.1	200.0
% change from June 1989	0.4	1.4	-0.4	0.1	1.9	-0.5	0.0	206.9
% change from July 1988	4.1	4.8	1.5	4.3	6.5	2.7	4.2	9.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
July 1989 index	142.8	134.5	135.9	130.6	139.2	154.6	156.2	226.7
% change from June 1989	0.8	1.2	0.3	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
% change from July 1988	4.3	4.4	2.4	6.8	3.6	3.1	4.9	12.0
				0.0	0.0	0.1	4.0	12.0
Halifax July 1989 index	149.8	140.7	147.2	128.0	147.3	159.9	157.2	231.5
% change from June 1989	0.8	2.4	0.7	-0.6				
					0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0
% change from July 1988	5.4	7.1	4.2	2.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	16.0
Saint John								
July 1989 index	149.7	142.2	149.4	128.2	145.7	147.5	154.9	242.1
% change from June 1989	0.9	1.7	0.5	-0.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	2.7
% change from July 1988	5.5	7.6	3.4	2.8	6.3	4.1	3.6	17.0
Quebec City								
July 1989 index	151.3	143.7	154.5	135.4	146.9	154.1	139.4	213.7
% change from June 1989	0.3	-0.1	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	-0.1	0.0
% change from July 1988	4.3	2.9	4.7	3.6	3.3	5.3	3.9	9.0
Montreal								
July 1989 index	153.7	148.2	156.0	134.2	153.2	151.2	145.8	216.3
% change from June 1989	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1
% change from July 1988	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.0	10.0
Ottawa								
July 1989 index	152.6	136.6	155.5	137.4	156.8	158.3	150.6	216.3
% change from June 1989	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
% change from July 1988	5.0	3.8	4.9	4.0	5.9	5.6	3.9	9.6
Toronto								
July 1989 index	160.2	149.6	165.2	142.1	158.6	157.5	155.1	220.1
% change from June 1989	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.7
% change from July 1988	6.5	4.7	7.7	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.0	10.4
Thunder Bay								
July 1989 index	151.2	139.8	148.6	136.1	156.3	150.9	151.9	215.2
% change from June 1989	0.7	0.6	0.5	2.6	0.6	-1.0	0.3	0.3
% change from July 1988	5.4	3.2	5.8	5.6	6.2	3.9	4.9	10.7
Winnipeg								
July 1989 index	150.1	135.5	150.1	136.6	148.5	149.8	155.3	238.9
% change from June 1989	1.4	1.3	0.5	2.2	2.9	0.9	0.1	2.1
W CHAILE II UIII U UIIC I JOJ	1.7	1.0	0.0	5.9	7.3	4.2	3.9	13.2

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

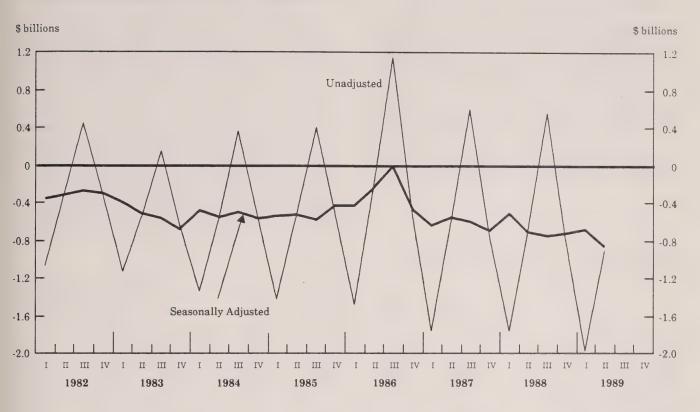
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities. $^{\rm I}$

	All- items	Food	Housing	Cloth- ing	Trans- porta- tion	Health and per- sonal care	Recre- ation reading and edu- cation	Tobacco products and alco- holic bev- erages
Regina								
July 1989 index	148.2	135.8	147.8	131.4	144.1	172.2	151.1	218.7
% change from June 1989	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	-0.1	-0.1
% change from July 1988	5.3	5.8	3.6	4.4	8.8	2.2	3.4	12.0
Saskatoon								
July 1989 index	148.8	134.6	148.2	135.5	143.9	181.6	152.8	205.6
% change from June 1989	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.0
% change from July 1988	4.7	3.4	3.6	4.6	7.5	5.3	4.1	8.7
Edmonton								
July 1989 index	145.0	141.4	133.0	132.1	151.7	152.5	150.1	239.5
% change from June 1989	0.6	-0.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
% change from July 1988	5.3	3.6	3.7	4.1	9.3	5.8	3.5	10.9
Calgary								
July 1989 index	143.1	135.8	132.7	128.5	149.5	156.0	148.4	235.7
% change from June 1989	0.9	2.0	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.9
% change from July 1988	4.5	-0.7	4.6	4.6	7.0	3.1	3.8	12.0
Vancouver								
July 1989 index	144.7	135.9	137.7	131.6	154.7	140.7	156.1	201.4
% change from June 1989	0.7	1.0	0.9	-1.4	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
% change from July 1988	4.4	1.1	5.1	3.5	6.7	1.9	3.4	6.1
Victoria ²								
July 1989 index	116.1	115.9	108.8	113.7	118.4	113.9	125.1	146.6
% change from June 1989	0.8	0.5	0.9	-1.1	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.1
% change from July 1988	4.9	3.7	4.7	3.7	6.8	2.2	4.8	6.4

For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1988 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66.00).

² December 1984 = 100.

Travel Account Balance by Quarter, 1982-1989



International Travel Account Second Quarter 1989

(Unadjusted)

- Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account registered a deficit of \$908 million during the second quarter of the year, up \$187 million over the same quarter last year. It also represented the largest second quarter deficit ever recorded.
- At \$1,036 million, receipts from the United States were relatively unchanged from the second quarters of 1988 and 1987, after having reached \$1,109 million during the second quarter of 1986, at the onset of Expo 86.

- Receipts from countries other than the United States reached \$776 million, up 10% over the second quarter of 1988, and a record level for this period of the year.
- International travel payments by Canadian residents increased 10% during the second quarter of the year, reaching a record level of \$2,720 million for the period. Travel expenditures to the United States were up by 9% over the second quarter of 1988, to \$1,713 million, while payments to all other countries rose by 12% to \$1,007 million.

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Canada's travel deficit increased, on a seasonally adjusted basis, over the revised first quarter of 1989. Growth in Canadian travel abroad was the primary contributor to the higher deficit.
- Receipts from the United States dropped 3% from the previous quarter; they had increased slightly in the first quarter.
- Receipts from all other countries were down 4% from the first quarter of 1989 record level.

- Payments to the United States and all other countries increased from the previous quarter to record levels in the second quarter of 1989.
- With the exception of time-periods around Expo 86 and the Winter Olympics, the travel account deficit has maintained a downward trend.

The April-June issue of *Travel Between Canada* and *Other Countries* (66-001,\$36.75/\$147) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Receipts and Payments (Millions of \$)

(Willions of \$)							
	1988						1989p
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1988	QI	QII
				Unadjust	ed		
United States							
Receipts	527	1,044	1,971	725	4,267	512	1,036
Payments	1,515	1,568	1,466	1,161	5,710	1,783	1,713
Balance	-988	-524	505	-436	-1,443	-1,271	-677
All other countries							
Receipts	296	706	1,150	475	2,627	356	776
Payments	1,086	903	1,109	823	3,921	1,074	1,007
Balance	-790	-197	41	-348	-1,294	-718	-231
Total, all countries							
Receipts	823	1,750	3,121	1,200	6,894	868	1,812
Payments	2,601	2,471	2,575	1.984	9,631	2.857	2,720
Balance	-1,778	-721	546	-784	-2,737	-1,989	-908
		1989p					
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1988	QI	QII
			S	easonally Ad	justed*		
United States							
Receipts	1,121	1,030	1,020	1.095	4.267	1.085	1,048
Payments	1,285	1,418	1,465	1.542	5,710	1,528	1,563
Balance	-164	-388	-445	-447	-1,443	-443	-515
All other countries							
Receipts	630	628	653	715	2,627	733	707
Payments	985	964	974	998	3,921	983	1,064
Balance	-355	-336	-321	-283	-1,294	-250	-357
Total, all countries							
Receipts	1,751	1,659	1,673	1,810	6,894	1,818	1,755
Payments	2,270	2,382	2,439	2,540	9,631	2,511	2,627
Balance	-519	-723	-766	-730	-2,737	-693	-872

^{*} Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.

P Preliminary figures.

Sales of Natural Gas

June 1989

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada in June 1989 totalled 3 218.4 million cubic metres, a 13.8% increase over the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in June 1989 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes over June 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 406.4 million cubic metres (+4.0%); commercial sales, 339.8 million cubic metres (+1.3%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2472.2 million cubic metres (+17.6%).

Year-to-date figures for the first six months of 1989 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 31 904.0 million cubic metres, a 9.5% increase over the level recorded during the same period of 1988.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes over 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 8 701.3 million cubic metres (+10.2%); commercial sales, 7 137.7 million cubic metres (+8.2%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 16 065.0 million cubic metres (+9.8%).

The June 1989 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.10/\$121) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

			Rate structur					
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total			
		(′	Thousands of cubic	metres)	·			
New Brunswick	-		-	-	-			
Quebec	20 359	47 288	238 579	5 500	311 726			
Ontario	191 165	129 974	656 17Ů	185 700	1 163 009			
Manitoba	20 119	18 230	34 429	3 700	76 478			
Saskatchewan	28 000	21 000	41 000	55 000	145 000			
Alberta	89 829	70 940	924 427	-	1 085 196			
British Columbia	56 935	52 323	260 100	67 615	436 973			
June 1989 – Canada	406 407	339 755	2 154 705	317 515	3 218 382			
June 1988 – Canada	390 675	335 346	1 822 159	279 547	2 827 727			
% change	+4.0	+1.3	+	17.6	+13.8			
Year to date 1989 - Canada	8 701 334	7 137 650	14 163 634	1 901 384	31 904 002			
Year to date 1988 - Canada	7 897 646	6 593 622	12 955 277	1 681 125	29 127 670			
% change	+10.2	+8.2	4	9.8	+9.5			

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue #55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Lamps

July 1989

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 15,487,095 light bulbs and tubes in July 1989, a decrease of 8.1% from the 16,844,417 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1989 amounted to 134,943,953 light bulbs and tubes, down 5.5% from the 142,734,944 sold during the January-July period in 1988.

The July 1989 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Steel Exports

July 1989

Data on preliminary steel exports for July 1989 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron* and Steel, July 1989 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Soft Drinks

July 1989

Data on soft drinks for July 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The July 1989 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001,\$2.60/\$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

System of National Accounts - National Income and Expenditure Accounts, First Quarter 1989. Catalogue number 13-001

(Canada: \$18/\$72; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$86).

System of National Accounts – Gross Domestic Product by Industry, May 1989.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries: \$14.50/\$145).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, June 1989.

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Primary Iron and Steel, June 1989. Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates

Week of August 21 - 25

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of		
release	Title	Reference period
August		
22	Retail Trade	June 1989
22	Building Permits	May 1989
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1989
22	Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1989
23	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 1989
25	Security Transactions with Non-residents	June 1989
25	Therapeutic Abortions	1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 21, 1989

Publications Released

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products, July 1989	2
Mineral Wool, July 1989	2
Telephone Statistics, June 1989	2
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, August 1, 1989	2
Fruit and Vegetable Production, August 1989	2



Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

July 1989

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 1.22 billion cigarettes in July 1989, a 13.0% increase over the 1.08 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1988. Production for January to July 1989 totalled 27.39 billion cigarettes, down 9.3% from 30.21 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1988.

Domestic sales in July 1989 totalled 3.86 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 7.7% from the 4.18 billion cigarettes sold in 1988. Year-to-date sales for 1989 totalled 27.24r billion cigarettes, down 4.6% from the 1988 cumulative amount of 28.55 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The July 1989 issue of Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products (32-022, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Mineral Wool

July 1989

Manufacturers shipped 3 066 175 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in July 1989, up 5.4% over the 2909737 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 10.1% over the 2784569 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of July 1989 totalled 22 657 862 square metres, an increase of

6.6% over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The July issue of Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation (44-004.\$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Telephone Statistics

June 1989

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,064.8 million in June 1989, up 9.8% over June 1988.

Operating expenses were \$784.7 million, an increase of 16.3% over June 1988. Net operating revenue was \$280.1 million, a decrease of 4.9% from June 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The June 1989 issue of Telephone Statistics (56-002, \$7.90/\$79) is scheduled for release the week of September 4. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Telecommunications Section, Services Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

August 1, 1989

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of August 1 amounted to 28 960 tonnes as compared with 30 606 tonnes last month, and 33 290 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, (\$11.50/\$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

August 1989

The most recent updates to production and value of fruits and vegetables in Canada are now available. Also available are 1988 tobacco data and 1989 vegetable areas contracted by processors.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1373, 1375-1378, 1386, 1388-1390, 1393-1395, 1398-1406, 5587, 5611, 5614-5615, 5617-5619.

The August issue of Fruit and Vegetable Production (22-003, \$17.20/\$69) will be available in late August. See "How to order Publications."
For further information, contact P. Murray

(613-951-0374), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, May 1989.

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$13.10/\$131; Other Countries:

\$15.70/\$157).

Oils and Fats, June 1989. Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Estimates of Labour Income, January-March 1989. Catalogue number 72-005

(Canada: \$18/\$72; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$86).

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The Daily

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Major Releases	
Retail Trade, June 1989 Seasonally adjusted retail sales totalled \$14.5 billion in June, virtually unchanged from May 1989.	
 Department Store Sales and Stocks, June 1989 Seasonally adjusted department store sales decreased by a modest 0.3% in June, following four consecutive monthly increases. 	

- Building Permits, May 1989

 The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada
- decreased 3.9% from April 1989, to total \$2,994.6 million in May.

 Farm Cash Receipts, January-June 1989

 Farm cash receipts for January-June 1989 dropped 2% to \$10.8 billion.

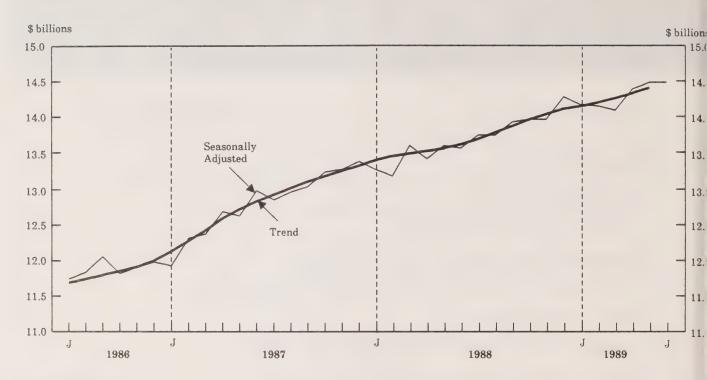
Data Availability Announcements Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending August 14, 1989 12 Processed Fruits and Vegetables, June 1989 12

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Tuesday, August 22, 1989

Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade Sales, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Retail Trade June 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$14.5 billion in June 1989, virtually unchanged from May. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade rose 0.6% in June 1989.
- Retail sales rose on average by a modest 0.2% a month in the first half of 1989. This is in contrast to an average monthly increase of about 0.8% in the last six months of 1988.

Note to Users

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in retail trade sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is not shown in the chart, since it frequently shows appreciable change with the addition of succeeding months of data.

• In June, the most significant sales increases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by women's clothing stores (+5.2%), combination stores (+0.5%), and pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetic stores (+1.0%). Offsetting these increases were declines by motor vehicle dealers (-2.2%), and sporting goods and accessories stores (-4.6%).

• Provincial growth rates varied considerably in June, with gains ranging from 3.8% in Prince Edward Island to 0.6% in Nova Scotia. Notable declines were recorded in Saskatchewan (-4.3%) and in Ontario (-2.4%).

Unadjusted

- Retail trade totalled \$15.6 billion in June 1989, an increase of 8.1% over the same month last year. Cumulative retail sales for the first six months of 1989 amounted to \$82.1 billion, up 5.7% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- The two largest major groups within retail trade recorded increases over June 1988: total food store sales rose 9.4%, while those of new and used motor vehicle dealers increased 5.2%. Department store sales increased by 6.0% on a year-over-year basis, while service station sales rose by 6.8%.

• All provinces and territories reported higher sales compared to the corresponding month in 1988, with the exception of Saskatchewan, where sales decreased by 0.6%. Increases ranged from 14.0% in British Columbia to 1.7% in Prince Edward Island.

(See table on next page.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317 and 2320-2321.

The June 1989 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

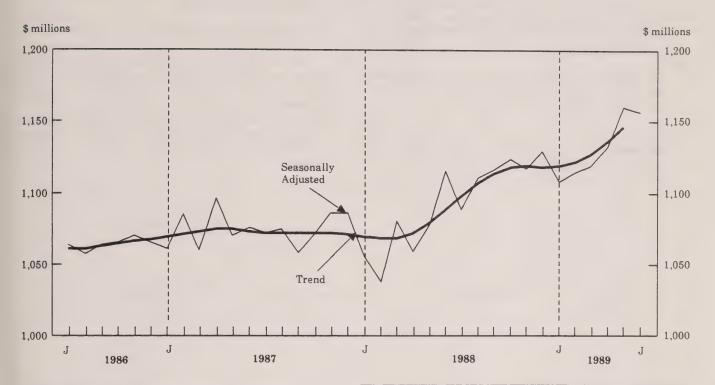
For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

The Daily, August 22, 1989

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business		Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	June 1988	May 1989 r	June 1989	June 1989/ June 1988	March 1989 ^r	April 1989	May 1989	June 1989	June 1989/ May 1988	
	(Millions of \$)			%		(Millions of \$)			%	
Combination stores	2 222 4	0.404.5	2 24 2 2		0.405.0	2 41 2 1	2 4 4 0 0	0.450.0	=	
(groceries and meat)	2,338.1	2,431.5	2,610.9	+11.6	2,405.8	2,416.1	2,440.6	2,453.8	+0.5	
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	725.9	721.9	739.7	+1.9	691.2	675.6	698.1	689.4	-1.3	
All other food stores	255.4	263.0	279.5	+9.4	255.5	256.4	256.7	262.3	+2.2	
Department stores	1,066.3	1,131.6	1,130.7	+6.0	1,118.7	1,132.7	1,160.0	1,156.9	-0.3	
General merchandise stores	247.0	264.4	257.8	+4.3	253.0	270.8	271.7	268.3	-1.3	
General stores	212.6	216.1	229.0	+7.7	199.4	205.4	203.3	207.3	+2.0	
Variety stores	88.4	83.8	85.7	-3.1	82.1	82.5	85.0	83.6	-1.6	
Motor vehicle dealers	3,346.7	3,830.8	3,512.7	+4.9	3,011.0	3,146.6	3,100.1	3,030.5	-2.2	
Used car dealers	107.5	124.7	120.9	+12.4	100.9	106.4	105.0	108.6	+3.5	
Service stations	1,130.6	1,177.2	1,208.6	+6.8	1,097.4	1,111.5	1,132.3	1,132.1		
Garages	166.2	175.4	176.2	+6.0	158.3	158.9	162.2	163.0	+0.4	
Automotive parts and accessories stores	381.8	421.3	432.0	+13.1	337.4	345.5	350.4	349.4	-0.3	
Men's clothing stores	147.7	151.8	162.3	+9.9	142.5	147.7	150.1	153.1	+2.0	
Women's clothing stores	276.3	301.3	310.1	+12.2	279.6	286.5	292.6	307.7	+5.2	
Family clothing stores	193.1	213.4	216.6	+12.1	205.9	209.9	218.1	218.4	+0.2	
Specialty shoe stores	28.1	29.8	31.4	+11.7	26.5	28.6	27.6	29.1	+5.5	
Family shoe stores	107.6	121.1	116.7	+8.5	106.1	109.3	113.8	113.5	-0.3	
Hardware stores	193.3	209.1	217.6	+12.5	158.1	166.4	168.0	170.3	+1.3	
Household furniture stores	175.9	175.6	187.5	+6.5	179.6	186.7	180.1	179.2	-0.5	
Household appliance stores	59.6	60.5	63.8	+6.9	57.0	60.8	60.6	60.5	-0.1	
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	149.4	152.4	161.5	+8.1	148.0	154.5	156.2	155.4	-0.5	
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	606.3	656.6	671.1	+10.6	673.5	661.7	668.3	675.1	+1.0	
Book and stationery stores	70.8	75.9	79.7	+12.5	90.7	87.2	90.0	92.4	+2.6	
Florists	52.0	80.9	60.9	+17.1	54.8	56.5	55.0	57.9	+5.2	
Jewellery stores	91.3	92.7	98.2	+7.5	102.7	102.8	102.5	103.9	+1.4	
Sporting goods and accessories stores	293.8	319.2	308.9	+5.1	222.3	230.3	245.5	234.1	-4.6	
Personal accessories stores	200.7	217.7	232.8	+15.9	230.9	233.6	235.0	238.0	+1.3	
All other stores	1,720.4	1,787.4	1,911.8	+11.1	1,709.8	1,755.6	1,755.0	1,786.0	+1.8	
All stores - Total	14,432.9	15,487.0	15,614.8	+8.1	14,099.2	14,386.7	14,483.7	14,479.8	••	

Department Store Sales, by Month, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Department Store Sales and Stocks June 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in June 1989 totalled \$1,157 million, a decline of 0.3% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,160 million.
- The modest decline in June followed four consecutive monthly increases averaging about 1.2% per month.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,575 million at the end of June, a decrease of 0.5% from the May 1989 revised value of \$4,598 million.

Note to Users

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in department store sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it frequently shows appreciable change with the addition of succeeding months of data.

• The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 3.95:1 in June, a decrease from the average ratio of 4.00:1 observed in the three previous months.

(Continued on next page.)

Unadjusted

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,131 million in June 1989, an increase of 6.0% over the June 1988 level of \$1,066 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first six months of 1989 totalled \$5,724 million, an increase of 4.8% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- On a provincial basis, eight provinces posted increases in June 1989 over June 1988. Decreases were recorded in Saskatchewan (-3.7%) and Manitoba (-2.1)%.

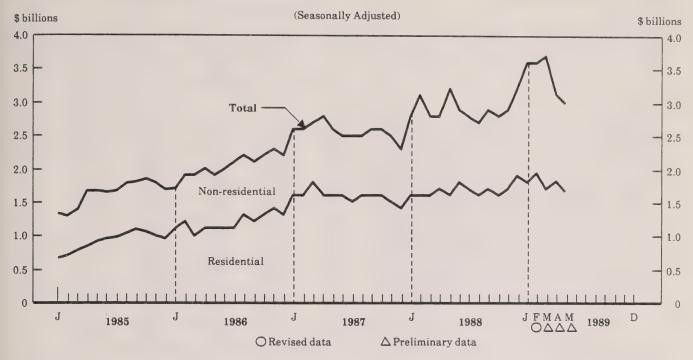
 Department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,365 million, an increase of 1.0% over the level reached in June 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The June 1989 issue of *Department Store Sales* and *Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada



Building Permits May 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada totalled \$2,994.6 million in May, a slight 3.9% decrease from \$3,115.0 million in April. The residential sector was responsible for this decrease.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits dropped 9.2% in May to \$1,660.5 million, from \$1,827.8 million in April.
- This decrease was entirely attributable to the single-family dwelling sector, which dropped 13.6% to \$1,179.6 million, The multi-family sector gained 4.0% to \$480.9 million.

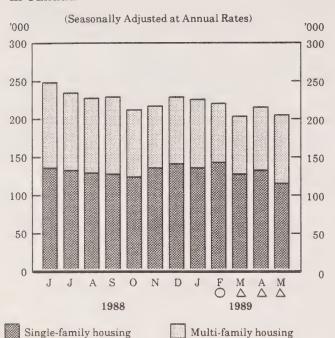
- Western Canada was the only region to register an increase in the value of residential building permits, while all the other regions recorded decreases.
- The number of dwelling units authorized totalled 208,500 units in May (117,200 single-detached and 91,300 multiple dwellings), a 3.6% drop from April.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits was up 3.6% to \$1,334.1 million in May, from \$1,287.2 million in April.
- The institutional component registered the strongest increase (+91.5%) to post \$304.5 million; the industrial component gained 15.8% to reach \$338.6 million, while the commercial component decreased 17.3% to \$691.0 million.

(Continued on next page.)

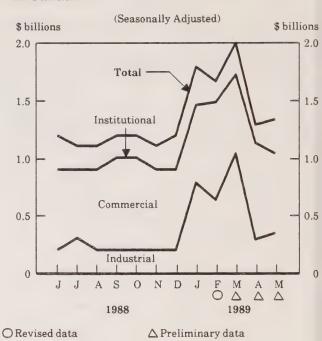
Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada



 Quebec was the only region to register an increase in non-residential permits in May.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3, 5 and 6), 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

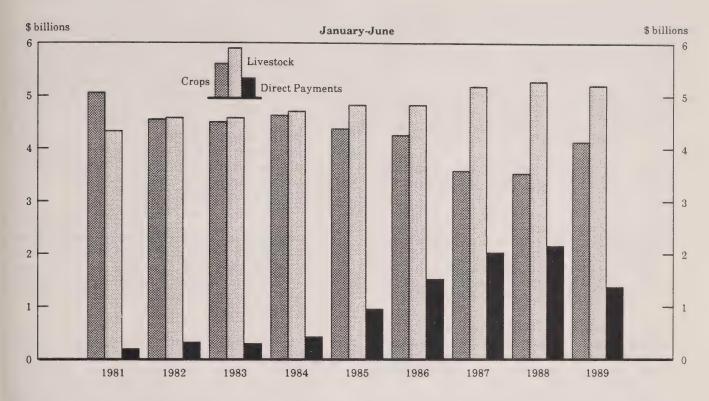
Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada



The February 1989 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200) is scheduled for release at the end of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Monette (613-951-1664), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada, 1981-1989



Farm Cash Receipts

January-June 1989

Farm cash receipts for January-June 1989 were down 2% from the same period in 1988 to \$10.8 billion. A \$766 million reduction in direct program payments offset a 17% increase in crop receipts. Livestock receipts were virtually unchanged at \$5.2 billion.

Highlights

Direct Payments

Direct program payments dropped \$766 million to \$1.4 billion, due to the termination of payments under the Special Canadian Grains Program (SCGP) and lower payments under the Western Grain Stabilization Act (WGSA). Higher crop insurance, tripartite and provincial stabilization payments did not offset the decrease. Direct program payments have averaged \$1.6 billion for the same six-month period over the last five years.

- The last of the SCGP payments was made during the first quarter of 1989 and amounted to less than \$1.0 million. Over \$976 million of the \$1.1 billion program was paid during the first two quarters of 1988. The SCGP was established to offset the effects of lower grain prices brought on by burdensome international grain supplies.
- For the first time in five years there was no interim payment made under WGSA. Determination of whether or not a final payment will be made on the 1989 crop will be made in the fall. In 1988 the interim payment amounted to \$693 million.
- Payments under crop insurance increased by \$262 million, as producers were still receiving payments due to the severe drought of 1988. A \$252 million rise in provincial and tripartite stabilization payments was primarily due to depressed prices for hogs.

(Continued on next page.)

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts rose 17% to reach \$4.1 billion, mainly as a result of higher Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments and liquidations of deferred grain receipts. Cereal and oilseed receipts remained virtually unchanged at \$2.0 billion.

- CWB payments totalled \$473 million compared to the previous year's level of \$232 million, reflecting higher export prices received for grain marketed during the 1987-88 crop year.
- Grain receipts, deferred from 1988 but cashed in 1989 reached \$615 million, 42% higher than year-earlier levels.
- Oilseed receipts dropped 6%, primarily due to lower soybean marketings. A year-over-year increase of 12% in oilseed prices did not offset the drop in marketings. Despite the decrease in the first half of 1989, oilseed receipts remained at their second highest level in five years.
- Cereal receipts rose 2% over last year, as higher receipts for barley and oats more than offset a 22% decline in wheat receipts. Barley and oats production and marketings were less affected by the 1988 drought than was wheat.

Livestock

Livestock and animal product receipts in January-June 1989 totalled \$5.2 billion, unchanged from the same period in 1988. Receipts for poultry and dairy products continued their upward trend, while receipts for cattle and hogs declined.

• Cattle receipts were down 7% in January-June 1989 to \$1.7 billion, as a result of lower year-to-date prices and slaughter.

Note to Users:

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products, except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

- Receipts for hogs in the first half of 1989 totalled \$859 million, a decrease of 9% from the same period in 1988. A 12% drop in prices was responsible for the decrease. Average prices for hogs for the first two quarters fell to their lowest levels since 1980.
- The increase in cash receipts for poultry was the result of price increases exceeding 14% for chicken, turkey and eggs. Prices for these commodities are set using a cost of production formula and higher input prices have led to higher product prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582-3592.

The January-June 1989 issue of Farm Cash Receipts (21-001, \$10/\$40) is scheduled for release September 5. See "How to Order Publications". This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging system.

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke or Gail-Ann Breese (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-June (Millions of Dollars)

	1988 ^r	1989	% change 1989/1988
27 6 11 1	22.4		
Newfoundland	26.1	27.3	4.7
Prince Edward Island	101.8	138.1	35.7
Nova Scotia	139.1	141.9	2.0
New Brunswick	121.7	133.8	9.9
Quebec	1,666.9	1,787.3	7.2
Ontario	2,628.8	2,609.4	-0.7
Manitoba	1,051.4	947.6	-9.9
Saskatchewan	2,526.3	2,279.9	-9.8
Alberta	2,246.9	2,188.9	-2.6
British Columbia	482.4	497.3	3.1
Canada	10,991.2	10,751.3	-2.2

revised data.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 14, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.8 million tonnes, an increase of 1.1% over the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 0.8% over the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 5.6% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 8.9% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Processed Fruits And Vegetables June 1989

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for June 1989 are now available.

The publication Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly (32-011,\$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 23, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, June 1989

2

• Unfilled orders fell for the third consecutive month. Shipments and new orders decreased, while inventories rose slightly.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential June 1989

5

• Prices increased 0.7% in June, and showed a 12-month change of 1.9%.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential June 1989

6

• With an increase of 0.3% in June, the 12-month change is now 3.4%.

Retail Trade, June 1989 (Correction)

• In the table on page 4 of yesterday's release, under seasonally adjusted sales all stores, the final column to the right should have read June 1989/May 1989.

Data Availability Announcements

Sawmills East of the Rockies, June 1989

7

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, June 1989

1

Grain Marketing Situation Report, July 1989

Publications Released

8

Major Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing June 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments were down 0.6% in June, following two consecutive increases. Transportation equipment and electrical and electronic products industries accounted for most of the decline.

Unfilled orders declined for the third month in a row with a decrease of 1.8%. The change in the trend, which has been declining since November 1988, has been negative for the last three months.

The inventory to shipments ratio rose, reflecting the slight increase in inventories and the decrease in shipments.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** decreased by 0.6% to \$24.8 billion in June. Durable goods industries, notably transportation equipment and electrical and electronic products industries, accounted for the most of the decline. The rate of growth in the **short-term trend** for shipments has remained stable at about 0.3% a month for the last six months.
- June inventories reached a new record high at \$38.6 billion, up 0.5% from May. The refined petroleum and coal as well as the tobacco industries were the major contributors to the June increase. Growth in the trend for inventories remained relatively constant at a rate of 0.3% a month, but is much lower compared with the same period last year (0.7%).
- The inventories-to-shipments ratio was up, from 1.54:1 in May to 1.55:1 in June, reflecting the slight increase in inventories and the decrease in shipments. The trend remained stable at 1.55:1 where it has been since September 1988.

Note to Users

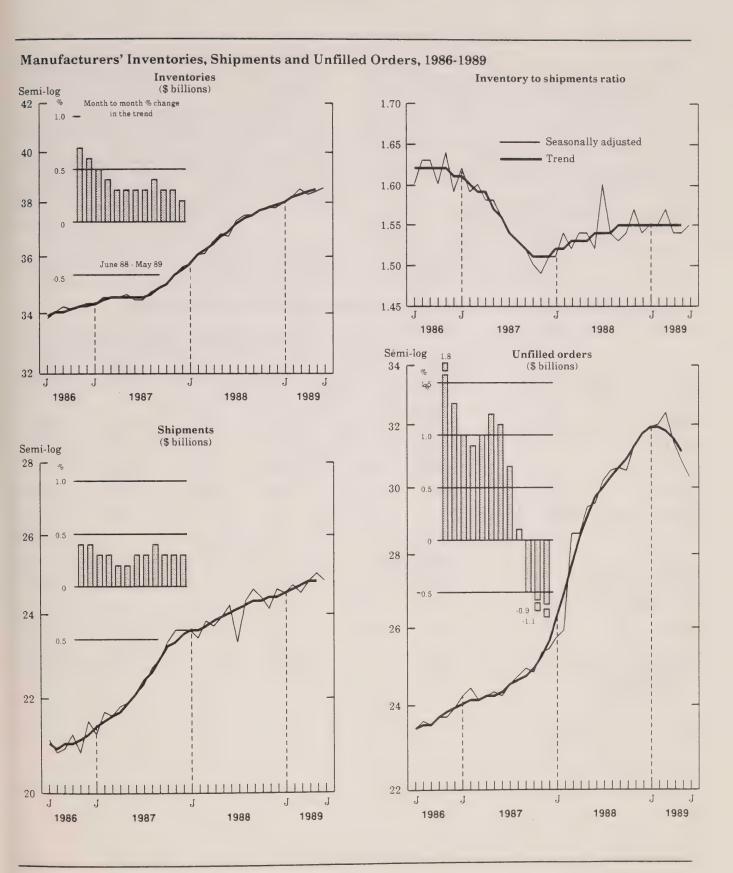
Trend: A seasonally adjusted series may contain the effects of irregular influences and special circumstances and these can mask the trend. The short term trend shows the underlying direction in the seasonally adjusted series by averaging across months, thus balancing out the effects of irregular influences. The result is a smoother and more stable series. Since a moving average cannot accurately represent the latest month in a time series, the graphs showing the change in the trend stop at the second last month.

Inventories referred to in the text are inventories owned, which exclude inventories for which manufacturers have received payment but which they are still holding. This occurs for industries where long-term projects are arranged and progress payments are received according to the work done. In these cases, shipments data reflect progress payments rather than deliveries. At the all-industry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

The appendices in the March 1989 and April 1989 issues of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, \$17.30/\$173) contain estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1985.

- Unfilled orders fell for the third month in a row to \$30.3 billion, down 1.8%. The last period observed with a similar decline was between March and June 1986. Decreases in the transportation equipment and primary metal industries accounted for most of the decline in June 1989. The rate of change in the trend has been negative for three consecutive months, falling to -1.1% in May 1989.
- New orders were down 0.3% to \$24.3 billion.

(Continued on page 4.)



Unadjusted

- Manufacturers' shipments in June 1989 were estimated at \$26.6 billion, 2.4% higher than the June 1988 level.
- Cumulative shipments for the first six months of 1989 were estimated at \$150.1 billion, 3.5% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For further information, consult the June 1989 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, \$17.30/\$173), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, please contact Suzette DesRosiers, (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries (millions of dollars)

	Seasonally Adjusted						
	May 1988	June 1988	March 1989 r	April 1989 ^r	May 1989 ^r	June 1989	
	22.222	2.4.222	24.54	0.4.700		221	
Shipments	23,920	24,209	24,544	24,798	24,967	24,824	
New Orders	24,670	24,335	24,929	23,832	24,338	24,272	
Unfilled Orders	29,350	29,476	32,397	31,432	30,803	30,251	
Inventories	36,789	36,704	38,483	38,295	38,410	38,586	
Ratio of Inventories to Shipments	1.54	1.52	1.57	1.54	1.54	1.55	
			Unac	ljusted			
Shipments	25,274	25,961	25,746	24,784	26,669	26,588	
New Orders	26,123	25,963	26,276	23,979	26,134	25,897	
Unfilled Orders	29,754	29,756	32,552	31,747	31,212	30,521	
Inventories	36,996	36,653	38,873	38,757	38,592	38,485	

P Preliminary figures

Revised figures

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

June 1989

The Residential Construction Building Material Price Index (1981=100) rose to 143.8 in June, up 0.7% over the revised figure for the previous month, and 1.9% higher than a year ago.

Between May and June 1989, there were a number of price increases, notably for plywood, lumber and particleboard, which more than offset decreases for copper pipe and fittings.

Between June 1988 and June 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 6.0%, due mainly to increases for elevator and escalator equipment, plumbing fittings, sanitaryware and copper pipe and fittings. A 4.7% increase in the price of electrical materials was due primarily to building wires and cables. Architectural materials increased 2.1%, as a result of increases for plywood, metal roofing and siding and clay bricks and blocks. Structural materials decreased 1.2%, attributable mainly to decreases in prices for lumber and particleboard.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential June 1989

(1981 = 100)

				% Change		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989/ May 1989	June 1989/ June 1988	
Total materials	143.8	142.8	141.1	0.7	1.9	
Architectural materials	143.0	141.9	140.0	0.8	2.1	
Structural materials	142.8	141.0	144.6	1.3	-1.2	
Mechanical materials	153.1	154.1	144.5	-0.6	6.0	
Electrical materials	138.6	138.6	132.4	-	4.7	

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

June 1989

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose to 144.0 in June, up 0.3% over the revised figure for the previous month and 3.4% higher than a year ago.

Between May and June 1989, a number of price increases were observed, primarily for foamed and expanded plastics, plywood and particleboard, which offset decreases in prices for steel structural shapes and ready-mix concrete.

Between June 1988 and June 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 7.0%, mainly attributable to elevator and escalator equipment. Prices for electrical materials increased by 4.4%, primarily due to increases for building wires and cables. Architectural materials were up 3.3%, due mainly to increases for polyethylene sheets, metal roofing and siding and thermal insulations. Structural materials rose 0.7%, mainly due to increases in prices for readymix concrete, concrete reinforcing bars and bolts, nuts and screws.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential June 1989 (1981 = 100)

				% C	hange
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June1989/ May 1989	June 1989/ June 1988
Total materials	144.0	143.6	139.3	0.3	3.4
Architectural materials	145.3	144.6	140.7	0.5	3.3
Structural materials	139.3	138.8	138.4	0.4	0.7
Mechanical materials	153.9	154.0	143.8	-0.1	7.0
Electrical materials	136.7	136.8	130.9	-0.1	4.4

Data Availability Announcements

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

June 1989

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 2.0% to 2 089 622 cubic metres in June 1989, from 2 131 364 cubic metres after revisions in June 1988. Stocks on hand at the end of June 1989 totalled 2 495 403 cubic metres, an increase of 6.3% over 2 348 445 cubic metres in June 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The June 1989 issue of *Production*, *Shipments* and *Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

June 1989

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the second quarter of 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The publication *Production and Stocks of Tea*, *Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025,\$6.50/\$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report July 1989

The situation report for July is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Economic Observer, August 1989. Catalogue number 11-010

(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).

Field Crop Reporting Series - No. 5, Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1989. Catalogue number 22-002

(Canada: \$11/\$76; Other Countries: \$13/\$91).

Available at 3 p.m.

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, June 1989. Catalogue number 31-001 (Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries \$20.80/\$208).

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics, First Quarter 1989.

Catalogue number 61-003

(Canada: \$52.50/\$210; Other Countries: \$63/\$252).

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 24, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Fixed Assets in Canada and the Provinces, 1989

2

5

 Between 1975 and 1989, a shifting provincial distribution of fixed assets has reflected the changing economy in Canada. Alberta had the highest provincial average annual growth rate over the period, due to the good performance of the oil industry.

Data Availability Announcements

Deliveries of Major Grains, June 1989		

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending August 19, 1989

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, July 1989

5

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, July 1989

Exports by Commodity, June 1989

6

Exports by Commodity, June 1989

Local Government Long-term Debt, July 1989

6

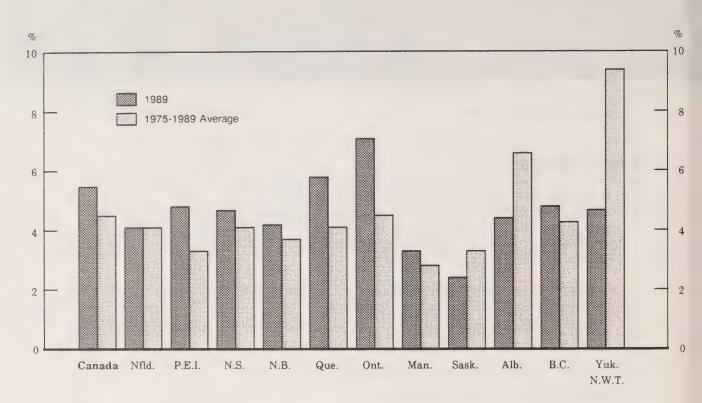
Publications Released

7



Major Release

Total Non-residential Fixed Assets Annual Real Growth Rates



Fixed Assets in Canada and the Provinces

1989

The last 15 years have witnessed a change in the composition of fixed assets on a provincial basis. Between 1975 and 1989, the service and resource sectors accounted for most growth in provincial fixed assets. Recently, however, the manufacturing sector has come on.

The provinces whose asset growth came mainly from the labour-intensive service industries exhibited lower growth in fixed assets than those with large capital-intensive petro-industries. The provincial economies composed mostly of capital-intensive industries also devoted a larger proportion of their gross domestic product to investment in fixed

assets. These changing patterns have resulted in a shifting provincial distribution of fixed assets, which reflects the changing economy in Canada and the provinces.

• Alberta had the highest provincial average annual growth rate for the period 1975-1989. The oil industry's good performance led to growth in petroleum refineries and chemicals and chemical products industries. Furthermore, the energy sector spurred growth in the real estate development and commercial services sectors. This year's growth rate, however, is expected to be lower than the national average because of decreasing investment in the primary industries and the finance, insurance and real estate industries.

- In Ontario, most growth occurred in the service industries. However, over the last couple of years, there has been a resurgence in the manufacturing sector. The growth in the manufacturing sector along with the trade, finance, real estate and commercial services areas is expected to lead Ontario to the highest provincial growth in fixed assets in 1989.
- While British Columbia has shown a marked increase in the stock of fixed assets devoted to mining, its major growth was in the finance, insurance, and real estate and commercial services industries. These areas are expected to show continued growth in 1989, while the manufacturing sector is expected to show a high growth rate.
- Quebec is also expected to benefit from growth in the manufacturing and commercial services areas in 1989. Through the 1975-1989 period, most growth occurred in the services sector and the electric power industry.
- In Newfoundland, mines, quarries and oil wells, and petroleum refineries showed large increases over the 1975-1989 period. The service sector also did quite well.
- The mines, quarries and oil well industry in Nova Scotia experienced exceptional growth during the years 1975-1989. This was offset, however, by decreases in the transportation and fishing industries. In 1989 most growth is expected to come from the commercial services and government areas.

Note to Users

The fixed capital flows and stocks series by province are now available on a special request basis. The series for Canada were released July 21, 1989 in the *Daily* and on CANSIM.

- New Brunswick is expected to show continued growth in the commercial services industries and strong growth in the manufacturing sector in 1989.
- Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island will show continued growth in the commercial services industries in 1989.
- At the national level, the Yukon and Northwest Territories displayed the highest growth rate, although it should moderate in 1989. The gains came mainly from the mines, quarries and oil well industries and the government sector.

(See table on next page.)

For further information, contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

The Daily, August 24, 1989

Total Estimated Value of Non-Residential Fixed Assets

	Billions of Constant 1981 Dollars	Percentage
Newfoundland	17.4	2.3
1975 1989	30.4	2.3
Prince Edward Island		0.4
1975 1989	2.8 4.4	0.4 0.3
Nova Scotia	22.6	2.9
1975 1989	39.8	2.8
New Brunswick		0.77
1975 198 9	20.6 34.4	2.7 2.4
Quebec 1975	174.0	22.6
1989	306.3	21.4
Ontario 1975	262.3	34.1
1989	483.4	33.8
Manitoba 1975	38.1	4.9
1989	56.4	4.0
Saskatchewan 1975	49.0	5.6
1975	42.9 67.7	4.7
Alberta	00.4	11.77
1975 1989	90.4 218.9	11.7 15.3
British Columbia	22.2	42.4
1975 1989	93.0 167.8	12.1 11.8
Yukon and Northwest Territories		
1975 1989	5.8 20.1	0.7 1.4
Canada		
1975 1989	769.9 1,429.6	100.0

Data Availability Announcements

Deliveries of Major Grains

June 1989

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from June 1988, except in the case of oats and barley, where marketings increased slightly. Deliveries for June 1988 and June 1989 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

		1988	1989
•	Wheat (excluding durum)	2 082.0	1 000.1
•	Durum wheat	297.0	174.4
•	Total wheat	2 379.0	1 174.5
•	Oats	68.1	87.4
•	Barley	683.0	886.7
•	Rye	37.5	17.2
•	Flaxseed	79.2	31.5
•	Canola	310.1	203.9
•	Total	3 556.9	2401.2

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The June 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending August 19, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 19, 1989 totalled 293 566 tonnes, an increase of 3.3% over the preceding week's total of 284 207 tonnes and up 24.1% from the year-earlier level of 236 496 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1989 was 10 088 333 tonnes, an increase of 7.6% from 9 373 002 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers July 1989

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 160 189 thousand square metres in July 1989, a decrease of 0.2% from the 160 493r thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to July 1989 domestic shipments totalled 1 296 813^r thousand square metres, down 2.5% from the 1 330 373^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1988.

The July 1989 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based) June 1989

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for June 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The June 1989 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-004,\$52.50/\$525) will be available the second week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Local Government Long-term Debt July 1989

Data on the accumulated long term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as at July 1989 are now available.

For further information on these data, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Publications Released

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, July 1989.

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), July 1989.

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation, July 1989. Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 6, Total Spending on Research and Development in Canada, 1989

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 25, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

2

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9

Major Releases

Security Transactions with Non-residents, June 1989

• In June, non-residents invested \$1.9 billion in Canadian bonds, following a small net disinvestment in the previous month.

Non-residential Construction Output Price Index

Second Quarter 1989

Prices for commercial industrial and institutional construction work in

 Prices for commercial, industrial and institutional construction work in Canada rose 1.9% in the second quarter of 1989.

Therapeutic Abortions, 1987

• In 1987 there were a total of 63,662 therapeutic abortions performed in Canadian hospitals.

Data Availability Announcements

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), June 1989

Railroad Rolling Stock Industry, 1987 Census of Manufactures

Publications Released

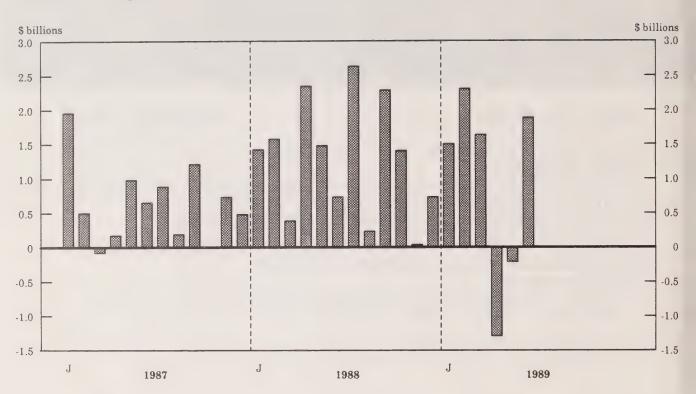
Major Release Dates: August 28 - September 1

10

RECEIVED

Major Releases

Transactions With Non-residents in Canadian Bonds (Net sales + / net purchases - ,by residents)



Security Transactions with Non-residents

June 1989

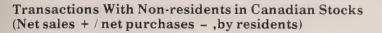
In June, non-residents invested \$1.9 billion in Canadian bonds, following a small net disinvestment in the previous month. Of this total, \$1.8 billion went into new Canadian bond issues (net of retirements), compared to only \$116 million in May. This increase reflected sharply higher Canadian borrowings in the United States, where long-term interest rates have declined more than in Canada.

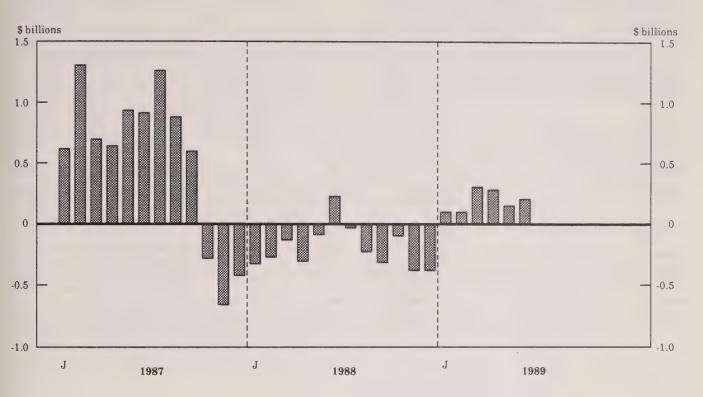
Non-residents also invested, on a net basis, \$116 million in outstanding Canadian bonds, in contrast to a net disinvestment in the previous two months which totalled \$1.3 billion. While United States investment in outstanding Canadian bonds was strong at over \$800 million, overseas investors, mainly Japan, reduced their holdings for the third

Note to Users

The monthly data on transactions in bonds and stocks with non-residents, which previously were limited to outstanding securities, now also includes new issues and retirements. This provides a more comprehensive summary of financial activity with non-residents. The content and format of Security Transactions with Non-residents (67-002, \$15/\$150) have also been enhanced.

consecutive month. Japanese investors sold off over \$400 million of Canadian bonds in June, bringing the net disinvestment in the last three months to \$1.2 billion. The gross value of bond trading (sales and purchases) with non-residents was up sharply.





Non-residents acquired, on a net basis, \$208 million of Canadian stocks in June, in line with the net investments recorded since the beginning of the year. The bulk, or \$156 million of the net investment in the current month, was channelled into the secondary market, while \$52 million went into new issues. The net investment in outstanding stocks was more than accounted for by the United States, while overseas investors continued to reduce their holdings of Canadian stocks. The TSE 300 Composite Index rose by 1.6% in June, and was up over 11% from the beginning of the year.

Canadian residents invested over \$400 million in foreign stocks in June, while reducing their holdings of foreign bonds by nearly \$350 million. The net investment in foreign stocks was mostly channelled into the United States market. Stock prices in the United States have risen substantially this year, climbing by over 14% since the beginning of the year.

(See table on next page.)

The June 1989 issue of Security Transactions with Non-residents (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

The Daily, August 25, 1989

Security Transactions with Non-residents (Net sales +/net purchases -, by residents)

Type of Sec	curity				1989		
2, po 02 2000000		January	February	March	April	May	June
		\$ millions					
Canadian	Securities						
Bonds,		1,519	2,323	1,650	-1,304	-222	1,899
of which:	outstanding issues (net) new issues (net of retirements)	1,220 299	445 1,879	1,052 598	-983 -320	-338 116	116 1,782
Stocks		99	99	313	289	160	208
Total		1,618	2,422	1,963	-1,015	-62	2,106
Foreign S	ecurities						
Bonds		-383	-345	196	240	-148	348
Stocks		-46	444	60	-149	281	-434
Total		-428	99	255	91	133	-86

Non-residential Construction Output Price Index

Second Quarter 1989

- The rise of 1.9% in prices of non-residential construction work in Canada in the second quarter was a duplication of the first quarter change. The second quarter price index figure of 136.3 (based on 1981 = 100) showed an increase of 7.5% from a year earlier. This annual increase was slightly less than the two previous years (7.6% and 7.9%).
- The Vancouver construction market was very active with an increase of 2.4% over the quarter and 10.0% from one year ago. This was the largest annual increase in more than eight years.
- Calgary (2.7%) and Edmonton (2.2%) continued to post significant quarterly gains. The gains over one year ago (11.4%, 12.6%) were the largest for these cities since 1981.
- In Central Canada, it was business as usual in Toronto and Ottawa, with increases of 1.8% and 2.8%, respectively. There is some slowing in Toronto with smaller rates of increase from the

previous quarter and from a year ago (down from 2.0% to 1.8% and 8.9% to 7.7%). In Ottawa however, rates of increase were still rising (up from 2.0% to 2.8% and 9.0% to 9.2%).

- Construction activity continued at a steady pace in Montreal with an increase of 1.6% from the previous quarter. However, the change of 4.4% from one year ago was the smallest one since the fourth quarter of 1985.
- Non-residential construction prices in Halifax rose 2.0% over the previous quarter and 4.0% over one year ago. Prices in Halifax have increased at a faster rate this year than in either 1987 or 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 414 and 415.

The second quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

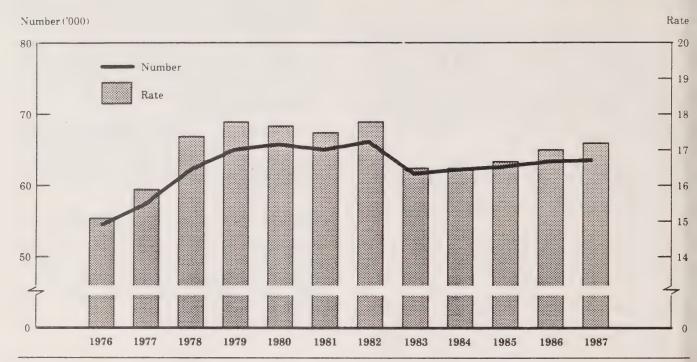
For information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Output Price Indexes of Non-residential Construction Second Quarter 1989

(1981 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Canada Indexes								
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Canada	
				Quarter	ly Indexes				
1988 Q2	125.0	138.0	136.5	153.4	97.6	95.9	114.1	126.8	
1988 Q3	126.0	139.1	139.6	156.2	98.8	96.5	117.1	128.9	
1988 Q4	127.1	141.2	142.0 r	159.1	102.3	97.0	120.2	131.2	
1989 Q1	127.5	141.8	144.9	162.2	105.8	105.7	122.6	133.7	
1989 Q2	130.0	144.1	149.0	165.2	108.7	108.0	125.5	136.3	
				Percenta	ge Change				
Q4'88/Q3'88	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	3.5	0.5	2.6	1.8	
Q1'89/Q4'88	0.3	0.4	2.0	1.9	3.4	9.0	2.0	1.9	
Q2'89/Q1'89	2.0	1.6	2.8	1.8	2.7	2.2	2.4	1.9	
Q2'89/Q2 88	4.0	4.4	9.2	7.7	11.4	12.6	10.0	7.5	

Therapeutic Abortions (Hospital Events) and Rates¹, Canada, 1976-1987



Rate is therapeutic abortions per 100 live births.

Therapeutic Abortions 1987

In 1987, 63,662 therapeutic abortions¹ were performed in Canadian hospitals, a 0.2% increase over the 63,508 abortions performed in 1986, but 4% lower than the 1982 peak of 66,319. (See Table 1).

In Quebec, the only province where therapeutic abortions were also reported outside the hospital setting², the total number of clinic-performed therapeutic abortions was 2,202 in 1987, a 53.2% decline from the 1980 peak of 4,704 (based on information available since 1978) and 37% below the 1986 level of 3,498.

The therapeutic abortions rate (number of hospital-performed therapeutic abortions per 100 live births) increased slightly to 17.2 in 1987, from 17.0 in 1986. However, it remained 3.3% lower than the highest rate recorded, (17.8) in 1982, and in 1979. The inclusion of therapeutic abortions performed in clinics in Quebec increases the therapeutic abortion rate for Canada to 17.8 from 17.2 in 1987, and to 17.9 from 17.0 in 1986.

Provincial Rates

The Canadian hospital-performed therapeutic abortion rate stood at 17.2 for 1987. The provincial and territorial rates, based on the same sources (with 1986 rates in brackets) were: Yukon, 29.9 (24.6); British Columbia, 27.3 (27.1); Ontario, 20.8 (20.1); Northwest Territories, 16.3 (16.5); Manitoba, 15.6 (15.1); Quebec, 14.2 (14.7); Nova Scotia, 14.0 (13.8);

Authorized Under Criminal Code Revised Statutes of Canada 1970, Chapter C-34, Section 251.

Source: Regie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec, Province of Quebec, as of January 31, 1989.

Alberta, 13.2 (14.4); Saskatchewan, 7.2 (6.0); Newfoundland, 6.1 (4.5); New Brunswick, 3.7 (3.7) and Prince Edward Island, 1.8 (0.7). Rates for Quebec, if abortions performed in clinics are included, were 16.8 for 1987 and 18.8 for 1986.

Further tabulations of 1987 therapeutic abortion statistics may be obtained by ordering: Standard Tables, Therapeutic Abortions, 1987 (Billing number 41020, \$10), which will be available on September 15.

A more detailed analysis of 1987 therapeutic abortion data will be contained in the second issue of *Quarterly Health Reports* (82-003), scheduled for release in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact S. Wadhera (613-951-1764), Health Division.

Therapeutic Abortions¹, Number and Rates of Therapeutic Abortions and Rates per 100 Live Births, Canada

1981-1987

			Therapeutic Abortions for Canadian Residents			Therapeutic Abortions Rate per 100 live births		
Year	Total Therapeutic Abortions ¹	Hospital Events ¹	Clinic Events ²	Total	Hospital Events ¹	Clinic Events ²	Total	
1981	65,127	65,053	4,207	69,260	17.5	1.1	18.6	
1982	66,319	66,254	4,506	70,760	17.8	1.2	19.0	
1983	61,800	61,750	3,635	65,385	16.5	1.0	17.5	
1984	62,291	62,247	3,571	65,818	16.5	0.9	17.4	
1985	62,740	62,712	3,708	66,420	16.7	1.0	17.7	
1986	63,508	63,462	3,498	66,960	17.0	0.9	17.9	
1987	63,662	63,585	2,202	65,787	17.2	0.6	17.8	

Relates to therapeutic abortions authorized under 1969 abortion law.

Relates to therapeutic abortions performed in clinics, province of Quebec and paid as numbers of claims to doctors for their services by Régie de l'assurance-maladie, Québec.

Data Availability Announcements

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based) June 1989

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for June 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887-3913 and 3718.

The June 1989 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-007,\$52.50/\$525) will be available the last week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Railroad Rolling Stock Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the railroad rolling stock industry (SIC 3261) totalled \$1,447.3 million, up 7.5% from \$1,346.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, July 1989. Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, June 1989.

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Major Release Dates

Week of August 28 - September 1st

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	June 1989
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	July 1989
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1989
30	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	May 1989
30	Wholesale Trade	June 1989
31	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (GDP)	Second Quarter 1989
31	Canadian Balance of International Payments	Second Quarter 1989
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	June 1989
31	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1989
31	Financial Flow Accounts	Second Quarter 1989
31	Industrial Product Price Index	July 1989
31	Raw Materials Price Index	July 1989

TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 28, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Employment, Earnings and Hours, June 1989

3

• Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$489.02, up 5.2% from a year earlier.

Giving Freely: Volunteers in Canada,

November 1986 - October 1987

7

• Between November 1986 and October 1987, over five million Canadians aged 15 years and over volunteered over one billion hours of their time. These hours were equivalent to over half a million full-time, full-year jobs.

(Continued on page 2.)

Geographic Products

1986 Census

Information from the 1986 Census is now available in a series of statistical maps, computerized boundary files, and other geographic products from Statistics Canada.

The statistical maps provide visual presentations of Census information for business, education, and government.

The computerized boundary files, when combined with appropriate micro-computer software, allow researchers and social scientists to graphically display Census data and/or their own information.

See page nine of today's Daily for more information.



Data Availability Announcements	
Livestock Report, July 1, 1989	8
Asphalt Roofing, July 1989	8
Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Second Quarter 1989	8
Geographic Products, 1986 Census	9
Publications Released	10
Regional Reference Centres	11

Major Releases

Employment, Earnings and Hours June 1989 (Unadjusted Data)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary June 1989 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate was \$489.021, an increase of 1.4% from May. Average weekly earnings increased by 5.2%2 (\$24.03) over June 1988. This compares to an average annual increase of 4.2% for the first five months of 1989 and 4.8% for 1988. This strength was due in part to a contract settlement in federal administration.

Canada's industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,593,000 - an increase of 114,000 (+1.1%) from May. This is smaller than the usual increase observed at this time of year. The employment increase from June 1988 was 246,000 (+2.4%).

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In June 1989, forestry showed a year-to-year growth over 8% for the third consecutive month.
- Both construction and transportation, communication and other utilities had their highest ever year-to-year increases.
- Between May and June, average weekly earnings in mines, quarries and oil wells showed a smaller than usual decrease.
- Earnings in manufacturing increased more than in previous years, primarily in Ontario.
- Transportation, communication and other utilities and trade increased when decreases are normally observed. The increases in trade were widespread across industries and provinces.

Not adjusted for inflation.

• Due to a contract settlement in the federal public service, public administration increased more than usual.

Number of Employees

- Transportation, communication and other utilities showed its highest annual growth rate since January 1985.
- Finance, insurance and real estate has shown steady deceleration in annual growth since September 1988. Manufacturing decelerated for the fourth consecutive month.
- Between May and June, forestry and manufacturing registered smaller than usual increases.
- Community, business and personal services decreased due to a labour dispute in British Columbia hospitals.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In June 1989, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour³ were estimated at 32.2, compared with 32.4 in June 1988.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.7 in the goods-producing industries and 28.7 in the service-producing industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$12.08: \$14.17 in the goods-producing industries and \$10.55 in the service-producing industries.
- Compared to June 1988, average weekly hours in mines, quarries and oil wells decreased by 1.1 hours. Mineral fuels and services incidental to mining in Alberta, and metal mines in Quebec and Ontario contributed to this decrease.

(Continued on page 4.)

The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

³ Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In June, earnings in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia showed their highest year-toyear growth of 1989.
- Increases in the number of employees were smaller than usual for this time of year in all provinces except Newfoundland and Quebec.
- Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia registered their lowest year-to-year increases in employment in the last 12 months.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

(See tables on pages 5 and 6.)

The June 1989 issue of *Employment*, *Earnings* and *Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, June 1989 (Data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	All Employees							
		Number		Average weekly earnings				
	June 1989 p	May 1989 ^r	June 1988	June 1989 ^p	Мау 1989 г	June 1988		
	thousands			dollars				
Forestry	64.5	56.6	68.0	639.75	639.47	588.51		
Mines, quarries and oil wells	159.3	154.3	159.7	809.45	809.58	761.00		
Manufacturing	2,000.4	1,974.3	1,978.4	569.17	565.78	540.48		
Durables	973.6	967.2	973.6	598.66	595.74	571.11		
Non-durables	1.026.8	1,007.1	1,004.8	541.21	537.00	510.81		
Construction	582.7	549.7	548.6	592.15	581.62	547.14		
Building	482.1	458.6	454.0	572.77	562.65	525.14		
Industrial & heavy	100.6	91.1	94.6	684.96	677.12	652.69		
industrial & neavy	100.0	31.1	34.0	004.30	077.12	004.03		
Goods-producing industries	2,807.0	2,735.0	2,754.6	589.20	584.24	555.78		
Transportation, communication &								
other utilities	870.2	855.3	844.2	619.87	617.51	582.68		
Transportation	480.3	477.2	469.4	574.87	570.25	555.32		
Storage	14.0	13.5	14.9	532.30	526.81	542.01		
Communication	237.6	236.2	234.4	639.03	635.09	555.75		
Electric power, gas & water utilities	138.3	128.4	125.4	752.08	770.35	740.34		
Trade	1,878.6	1,856.0	1,865.2	359.79	357.04	341.65		
Wholesale	578.8		565.6	509.27		476.35		
		570.1			506.92			
Retail Finance, insurance & real estate	1,299.9 651.3	1,285.8 646.7	1,299.6 656.7	293.24 550.35	290.59 537.91	283.03 521.89		
rmance, msurance & real estate	001.0	040.7	050.7	330.33	337.31	541.05		
Community, business &								
personal services	3,682.0	3,692.6	3,528.4	410.88	405.39	394.05		
Public administration	704.3	693.9	698.7	624.50	604.65	598.83		
Service-producing industries	7,786.4	7,744.5	7,593.2	452.90	446.15	432.05		
Industrial aggregate	10,593.3	10,479.5	10,347.8	489.02	482.19	464.99		
Industrial aggregate - Provinces								
Newfoundland	161.3	150.3	154.2	464.62	459.83	443.34		
Prince Edward Island	39.6	38.4	39.4	390.19	389.46	375.27		
Nova Scotia	308.9	306.2	290.6	435.17	427.10	415.95		
New Brunswick	230.1	227.2	290.6	441.40	437.82	417.04		
				472.06	469.20	457.17		
Quebec	2,638.8	2,603.0	2,598.7		504.27	484.63		
Ontario	4,353.8	4,315.6	4,241.9	512.89		484.63		
Manitoba	399.7	396.3	399.4	446.31	440.81			
Saskatchewan	309.7	308.2	309.7	431.12	422.88	414.92		
Alberta	980.2	968.1	951.2	485.42	478.34	462.76		
British Columbia	1,138.0	1,134.5	1,104.8	497.77	487.87	464.52		
Yukon	12.3	11.4	10.3	579.83	562.76	543.81		
Northwest Territories	21.0	20.3	19.9	664.48	652.11	603.76		

p preliminary estimatesrevised estimates

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded June 1989 (Data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Employees Paid by the Hour							
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings				
	June 1989 p	May 1989 ^r	June 1988	June 1989 ^p	May 1989 ^r	June 1988		
		hours		dollars				
Forestry	40.1	39.7	40.0	17.52	17.66	16.59		
Mines, quarries and oil wells	39.6	39.8	40.7	18.00	18.11	16.95		
Manufacturing	38.6	38.5	38.6	13.42	13.38	12.82		
Durables	39.4	39.3	39.5	14.09	14.02	13.47		
Non-durables	37.7	37.6	37.6	12.66	12.64	12.07		
Construction	38.8	37.5	38.6	15.51	15.83	14.45		
Building	38.0	36.7	37.6	15.27	15.61	14.24		
Indust. & heavy	43.1	41.8	43.3	16.57	16.86	15.31		
Goods-producing industries	38.7	38.3	38.7	14.17	14.18	13.43		
Transportation, communication &								
other utilities	38.4	37.9	38.8	14.69	14.67	14.15		
Transportation	37.8	37.3	38.4	14.02	13.87	13.38		
Storage	37.2	35.9	39.3	13.20	12.90	12.83		
Communication	37.3	36.9	37.1	15.04	15.21	14.78		
Electric power, gas	01.0	00.0	0	20.01				
& water utilities	41.3	41.1	41.4	16.54	17.20	16.68		
Trade	28.7	28.4	28.4	9.13	9.10	8.79		
Wholesale	36.6	36.0	36.2	10.63	10.69	10.27		
Retail Finance, insurance & real estate	26.9	26.7	26.8	8.67	8.60	8.37		
Community, business & personal services	27.0	26.6	27.4	10.48	10.61	9.80		
Public administration	***	400	***	***	***	***		
Service-producing industries	28.7	28.3	28.8	10.55	10.60	10.03		
Industrial aggregate	32.2	31.8	32.4	12.08	12.11	11.48		
Industrial aggregate - Provinces								
Newfoundland	36.2	35.2	36.7	10.38	10.28	9.84		
Prince Edward Island	33.5	32.7	33.8	7.90	8.10	7.68		
Nova Scotia	33.7	32.7	33.6	10.35	10.40	9.82		
New Brunswick	34.4	34.1	34.3	10.44	10.59	9.84		
Quebec	32.9	32.6	33.0	11.78	11.79	11.30		
Ontario	32.2	31.8	32.9	12.55	12.56	11.80		
Manitoba	31.7	31.2	31.0	10.94	11.06	10.45		
Saskatchewan	29.6	29.2	29.0	10.61	10.56	10.51		
Alberta	30.7	30.4	31.2	11.60	11.52	11.07		
British Columbia	31.2	30.6	30.2	13.28	13.40	12.74		
Yukon	32.7	31.0	33.2	13.73	13.40	12.79		
Northwest Territories	33.5	32.8	31.6	16.70	16.95	15.63		
Canada	32.2	31.8	32.4	12.08	12.11	11.48		

p preliminary estimates

revised estimates

^{...} figures not appropriate or not applicable

Giving Freely: Volunteers in Canada November 1986 - October 1987

Between November 1986 and October 1987, over five million Canadians aged 15 years and over volunteered their time and skills to groups and organizations across the country.

Giving Freely: Volunteers in Canada presents results from the Survey of Volunteer Activity, which was sponsored by the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. Data from the survey illustrate the important contributions of volunteers to Canadian society and offer a detailed portrait of these people. More specifically, the report examines the personal characteristics of volunteers, their volunteer activities, the types of organizations they serve, the amount of time they spend volunteering, and more.

Highlights

- Over the 12-month period noted above, volunteers contributed over one billion hours of their time. These hours were equivalent to over half a million full-time, full-year jobs.
- Nationally, 27% of the adult population volunteered at least once during the reference year. Albertans were the most likely to volunteer of all Canadians (40% of them did) while residents of Quebec (at 19%) were the least likely.

- Almost two-thirds of all volunteers were employed while about one-third were not in the labour force. Only 4% of the volunteers were unemployed. Women who were not in the labour force made up only 24% of all volunteers.
- Activities most frequently reported by volunteers were: fundraising or canvassing for funds (2.7 million volunteers); providing information (2.5 million); and organizing events, or supervising and co-ordinating activities (2.5 million).
- The most important factors motivating people to volunteer were: helping others; helping a cause one believes in; doing something one likes to do; and feeling that one has accomplished something.

Giving Freely: Volunteers in Canada (71-602, \$28) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the report, contact Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Livestock Report

July 1, 1989

Total pig numbers for Canada, at July 1, 1989 are estimated at 10,634,500, a decrease from a year ago. In the East, numbers are estimated at 6,627,500, down 3% from a year ago while in the West they are estimated at 4,007,000, down 1% from a year ago. Sows for breeding and bred gilts are estimated at 1,040,200. In the East, numbers are down 6% while there is a 2% decrease in the West. In the East, farrowing intentions for the 3rd and 4th quarters are down 5% from a year ago. In the West, farrowing intentions for the 3rd and 4th quarters are down 3% and 5% respectively.

Total cattle and calves in Canada, at July 1, 1989 are estimated at 12,195,100, with a decrease of 1% in the East and an increase of 2% in the West compared

to a year ago.

Beef cows are estimated at 3,473,500, up 4% over a year ago. In the East and the West, beef cow numbers have increased by 3% and 4% respectively. Beef heifers for breeding, estimated at 734,000, are up 6% from a year ago. Milk cow numbers decreased by 1% in the East and remained relatively unchanged in the West.

Total sheep and lamb numbers are estimated at 728,200 at July 1, 1989, up 5% from a year ago. Sheep one year and older and lambs under one year

increased by 5% and 4% respectively.

The 1989 Canadian wool clip is estimated at 1168 900 kilograms, up 7% from last year at 1 094 200. The 1989 average fleece weight for Canada is estimated at 3.1 kilograms, unchanged from last year.

The number of sheep shorn this year is estimated at 378,200, up 6% from last year at 358,100.

Available on CANSIM, matrices 9500-9510, 1150, 1166, 1184-1186, 5645.

Order the July 1, 1989 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$15.75/\$63).

For further information, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2509), Agriculture Division.

Asphalt Roofing

July 1989

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 387 811 bundles in July 1989, an increase of 2.2% from the 3 314 572 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to July 1989 shipments totalled 23 024 328^r (r: revised figure) bundles, up 0.2% from 22 981 039 bundles shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The July 1989 issue of Asphalt Roofing (45-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Shipments of Office Furniture Products Second Quarter 1989

For the quarter ending June 30, 1989, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$206.0 million, an increase of 16.3% compared to 177.2 million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the second quarter of 1989 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The June 1989 issue of Shipments of Office Furniture Products (35-006, \$6.25/\$25) will be available shortly.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division.

Geographic Products

1986 Census

Several new geographic products, detailing information from the 1986 Census, are now available from Statistics Canada.

 The following volume-printed maps illustrate Canadian population information by census division:

Population Distribution, 1986 (64-009-1-1R, \$1) is an 11" by 8 1/2" white on black map indicating the spread of Canada's population.

Population Change, 1981-1986 (64-009-3-2C, \$4) is a 15" by 11" colour map indicating the rate of growth or decline in Canada's population.

Population Density, 1986 (64-009-2-3C, \$8) is a 22" by 17" colour map that shows the concentration of population across Canada.

These maps can be purchased directly from your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

2. Pre-produced maps present Census information about Canada's population and agriculture. Upon request, high quality black and white copies are printed by Geocartographics Division. Sizes vary from 11" x 8 1/2" to 22" x 17", and prices range from \$25 to \$50. Map themes include 1986 population, cropland, wheat and cattle.

- 3. CARTLIBs are computer diskettes containing digital boundaries for geostatistical areas. The boundaries include census divisions, census subdivisions and census tracts. The prices range from \$150 to \$5,000.
- 4. Custom-made geographic products are tailored to the client's requirements on a cost recovery basis. The products include colour maps, digital boundaries, computer diskettes, and 35mm slides. The client's information (including boundaries) can be used alone or in combination with Statistics Canada information. These products can illustrate a wide range of information from the delineation of marketing areas to the mapping of watersheds.

For more information, please contact your Regional Reference Centre, or contact Geographic Information Services at (613-951-3889).

Publications Released

The Sugar Situation, July 1989.
Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

√Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, June 1989. Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

√Financial Institutions - Financial Statistics, First Quarter 1989.

Catalogue number 61-006

(Canada: \$42/\$168; Other Countries: \$50.50/\$202).

- Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), June 1989.
 Catalogue number 65-001
 (Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).
- Giving Freely: Volunteers in Canada. Catalogue number 71-602 (Canada: \$28; Other Countries: \$34).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Arun S. Maini (613-951-0434)

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Statistics Canada
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Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Local calls: 772-4073

Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services Statistics Canada North American Life Centre 1770 Market Street Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331

Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 200 René Lévesque Bld. W. Guy Favreau Complex Suite 412 East Tower Montreal, Quebec H2Z 1X4

Local calls: 283-5725

Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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Advisory Services
Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
Lobby
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Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Local calls: 951-8116
If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number for your province.

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Advisory Services Statistics Canada 10th Floor Arthur Meighen Building 25 St. Clair Avenue East Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M4

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Toll free service: 1-800-263-1136

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
6th Floor
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4

Local calls: 983-4020

Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Advisory Services Statistics Canada Avord Tower, 9th Floor 2002 Victoria Avenue Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0R7

Local calls: 780-5405

Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

Alberta and the Northwest

Territories Advisory Services Statistics Canada 8th Floor Park Square 10001 Bellamy Hill Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027 Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907 N.W.T. - Call collect (403) 495-3028

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services Statistics Canada Box 2390, Station M Room 245 220-4th Avenue South East Calgary, Alberta T2P 3C1

Local calls: 292-6717

Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9
Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service:

1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.) Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 29, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, July 1989

2

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products decreased 0.4% from June.

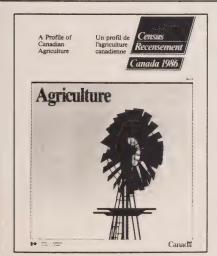
Data Availability Announcements

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Publications Released

RECEIVED

6



A Profile of Canadian Agriculture 1986 Census

The results of the most recent Census of Agriculture are now available in a unique graphic publication – A Profile of Canadian Agriculture. Boasting 50 maps and 28 charts, enhanced by highlights, this comprehensive publication covers a wide variety of topics including farm finance, land use, farm technology and management practices.

The publication also provides past Census information, spanning four decades, to give both an historic and a contemporary overview of the structure of agriculture in Canada.

A Profile of Canadian Agriculture (96-113,\$50/51) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information contact Rick Burroughs (613-951-8711), Agriculture Division.

Major Release

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products July 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of July sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.8 million cubic metres (m³), a decrease of 0.4% from June. This represents the third consecutive monthly decline.
- Three of the four main products contributed to the July decrease. Motor gasoline sales (-1.6%) posted their third decrease in the last four months, while diesel fuel (-0.9%) registered its third consecutive decline and light fuel sales (-3.4%) decreased for the fourth time in as many months. Following consecutive declines in May and June, July sales of heavy fuel oil were up 16.0% over last month.

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products rose 1.0% over July 1988, recording a volume of 6.8 million (m³) sold. This monthly increase is based largely on a gain in motor gasoline sales of 4.9% over July 1988. The other main products did not fare as well: diesel fuel sales registered a decrease of 0.5%; heavy fuel sales posted a decline of 3.7%; and light fuel sales dropped by 7.6% from July 1988.
- As a result of the July increase, total product sales for the first seven months of 1989 are now up 3.9% over those recorded during the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel sales have climbed 18.7%, while sales of motor gasoline (2.7%) and diesel fuel oil (1.6%) have also risen. Light fuel sales were up 1.1% over last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The July 1989 issue of Refined Petroleum Products (45-004, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the last week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

The Daily, August 29, 1989

	April 1989	May 1989	June ^r 1989	July ^p 1989	July 89/ June 89			
			Seasonally Adjuste	ed				
		Thousands	s of cubic metres		%			
Total, All Products	7 357.2	7 234.8	6 864.7	6 839.4	-0.4			
Main Products:								
Motor Gasoline	2 880.5	2 934.5	2 904.2	2 857.2	-1.6			
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 487.4	1 424.7	1 383.3	1 370.5	-0.9			
Light Fuel Oil	599.7	595.6	557.2	538.1	-3.4			
Heavy Fuel Oil	850.1	740.4	591.7	686.1	16.0			
	July 1988	July ^p 1989	Total January-July 1988	Total January-July 1989	Cum. 89/ Cum. 88			
		Unadjusted						
		Thousands	of cubic metres.		%			
Total, All Products	6 770.6	6 838.4	46 683.1	48 485.2	3.9			
Main Products:								
Motor Gasoline	2 969.3	3 113.5	19 107.4	19 628.3	2.7			
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 401.6	1 394.0	9 335.5	9 482.3	1.6			
Light Fuel Oil	176.6	163.1	4 110.6	4 155.0	1.1			
Heavy Fuel Oil	595.9	574.0	4 367.0	5 185.7	18.7			

Preliminary.Revised.

Data Availability Announcements

Major Appliances

July 1989

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased 31.3% to 163,218 units in July 1989, from 237,548 units in June 1989. This was a 0.8% increase over the 161,870^r units sold in the same month of 1988.

Year-to-date domestic sales amounted to 948,752 units in July 1989, a 2.7% increase over the 923,959r units for the same period of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The July 1989 issue of *Production*, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances (43-010, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board July 1989

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 029 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in July 1989, an increase of 19.1% over the 3 383 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in July 1988.

For January to July 1989, year-to-date shipments amounted to 24 563r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), a decrease of 1.0% from the 24 799r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The July 1989 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

July 1989

Production of process cheese in July 1989 totalled 5 676 663 kilograms, a decrease of 20.3% from June 1989, but an increase of 7.7% over July 1988. The 1989 year-to-date production was 42 763 202 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1988 amount of 40 588 448 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 263 539 kilograms, a decrease of 40.0% from June 1989, but an increase of 6.7% over July 1988. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 2 801 609 kilograms, compared to the 2 792 247 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The July 1989 issue of Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder (32-024, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Electric Power Statistics June 1989

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in June 1989 decreased to 34 947 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 2.2% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 26.2% to 2 090 GWh, while imports climbed from 516 GWh to 693 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 246 778 GWh, down 2.0% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 11 554 GWh, were down 34.6%, while imports, at 4 988 GWh, were up 60.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The June 1989 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns May 1989

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,500.9 million for May 1989, an increase of 10.3% over the \$1,360.2 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The May 1989 issue of *Restaurants*, *Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5.80/\$58) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506).

Provincial Government Finance – Financial Management System (FMS) Basis

1989-1990 - Current Estimates

Estimated data for 1989-1990 fiscal year, are now available for all provinces and territories. Available on CANSIM: matrices 2751-2763. Data for the Province of Alberta have been revised for 1988-89 and 1989-1990.

For further information on this release, contact G. Huneault (613-951-1820), Public Institutions Division.

Publications Released

✓ Telephone Statistics, June 1989. Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Building Permits, February 1989. Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, First Quarter 1989.

Catalogue number 74-001

(Canada: \$10.50/\$42; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).

Agriculture - A Profile of Canadian Agriculture,

1986 Census.

Catalogue number 96-113

(Canada: \$50: Other Countries: \$51).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 30, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, June 1989

2

• For the first half of 1989, the number of claims received for unemployment insurance benefits remained virtually unchanged as compared with the same period in 1988.

Wholesale Trade, June 1989

5

• Wholesale merchants' sales increased 4.7% over June 1988.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes, Second Quarter 1989

5

• The 2.9% year-over-year rate of change posted in the second quarter of 1989 for the composite machinery and equipment price index is the highest since the fourth quarter of 1986.

Data Availability Announcements

Gypsum Products, July 1989

8

Periodical Publishing, 1987-88

8

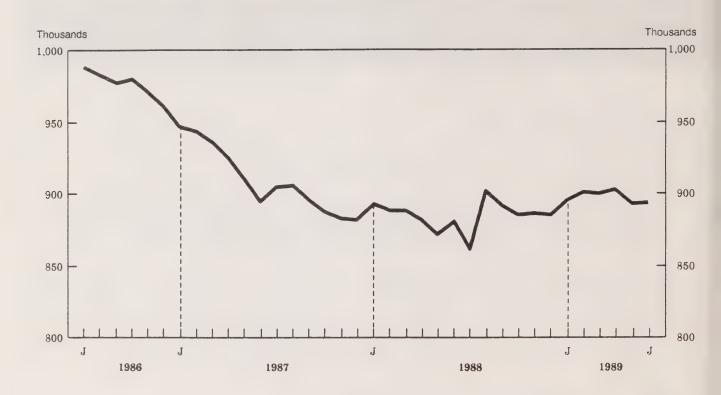
Publications Released

9



Major Releases

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, 1986-1989



Unemployment Insurance Statistics June 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates for the week ending June 17, 1989 show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 893,000, virtually unchanged from the preceding month.
- Between May and June 1989, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving

• In June 1989, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, declined 4.4% from the preceding month to \$957 million. The number of benefit weeks, remaining practically unchanged at 4.6 million in June 1989, has fluctuated about this level since May 1987.

(Continued on page 3)

regular benefits increased 4.9% in Prince Edward Island, 2.5% in New Brunswick, 2.0% in Newfoundland, and 1.1% in Nova Scotia. The number decreased 4.4% in the Northwest Territories and 2.3% in Alberta. The other provinces registered only minor changes.

The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

Unadjusted

- In June 1989, the total number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 892,000, little changed from the same month a year earlier. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 1.4% to 436,000, while the number of female beneficiaries rose 1.4% to 455,000.
- Benefits paid during June 1989 totalled \$823 million², up 4.9% over June 1988. During the first half of 1989, \$6,401 million has been paid to beneficiaries, up 6.6% over the same period last year. The increase in the cumulative benefits is mainly attributable to a 6.5% rise to \$215.70 in the average weekly payment. The number of benefit weeks remained practically unchanged at 29.7 million.
- A total of 231,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in June 1989, down 4.4% from the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1989, 1,460,000 claims have been received, virtually unchanged from the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

The June 1989 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13.70/\$137), containing data for April, May and June, will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request.

For special tabulations or further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

(See table on next page)

Unemployment Insurance Sta	usues					
					cha	inge from %
	June 1989	May 1989	April 1989	June 1988	June 89/ May 89	May 89 Apr 89
			Seasonally adju	sted		
Benefits Amount paid (\$000)	957,264	1,001,337	961,867	881,508	-4.4	4.1
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,561	4,546	4,399	4,440	0.3	3.6
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	893 ^p	8 92 ^p	902r	880r	0.1	-1.1
						% change from
						June 89 June 88
	·		Unadjusted			
Benefits Amount paid (\$000)	823,381	1,077,061	1,066,678	785,044		4.9
Weeks of benefit (000)	3,939	5,028	4,908	4,000		-1.5
Average weekly benefit (\$)	209.02	214.19	217.32	196.24		6.5
Claims received (000)	231	216	219	241		•4.¢
Beneficiaries ¹ (000) Total	892 ^p	9 9 2 ^p	1,175 ^r	892 ^r		0.0
Regular benefits	775 ^p	854 ^p	1,020 ^r	775r		0.0
		January to June				% change
	1989		1988			1989/1988
			Unadjusted			
Benefits Amount paid (\$000)	6,400,924		6,002,175			6.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	29,675		29,629			0.2
Average weekly benefit (\$)	215.70		202.58			6.5
Claims received (000)	1,460		1,458			0.2
Beneficiaries Year-to-date average ¹ (000)	1,128p		1,112 ^r			1.5

The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system. Preliminary figures
Revised figures

Wholesale Trade

June 1989

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for June 1989 were at level of \$18.2 billion, an increase of 4.7% over June 1988. In the first six months of 1989, cumulative sales were up 4.1% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- The three largest trade groups recorded increases over June 1988: other wholesalers (+16.4%), wholesalers of food (+7.0%) and wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery (+3.6%). Four of the remaining six trade groups registered decreases from a year earlier: wholesalers of farm machinery (-23.2%), wholesalers of tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations (-5.7%), wholesalers of apparel, dry goods, furniture and general mechandise (-3.0%), and wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-0.7%).
- Wholesale trade increases between June 1988 and June 1989 were posted in all regions, ranging from 11.1% in British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, to 2.2% in Quebec.

Inventories

Inventory levels in June 1989 were 2.4% higher than those reported in June 1988. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of June 1989 stood at 1.30:1, down from 1.33:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 44 and 50.

The June 1989 issue of Wholesale Trade (63-008, \$5.80/\$58) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division.

(See table on page 6)

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1989

- The composite Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1971 = 100, MEPI) reached a preliminary level of 314.9 in the second quarter of 1989, up 1.0% over the revised first quarter level of 311.7. Domestic prices rose 1.0%, while prices for imported machinery and equipment increased 0.9% during the quarter. The Canadian dollar was slightly weaker against its U.S. counterpart over the quarter.
- On a year-over-year basis, the MEPI composite index was up 2.9%, posting its largest rate of increase since the fourth quarter of 1986. The domestic component rose 4.3%, while the more heavily weighted imported goods component increased 1.5%, the first increase in this price series since the fourth quarter 1986 also.
- All industry division indexes increased during the second quarter of 1989. The heavily weighted manufacturing sector posted the largest increase at 1.1%, closely followed by a 1.0% increase for the mines, quarries and oil wells industry index. On a year-over-basis, the largest increases were in the agriculture industry index, with an increase of 4.2% and the manufacturing sector, with 3.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4000, 4002 and 4027.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

(See table on page 7)

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for June 1989/1988

Major Trade		Sales		Inv	entories		s/Sales atios
Groups - Regions	May 1989/ 1988 ^r	June 1989/ 1988	JanJune 1989/ 1988 ^p	May 1989/ 1988 ^r	June 1989/ 1988	June 1988	June 1989
Total all trades	+8.1	+4.7	+4.1	+ 2.9	+2.4	1.33	1.30
Food	+7.8	+7.0	+8.2	+11.6	+10.7	.64	.66
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	-2.0	-5.7	-6.7	-5.6	-10.6	.88	.83
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	+6.4	-3.0	+4.0	-0.5	-3.2	2.31	2.31
Motor vehicles and accessories	+4.6	+3.8	+0.1	+2.1	+5.0	1.74	1.76
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-24.7	-23.2	-28.5	-1.1	+2.3	2.77	3.68
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	+9.0	+3.6	+6.6	+4.6	+5.1	1.41	1.43
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	+11.5	+4.8	+9.6	+11.5	+8.1	1.46	1.51
Lumber and building materials	-1.2	-0.7	-4.7	-8.4	-9.3	1.34	1.22
Other wholesalers ²	+21.2	+16.4	+10.4	+4.3	or de	1.18	1.02
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	+3.0	+2.8	+0.7	+7.7	+7.1	1.28	1.34
Quebec	+4.9	+2.2	+2.4	+4.5	+0.2	1.32	1.29
Ontario	+10.3	+4.0	+6.2	+4.7	+6.4	1.28	1.31
Prairie provinces	+9.2	+5.9	+1.0	-1.6	-2.4	1.67	1.54
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	+8.1	+11.1	+5.7	-0.7	-0.3	1.13	1.01

Revised estimates

P Preliminary estimates

⁻⁻ Amount too small to be expressed

Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.
Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

The Daily, August 30, 1989

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes (1971 = 100)

		Relative			2 nd Q.	Percent Change		
		Impor- tance ¹	2 nd Q. 1989	1 st Q. 1989		2 nd Q. 89/ 1 st Q. 89	2 nd Q.89/ 2ndQ.88	
	hinery and Equipment e Index:	100.0	* 314.9	* 311.7	* 306.1	1.0	2.9	
SIC	Divisions:							
1.	Agriculture	10.3	317.3	315.5	304.6	0.6	4.2	
2.	Forestry	0.7	330.4	329.1	322.9	0.4	2.3	
3.	Fishing	0.6	338.7	338.5	333.1	0.1	1.7	
4.	Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.5	359.1	355.6	352.1	1.0	2.0	
5.	Manufacturing	30.4	349.4	345.5	337.3	1.1	3.6	
6.	Construction	4.1	294.9	292.3	288.2	0.9	2.3	
7.	Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.5	301.1	299.4	295.7	0.6	1.8	
8.	Trade	4.8	290.0	287.3	280.2	0.9	3.5	
9.	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	254.9	252.7	247.3	0.9	3.1	
0.	Community, Business and Personal Services	9.4	245.3	243.6	238.7	0.7	2.8	
1.	Public Administration	6.2	301.4	298.8	294.5	0.9	2.3	

These indexes are preliminary.

Division weights are based on 1971 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1971.)

Amount too small to be expressed.

Data Availability Announcements

Gypsum Products

July 1989

Manufacturers shipped 20 813 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in July 1989, down 9.9% from the 23 091 thousand square metres shipped in July 1988 and down 16.0% from the 24 767 thousand square metres shipped in June 1989.

Year-to-date shipments were 162 575^r thousand square metres, a decrease of 8.5% from the January to July 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11)

The July 1989 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sharon Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Periodical Publishing

1987-88

Preliminary data from the 1987-88 periodical publishing survey are now available.

The 1988 issue of *Culture Statistics - Periodical Preliminary Statistics* (87-203, \$16) will be available at a later date. "See How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact F. Ifedi (613-951-1569), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Publications Released

Farm Cash Receipts, January-June 1989. Catalogue number 21-001

(Canada: \$10.50/\$42; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended June 1989.
Catalogue number 32-025

(Canada: \$6.50/\$26; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 31, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

National Income and Expenditure Accounts (GDP), Second Quarter 1989

• Economic growth slowed considerably in the second quarter of 1989, to 0.2%.

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1989

• The current account deficit rose sharply to a record \$5.7 billion, compared to \$3.7 billion in the first quarter.

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Factor Cost by Industry, June 1989

• GDP was unchanged in June, following gains of 0.2% in both April and May.

Financial Flow Accounts, Second Quarter 1989

• The total of funds raised on financial markets by non-financial sectors of the Canadian economy increased 5% over the previous quarter.

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1989 (Preliminary Data)

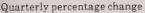
• Seasonally adjusted operating profits fell 11.9% in the second quarter of 1989, the third decline in the past four quarters.

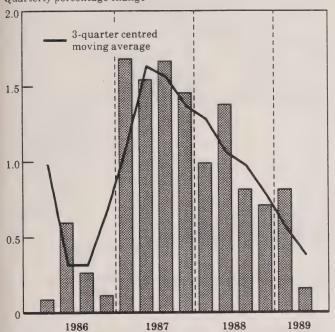
(Continued on page 2.)

Major Releases - Concluded	
 Industrial Product Price Index, July 1989 Following a 0.2% decline in July, the IPPI posted a year-over-year change of 1.9%, the lowest since April 1987. 	24
Raw Materials Price Index, July 1989 The RMPI went down 0.3% in July, the second drop after six consecutive monthly increases.	26
Data Availability Announcements	
Input-Output Tables and Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1985-86	28
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending August 26, 1989	28
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Major Releases

Chart - 1 Real Gross Domestic Product





National Income and Expenditure Accounts

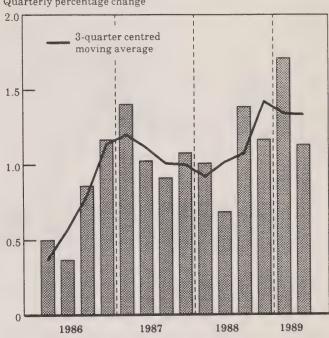
Second Quarter 1989

Gross domestic product at market prices increased 1.3% in the second quarter of 1989, reaching a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$643.7 billion. Expressed at 1981 prices, the advance was 0.2%, the lowest real growth since the fourth quarter of 1986 (see Chart 1). The GDP implicit price index rose 1.2% from the first quarter (see Chart 2) and 5.6% on a year-over-year basis.

There were a number of signs in the second quarter suggesting that the economy is entering a period of slower growth. Along with lower output growth, there was a halt in employment growth during the quarter. Housing starts dropped and there was a weakening in the housing resale market. Real exports fell 0.5%, reflecting lower wheat shipments and weaker demand for some Canadian products in the United States. Corporation profits also declined.

Chart - 2 **Gross Domestic Product** Implicit Price Index

Quarterly percentage change



Although production growth slowed, demand continued to increase substantially. With adjustment for inflation, the advance in final domestic demand was 0.8%. The increase was attributable to a second quarter pickup in consumer spending, following a small first quarter increase, and to the continuing surge in business outlays on plant and equipment. Business inventories accumulated more rapidly. This buildup, combined with the continued growth in final domestic demand, was reflected in higher imports of goods and services, which increased 3.1% in real terms.

Components of Demand

The volume of personal expenditure on consumer goods and services grew 1.3% during the second quarter, after rising only 0.4% in the first. increase in consumer spending occurred about equally in the goods and services components. Purchases of durable and semi-durable goods grew substantially. After sharp decreases in the first

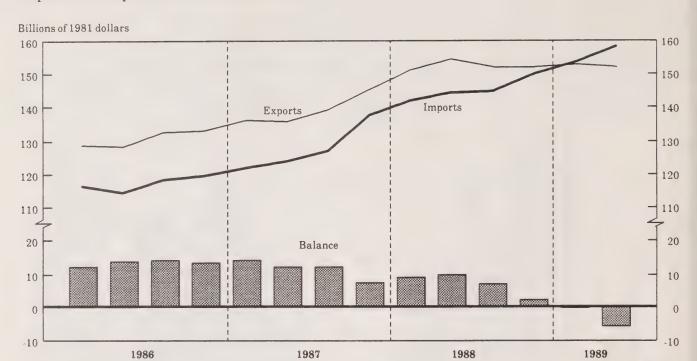


Chart - 3
Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

quarter, spending on motor vehicles, parts and repairs, and on clothing and footwear bounced back, the former stimulated by manufacturers' special incentive programs. Spending on non-durable goods, such as food and fuels, rose only 0.3%. Higher taxes on gasoline, tobacco and alcohol was one factor which dampened demand growth. In the services component, spending on restaurant meals and hotel accommodation recorded a sizable 2.2% increase and gross rents rose 1.1%.

Business residential construction investment dropped 3.9% in real terms during the second quarter. Real estate commissions declined sharply as housing resale markets weakened in many areas of the country. Housing starts turned down early in the quarter and new construction work-put-in-place declined slightly. Spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings increased 1.7%.

Business plant and equipment spending rose 2.1% in the second quarter, maintaining the strong upward trend evident since the end of 1986. Outlays for machinery and equipment rose 3.1%, as expenditures were considerably higher for transportation equipment, industrial machinery and

office equipment. Non-residential construction was virtually unchanged, following strong growth in the first quarter.

The value of physical change in non-farm business inventories rose for the second consecutive quarter (see Chart 4). The upward swing was equivalent to 0.3% of real GDP. Most of the buildup was at the wholesale and retail levels. It occurred despite substantial declines in stocks of motor vehicles and parts, as car sales picked up. Stocks of food products, petroleum products and lumber were all higher.

Farm inventories (on a seasonally adjusted basis) continued to recover from the effects of the drought in 1988. Grain stocks accumulated and there was a smaller increase in stocks of other agricultural commodities. The rebuilding of farm-held grain stocks contributed 0.2% to the real GDP growth rate, about the same as in the first quarter.

The balance of trade in goods and services declined sharply in the second quarter, as a result of rapidly rising imports, falling exports and a deterioration in the terms of trade. In current dollar terms and at annual rates, the balance went from a

Chart - 4
Value of Physical Change in Non-Farm
Business Inventories

Billions of 1981 dollars

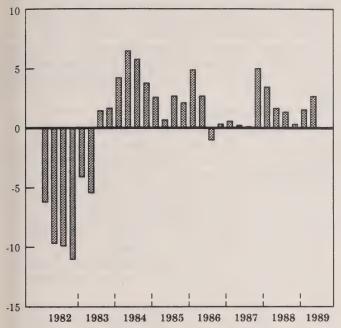
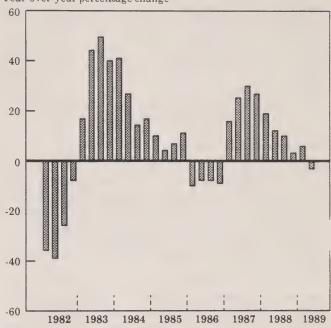


Chart - 5 Corporation Profits Before Taxes

Year-over-year percentage change



\$2.8 billion surplus in the first quarter, to a \$4.4 billion deficit in the second. (See the separate note on the Canadian Balance of International Payments, also in this issue of the *Daily*, for more on this and on the other components of the overall current account deficit.) In constant 1981 dollar terms, there was an increase in the deficit from \$0.7 billion to \$6.3 billion (see Chart 3), equivalent to 1.2% of real GDP. Real exports dropped 0.5%, while imports rose 3.1%.

Export prices rose less rapidly than import prices for the first time since 1986, based on the chain price indexes. On the merchandise account, real exports of wheat, automotive goods, and forest products all fell, while exports of natural gas, machinery and equipment recorded notable increases. Import volumes were higher for a wide range of products, particularly machinery and equipment and crude petroleum, although they were lower in the case of motor vehicles. On the non-merchandise account, lower spending by foreign tourists in Canada and increased expenditure by Canadians abroad accounted for much of the negative swing in the balance.

Price Indexes

Inflation, as measured by the GDP implicit price index, moderated in the second quarter. The index rose 1.2%, after a 1.8% jump in the first quarter. About half of this apparent slowing in inflation was compositional changes attributable to The chain price index, which expenditures. measures the price change element holding expenditure composition fixed, rose 1.4% in the quarter, following a 1.7% rise in the first quarter. Tax increases in the spring budgets were one important contributor to the second quarter price increase. The chain price index for final domestic demand rose more rapidly than the overall GDP index for the first time since the third quarter of 1986.

Chain Price Indexes, 1st and 2nd Quarters, 1989

Qtr 1	Qtr 2
1.4	1.6
1.2	1.8
1.6	1.3
1.9	1.2
-0.2	0.5
1.3	1.5
1.8	0.3
0.2	0.7
1.7	1.4
	1.4 1.2 1.6 1.9 -0.2 1.3 1.8 0.2

^{*} Excludes value of physical change in inventories.

Components of Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew 2.2%, although paid worker employment was unchanged from the previous quarter. Large retroactive wage payments by the federal government were an important element in the increase. Unit labour costs rose 2.0% in the quarter and were 6.0% higher than in the second quarter of 1988.

Corporation profits before taxes fell 6.2% in the quarter and were down 3.4% on a year-over-year basis (see Chart 5). Industrial and financial corporations, at the total level, experienced large profit drops. Interest and miscellaneous investment income rose 0.2% and net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent, increased 1.6%. The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production rose 3.8%, following three consecutive quarters of decline. The growth in accrued farm income was due to subsidy payments under the Canadian Crop Drought Assistance Program and to the improved crop in 1989 after the drought of 1988.

Personal income advanced 2.2%, about the same rate as the average for the previous four quarters, reaching \$545.9 billion. Since personal income tax collections rose more sharply than personal income, personal disposable income grew only 0.9% in the quarter, after increases averaging 3.0% in the previous four quarters. Consumer spending rose 2.8% in current dollar terms and there was a drop in the personal saving rate from 11.1% in the first quarter, to 9.2% in the second.

Output by Industry

From an industry perspective, real GDP at factor cost rose 0.3% in the second quarter, following an increase of 0.7% in the first quarter. Goods production advanced 0.4%, following a 1.0%

increase in the first quarter. Manufacturing, mining and agriculture led the increase, while construction and utilities declined. Services output rose 0.2%, following a gain of 0.6% in the first quarter of the year. The second quarter advance, the smallest quarterly gain since the final quarter of 1986, originated in communication industries, retail trade and community, business and personal services. Finance, insurance, and real estate, transportation and storage, and wholesale trade all fell in the second quarter.

Government Sector

In the government sector accounts, the federal government deficit (on a national accounts basis) edged down, from \$23.8 billion to \$23.7 billion. Total current expenditure rose 6.1%, capital outlays dropped 14.1% and total revenue grew 7.1%. The increase in current expenditure reflected a number of elements, the most important being rising interest on the public debt, higher transfer payments to provincial governments and special farm subsidy payments. The large increase in federal revenues was partly because of indirect tax rate increases in the April 27, 1989 budget.

After falling into a deficit position in the first quarter of 1989, the consolidated provincial government balance swung back into surplus in the second quarter. Revenue growth was quite strong, partly because of indirect tax increases in the spring budgets. The aggregate surplus in the remainder of the government sector, encompassing local governments, hospitals and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, increased slightly.

The second quarter 1989 issue of National Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-001, \$18/\$72) is scheduled for release in September. A computer printout containing 44 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at a price of \$35 per quarter or \$140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts dataset on microcomputer diskettes for \$25 per quarter or \$100 for an annual subscription.

(See tables on pages 7 and 8)

The data are also available in CANSIM matrices 6701-6741, 6641-6642 and 6826-6827.

For further information contact Karen Wilson (613-951-9155) or Michel Pascal (613-951-3797), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

	1988			19	989	I'89/ IV'88	II'89/ I'89
	II	III	IV	I	II		
			(\$ millions)			% C	hange
Wages, salaries and supplementary							
labour income ¹	322,696	329,228	335,276	343,276	350,692	2.4	2.2
Corporation profits before taxes	62,424	63,968	62,148	64,284	60,328	3.4	-6.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment							
income	44,768	46,212	49,524	51,172	51,252	3.3	0.2
Accrued net income of farm operators	· ·	,					
from farm production	5,544	4,828	4,568	4,052	4,204	-11.3	3.8
Net income of non-farm unincorporated	,	,	,				
business, including rent	33,312	33,696	34,920	35,728	36,292	2.3	1.6
Inventory valuation adjustment	-3,700	-2,524	-1,816	-3,612	-2,560	-1,7962	1,0522
Net domestic income at factor cost	465,044	475,408	484,620	494,900	500,208	2.1	1.1
Indirect taxes less subsidies	63,904	66,304	68,380	70,340	72,404	2.9	2.9
Capital consumption allowances	67,984	68,804	69,820	71,884	72,568	3.0	1.0
Statistical discrepancy	-1,868	-2,280	-3,100	-1,624	-1,468		
- Control of the Cont	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,	,				
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	595,064	608,236	619,720	635,500	643,712	2.5	1.3

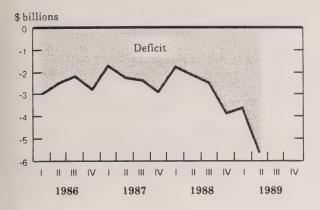
 ¹ Includes military pay and allowances
 ² Actual change in millions of dollars

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

	1988			1	989	I '89/ IV '88	11'89/
	II	III	IV	I	II	., 00	. 00
						% C	hange
		At curr	ent prices (§ millions)			
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	346,216	353,588	362,204	368,120	378,592	1.6	2.8
Durable goods	54,032	55,320	56,360	56,932	58,744	1.0	3.2
Semi-durable goods	35,216	36,072	36,824	36,856	38,216	0.1	3.7
Non-durable goods	93,948	96,008	97,344	98,552	101,412	1.2	2.9
Services	163,020	166,188	171,676	175,780	180,220	2.4	2.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	111,184	113,596	115,160	117,356	119,880	1.9	2.2
Government investment in fixed capital	13,584	13,900	14,064	14,404	14,620	2.4	1.5
Government investment in inventories	-36	-48	28	284	-104	2561	-3881
Business investment in fixed capital	116,180	118,804	123,204	127,944	128,908	3.8	0.8
Residential	42,912	43,656	46,020	49,152	47,360	6.8	-3.6
Plant and equipment	73,268	75,148	77,184	78,792	81,548	2.1	3.5
Business investment in inventories	276	1,440	536	2,940	4,712	$2,404^{1}$	$1,772^{1}$
Exports of goods and services	158,224	156,776	158,640	162,808	160,496	2.6	-1.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	152,432	152,096	157,220	159,980	164,856	1.8	3.0
Statistical discrepancy	1,868	2,276	3,104	1,624	1,464		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	595,064	608,236	619,720	635,500	643,712	2.5	1.3
Final Domestic Demand	587,164	599,888	614,632	627,824	642,000	2.1	2.3
		At 198	31 prices (\$	millions)			
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	245,960	248,984	252,528	253,452	256,740	0.4	1.3
Durable goods	43,516	44,120	44,472	44,444	45,296	-0.1	1.9
Semi-durable goods	26,080	26,412	26,640	26,336	27,140	-1.1	3.1
Non-durable goods	64,552	65,420	66,304	66,572	66,796	0.4	0.3
Services	111,812	113,032	115,112	116,100	117,508	0.4	1.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	78,332	79,548	79,532	80,200	80,332	0.8	0.2
Government investment in fixed capital	11,912	12,048	12,128	12,460	12,524	2.7	0.5
Government investment in inventories	-24		20	212	-76	1921	
Business investment in fixed capital	101,464	-36 102,260	104,960	108,592	108,940	3.5	0.3
Residential		,	,	,	,	4.4	-3.9
	30,412	30,452	31,324	32,704	31,428		2.1
Plant and equipment	71,052	71,808	73,636	75,888	77,512	3.1	
Business investment in inventories	-2,160	-1,028	8	1,816	4,712	1,8081	7
Exports of goods and services	154,448	151,892	152,168	152,964	152,156	0.5	-0.5
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	144,672	145,048	150,124	153,640	158,416	2.3	3.1
Statistical discrepancy	1,420	1,708	2,296	1,168	1,040	0.0	0.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices Final Domestic Demand	446,680 437,668	4 50,328 442,840	453,516 449,148	457,224 454,704	457,952 458,536	0.8 1.2	0.2 0.8
	,		licit Price I	ndexes	·		
Paranal armonditure an angurar 1 1 1	1.40.0	140.0	140.4	145.0	1 477 5	1.0	1.0
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	140.8	142.0	143.4	145.2	147.5	1.3	1.6
Durable goods	124.2	125.4	126.7	128.1	129.7	1.1	1.2
Semi-durable goods	135.0	136.6	138.2	139.9	140.8	1.2	0.6
Non-durable goods	145.5	146.8	146.8	148.0	151.8	0.8	2.6
Services	145.8	147.0	149.1	151.4	153.4	1.5	1.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	141.9	142.8	144.8	146.3	149.2	1.0	2.0
Government investment in fixed capital	114.0	115.4	116.0	115.6	116.7	-0.3	1.0
Business investment in fixed capital	114.5	116.2	117.4	117.8	118.3	0.3	0.4
Residential	141.1	143.4	146.9	150.3	150.7	2.3	0.3
Plant and equipment	103.1	104.7	104.8	103.8	105.2	-1.0	1.3
Exports of goods and services	102.4	103.2	104.3	106.4	105.5	2.0	-0.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	105.4	104.9	104.7	104.1	104.1	-0.6	0.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	133.2	135.1	136.6	139.0	140.6	1.8	1.2
Final Domestic Demand	134.2	135.5	136.8	138.1	140.0	1.0	1.4

¹ Actual change in millions of dollars.

Current Account Balance (Seasonally Adjusted)



Canada's Balance of International Payments

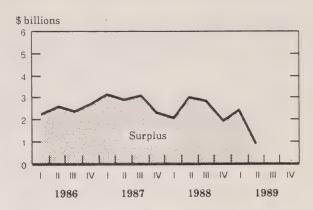
Second Quarter 1989

Highlights

The current account deficit, on a seasonally adjusted basis, rose sharply to a record high. This mainly reflected the drop in the merchandise trade surplus to its lowest level in more than a decade. The decline in the merchandise trade surplus was brought about by both higher imports and lower exports. Higher purchases of crude oil led the increase in imports, while sales abroad of wheat, non-ferrous metals and alloys and auto products declined. Geographically, the merchandise trade surplus with the United States narrowed and a deficit resumed with Japan. The deficit on travel also reached a new high. Additionally, receipts of immigrants' funds declined sharply from their record level in the first quarter.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian interest-bearing securities in contrast to the strong buildup in earlier quarters. This net sell-off, which coincided with a decline in interest rates, was concentrated in Government of Canada Treasury bills and outstanding federal bonds. In bond trading, Japanese investors were heavy sellers of securities maturing within three years. However,

Merchandise Trade Balance (Seasonally Adjusted)

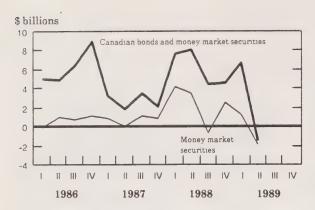


non-residents sharply increased their direct investment in Canada. Additionally, Canadian banks reduced their foreign currency deposits abroad, giving rise to a large net inflow. Among claims on non-residents, Canadian residents stepped up their foreign direct investment abroad, notably in the United Kingdom. The Canadian dollar remained relatively stable against the United States dollar, but appreciated sharply against other major currencies.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit was up sharply to a record \$5.7 billion, compared to \$3.7 billion in the first quarter. However, the current quarter deficit represented 3.5% of GDP, lower than the 5% ratios recorded in the late fifties. The surplus on merchandise trade fell from \$2.4 billion to \$868 million, its lowest level since the third quarter 1977. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions rose by \$0.5 billion to \$6.5 billion.
- Merchandise imports increased \$1.0 billion (3.0%) to \$34.3 billion. This marked the third consecutive quarterly advance.
- Merchandise exports declined \$0.5 billion (1.5%) to \$35.2 billion. This contrasted with an increase of \$1.1 billion in the previous quarter.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds and Money Market Securities (net flow)

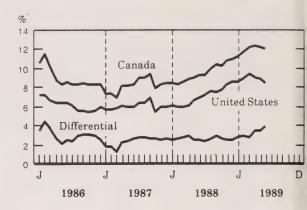


- Canadian travellers abroad spent about \$0.9
 billion more than foreign travellers in Canada,
 producing the largest deficit on record. With
 both the United States and other countries,
 expenditures increased but receipts declined.
- The deficit on investment income amounted to \$5.5 billion, down from \$5.8 billion in the previous quarter. The decrease stemmed from lower dividend payments.
- A surplus of \$0.9 billion was recorded on unilateral transfers, compared to \$1.4 billion in the previous quarter. The decline was mainly due to lower receipts of immigrants' funds.

Current and Capital Accounts, Unadjusted

- The current account deficit amounted to \$5.7 billion, compared to \$1.3 billion in the second quarter 1988. This increase was due to narrower surpluses on both merchandise trade and transfers and to higher deficits on investment income and services.
- Among financial liabilities, a net reduction of \$1.7 billion was recorded in foreign holdings of Canadian bonds and money market instruments, a shift from a foreign net investment of \$6.7 billion in the previous quarter. Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian money market securities by \$2 billion, in contrast to a net investment of \$1.2 billion in the previous

Interest Rates for Treasury Bills



quarter. Foreign investment in Canadian bonds was similarly weak, falling from \$5.5 billion to only \$0.4 billion in the second quarter; this decline reflected a net disinvestment from trading in secondary issues and, to a lesser extent, lower sales of new issues abroad.

- Foreign direct investment in Canada returned to a net inflow of \$2.2 billion following a net disinvestment in the previous quarter. The net inflow, over half of which came from overseas countries, was spread evenly between take-overs and further infusions of capital into existing concerns.
- A net inflow of over \$6 billion resulted from the foreign currency transactions of Canadian banks.
 This largely reflected a decrease in deposit assets abroad which, in the previous quarter, had risen sharply.
- For the second consecutive quarter, nonresidents were net purchasers of Canadian stocks, investing over \$600 million in the current quarter. This contrasted with the trend of net disinvestment recorded since the October 1987 stock market crash.

- Among financial assets, Canadian residents increased their direct investment abroad following a disinvestment in the first quarter. The current quarter net outflow of \$1.8 billion, which was in line with large investments in recent years, went to finance take-overs.
- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) was recorded, equivalent to a net debit of \$64 million.
- The Canadian dollar closed the quarter at 83.5 U.S. cents, virtually unchanged from the previous quarter close, and appreciated markedly against other currencies.

Revisions: As is the usual practice in the second quarter of each year, the capital account has been revised: revisions have been carried back to 1985.

Available on CANSIM matrices: (quarterly) 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2353, 2354, 2355, 147, 1364; (annually) 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2354, 2355, 1369, 1370.

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberte (613-951-9050), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

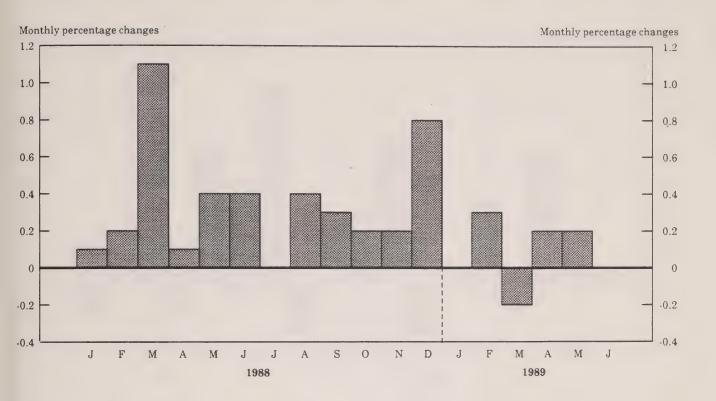
(See table on next page)

Canada's Balance of International Payments – Summary (\$ millions)

	1988			19	989			
	II	III	IV	I	II	1987 Total	1988 Total	
			Seas	onally Adjuste	d			
Current account balances								
Merchandise Non-merchandise:	3,022	2,817	1,904	2,376	868	11,353	9,808	
Services	-1,575	-1,647	-1,548	-1,671	-1,959	-6,270	-5,983	
Investment income ¹	-4,749	-4,815	-5,389	-5,776	-5,518	-16,520	-18,412	
Transfers	1,152	1,144	1,139	1,400	939	2,076	4,270	
Total non-merchandise	-5,172	-5,317	-5,798	-6,047	-6,538	-20,713	-20,124	
Total current account	-2,150	-2,500	-3,894	-3,671	-5,670	-9,360	-10,316	
	Unadjusted							
Current account balance	-2,150	-2,500	-3,894	-3,671	-5,670	-9,360	-10,316	
Capital account ² Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows:								
Canadian direct investment abroad	-2.896	-1,225	-1.590	299	-1.802	-6.950	-7,900	
Foreign portfolio securities	-944	-155	-186	-109	157	-1.955	-1,103	
Other claims	-4,406	-2,135	563	-1,529	-781	-5,863	-12,782	
Total Canadian claims, net flows	-8,246	-3,514	-1,213	-1,338	-2,426	-14,768	-21,786	
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows:								
Foreign direct investment in Canada ¹	1,117	1,007	503	-1,843	2,248	4,400	5,081	
Canadian portfolio securities	4,424	4,587	1,325	5,976	1,005	14,409	13,007	
Other liabilities	3,593	2,633	3,591	2,397	4,957	8,308	15,842	
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	9,135	8,227	5,420	6,529	8,210	27,118	33,929	
Total net capital flow	888	4,713	4,207	5,191	5,784	12,349	12,144	
Statistical discrepancy	394	-4,276	-410	980	-64	-2,990	-1,828	

Excludes retained earnings.
 A minus sign (-) denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to nonresidents.

Gross Domestic Product, Total Economy, seasonally adjusted



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

June 1989 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

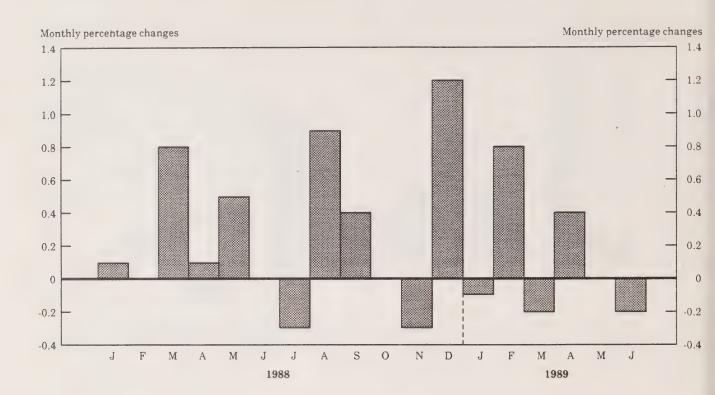
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, was unchanged in June following gains of 0.2% in both April and May. Output in June stood 2.4% above the level of the same month last year. Most of this gain, however, occurred in the June-December period, when the monthly growth rate averaged 0.3%. Since January 1989 the monthly growth rate averaged 0.1%. Output of goods producing industries declined 0.2% after being unchanged in May, while output of services producing industries grew slightly from the May level.

Goods Producing Industries

A significant decline in output of the construction industry and a smaller decline in public utilities was only partially offset by gains in agriculture, mining and forestry. Manufacturing output was little changed in the month of June.

The June decline in construction, the third consecutive monthly decrease, was primarily due to a 5.8% drop in residential building construction, the largest monthly decline since a 7.0% decrease recorded in January 1986. A sharp decrease in construction of single family dwellings occurred in June.

Gross Domestic Product, Goods Producing Industries, seasonally adjusted



A 0.9% decline in output of public utilities in June was mostly the result of decreased electric power generation, and, to a lesser extent, decreased natural gas distribution. This was the fourth consecutive month that utilities' output has declined. Lower electric power generation accounted for most of the weakness during this period.

Manufacturing output remained at about the same level as in May, with a decline in non-durables manufacturing roughly offsetting a gain in durables manufacturing. A 2.2% increase in production by manufacturers of electrical products was the only major gain within manufacturing. Producers of

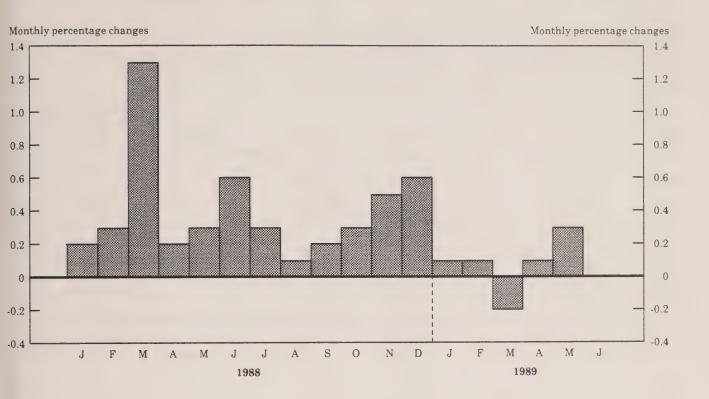
paper and allied products, petroleum products, beverages, clothing and transportation equipment all reported lower output.

Agriculture output increased as a projected recovery in grain production more than offset a decline in livestock and dairy production.

Mining output rose 0.4% in June following no growth in May and a 0.3% decline in April. Most of the gain in June originated from increased oil and gas development and exploration activity, as well as increased production in other metal mines and potash mines.

Forestry production advanced 1.7% in June, the second increase in the past six months. Output remains about 6% below the peak in December 1988.

Gross Domestic Product, Services Producing Industries, seasonally adjusted



Services Producing Industries

Community, business and personal services, communication industries, and wholesale trade were the major sources of growth in services in June. Transportation and storage, and retail trade output fell.

Increased output in the accommodation and food service industry (+2.0%), as well as smaller gains in health services and amusement and recreational services, accounted for most of the growth in the community, business and personal services.

Growth in the communication industries resulted mainly from increased output by telecommunication carriers, and from smaller gains in postal services and broadcasting.

Wholesale trade activity rose 0.4% in June on the strength of increased sales of lumber and building materials, farm products, and food products.

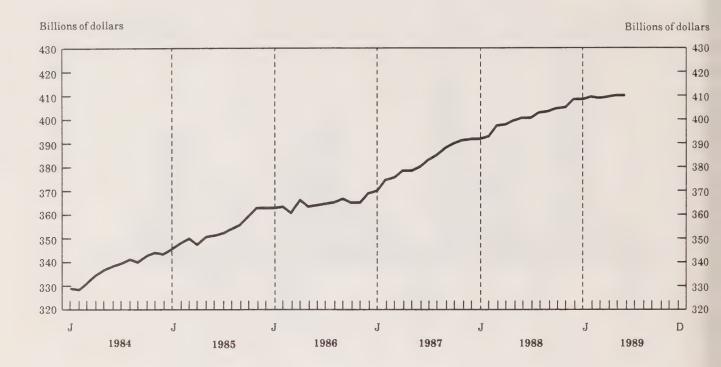
Following growth of 1.1% in May, output of transportation and storage industries declined 1.2%, as water, air, railway and truck transport all declined. Output of storage industries advanced as activity increased in the grain elevator industry.

Retail trade declined 0.5%, primarily the result of lower sales by new motor vehicle dealers.

(Continued on next page)

Real Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Revisions: As per usual practice, the June release has incorporated annual benchmark revisions back to 1985.

(See table on page 17)

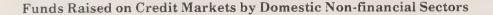
Available on CANSIM: matrices 4664-4668.

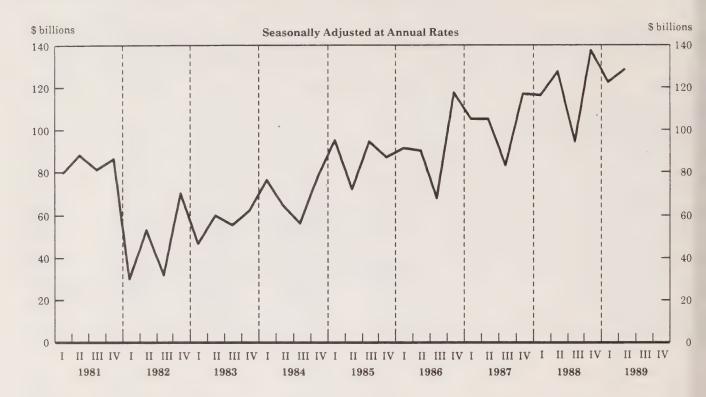
The June 1989 issue of *Gross Domestic Product* by *Industry* (15-001, \$12.10/\$121) is scheduled for release late in September. See "How to Order Publications.

For further information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices, Monthly (\$ millions)

	1988			1989	
	June	March	April	May	June
		Seasona	ally Adjusted at Ar	nnual Rates	
Total					
Economy	400,487.9	408,646.7	409,428.3	410,089.7	409,934.5
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related					
services industries	8,734.9	9,074.0	9,203.7	9,281.0	9,530.9
Fishing and trapping industries	690.1	704.4	001.0	700.0	001.0
Logging and forestry	690.1	704.4	661.2	703.2	691.2
industry	2,767.7	2,750.4	2,769.6	2,760.0	2,806.8
Mining, quarrying and	2,101.1	2,100.4	2,100.0	2,700.0	2,000.0
oil well industries	23,589.6	23,352.4	23,293.4	23,291.2	23,381.3
Manufacturing industries	77,740.6	78,025.6	78,689.2	78,886.0	78,848.7
Construction industries	29,467.4	32,469.6	32,418.0	32,113.2	31,568.4
Transportation and			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
storage industries	19,411.4	19,120.8	18,994.8	19,198.8	18,969.6
Communication industries	12,412.2	13,591.2	13,706.4	13,872.0	13,986.0
Other utility industries	11,536.5	11,614.8	11,586.0	11,476.8	11,377.2
Wholesale trade industries	25,079.8	25,462.8	25,346.4	25,365.6	25,458.0
Retail trade industries	25,711.6	25,827.4	26,236.5	26,211.2	26,084.5
Finance, insurance and					
real estate	58,165.0	59,634.0	59,594.4	59,812.8	59,798.4
Community, business and					
personal services	40,722.7	42,004.5	41,961.9	41,997.5	42,161.9
Non-business sector:					
Mining industries	56.5	7.2	13.2	69.6	102.0
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	315.5	321.6	318.0	321.6	318.0
Transportation industries	1,581.6	1,560.0	1,556.4	1,573.2	1,570.8
Communication industries	46.7	46.8	44.4	44.4	44.4
Water systems industry	556.5	562.8	561.6	566.4	570.0
Insurance and other					
finance industry	407.8	418.8	420.0	418.8	418.8
Government service industry	24,020.2	24,388.8	24,430.8	24,403.2	24,476.4
Community and personal					
services	37,425.6	37,660.8	37,574.4	37,675.2	37,723.2
Special aggregations:					
P!	226 000 5	343,631.9	344,461.5	344.969.3	344,662.9
Business sector:	336,029.5	157,991.2	158,621.1	158,511.4	158,204.5
goods services	154,526.8 181,502.7	185,640.7	185,840.4	186,457.9	186,458.4
services	161,502.7	100,040.1	100,040.4	100,401.0	200, 200. 2
Non-business sector	64,458.4	65,014.8	64,966.8	65,120.4	65,271.6
goods	661.0	618.0	622.8	684.0	720.0
Services	63,797.4	64,396.8	64,344.0	64,436.4	64,551.6
Goods producing industries	155,187.8	158,609.2	159,243.9	159,195.4	158,924.5
Services producing industries	245,300.1	250,037.5	250,184.4	250,894.3	251,010.0
Industrial production	113,527.7	113,610.8	114,191.4	114,338.0	114,327.2
Non-durable manufacturing		,			
industries	33,058.5	33,150.0	33,422.4	33,519.6	33,268.8
Durable manufacturing			•		
industries	44,682.1	44,875.6	45,266.8	45,366.4	45,579.9





Financial Flow Accounts

Second Quarter 1989 (Seasonally Adjusted Data)

The total of funds raised on financial markets by nonfinancial sectors of the Canadian economy increased by 5% from the previous quarter. Borrowing by the persons and unincorporated business sector decreased; all other sectors increased their demand for funds.

Although borrowing by the persons and unincorporated business sector decreased in total, borrowing by households in the form of consumer credit and mortgages rose by about 10%. Other borrowing (by unincorporated business or to finance investment) was reduced.

The growth in borrowing by private non-financial corporations, up 8% over the already strong first quarter, reflected takeover financing as well as inventory accumulation and continued strength in capital investment. Share issues showed renewed strength in favorable markets; about 60% of new issues during the quarter appear to have been related to recent takeover activity. Loans from domestic banks and bond issues were major sources of funds. Demand for loans from foreign banks was reduced, in contrast to the strong growth in the previous quarter.

(Continued on next page)

Net new issues of Treasury bills accounted for all of the sharp increase in federal government borrowing. The funds so raised were partly offset by continued, although moderated, encashment of Canada Savings Bonds. The level of marketable bonds outstanding was also reduced. The volume of borrowing by other levels of government showed little change and also favored short-term issues over bonds.

(See table on page 20)

For further information, contact Gerry Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-951-9043), Financial Flows Section.

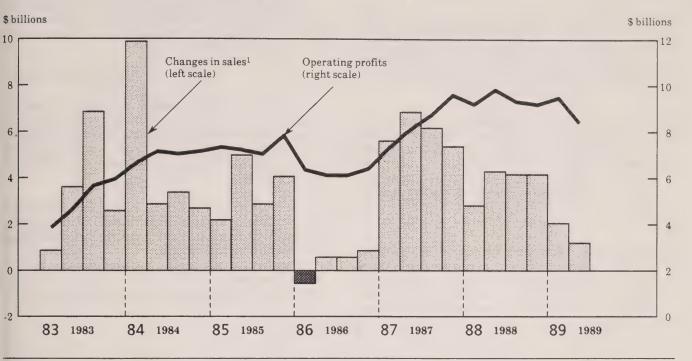
Note to Users

The financial data in the accompanying table are based on the Financial Market Summary Table of the Financial Flow Accounts. Seasonally adjusted data for borrowing are available from 1977. The full detail of the Financial Flow Accounts, showing the acquisition of capital and financial assets and the borrowing of all sectors of the economy, will be released on September 8 on CANSIM and in publication 13-014.

Financial Market Summary Table (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates) Millions of Dollars

	1988		1989		
	II	III	IV	I	II
Persons and Unincorporated Business					
Funds Raised	46,580	43,156	45,728	47,572	41,292
of which:	-,	,	-,	, ,	
Consumer Credit	11,524	10,184	8,160	8,344	9,368
Bank Loans	8,108	5,588	2,448	5,788	1,996
Other Loans	4,268	1,064	9,772	3,236	-3,116
Mortgages	22,796	26,248	25,420	30,192	33,184
Non-financial Private Corporations					
Funds Raised	34,604	33,500	35,668	49,152	53,156
bv:	,	,	,	,	
Bank Loans	8.932	-872	-2.312	7,180	25,464
Other Loans	2,796	-4,236	4,620	18,984	-2,172
Short-term Paper	2,736	14,392	16,056	9,808	2,248
Mortgages	10,756	10,620	9,188	9,072	6,440
Bonds	3,436	11,052	4,804	-1,036	13,428
Stocks	5,948	2,544	3,312	5,144	7,748
	- ,	-,-	-,	-,	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Funds Raised	3,056	224	4,036	5,184	5,896
Federal Government					
Funds Raised	35,368	8,308	38,112	13,324	21,092
of which:					
Treasury Bills	19,936	-1,236	46,176	14,452	30,788
Marketable Bonds	12,960	10,572	8,132	10,384	-208
Canada Savings Bonds	2,952	3,656	-17,720	-10,856	-8,516
Other Levels of Government					
Funds Raised	8,192	9,136	14,164	7,224	7,256
of which:					
Short-Term Paper	3,420	-904	3,188	-1,272	1,136
Provincial Government Bonds	1,544	6,352	8,388	8,608	3,260
Municipal Government Bonds	1,828	764	1,704	448	1,252
Total Borrowing by Domestic					
Non-financial Sectors	127,800	94,324	137,708	122,456	128,692
Consumer Credit	11,524	10,184	8,160	8,344	9,368
Bank Loans	17,480	3,748	3,512	12,324	28,392
Other Loans	7,316	-5,256	16,572	21,464	-4,312
Treasury Bills	19,936	-1,236	46,176	14,452	30,788
Short-Term Paper	9,120	12,176	17,988	10,088	2,224
Mortgages	33,544	36,820	34,600	39,268	39,612
Bonds	25,852	35,344	6,404	11,372	14,924
Stocks	3,028	2,544	4,296	5,144	7,696

Industrial Corporations - All Industries Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Sales (seasonally adjusted)



¹ Changes are measured as quarter-to-quarter differences in level of sales.

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1989 (Preliminary Data)

Seasonally Adjusted

In the second quarter of 1989, operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations fell 11.9% (\$1.1 billion) from the previous quarter to a level of \$8.4 billion. Profits have now decreased in three of the last four quarters, but at different rates: 5% in the third quarter of 1988 and 1% in the fourth quarter. In contrast, profits increased 3.2% in the first quarter of this year. The current level of profits is the lowest since the second quarter of 1987.

Sales rose 0.5% to \$237.3 billion in the second quarter after a 0.9% increase in the first quarter and an average of 1.8% quarterly increases throughout 1988

Of 47 industry classes of industrial corporations, 27 recorded operating profit declines while 20 posted increases. The declines were widespread, with mining falling \$0.3 billion, manufacturing \$0.4 billion and the other industries (including wholesale, retail and services) declining \$0.4 billion.

The most significant profit decline was in the metal mining industry (\$364 million), reflecting weakness in some metal prices. Other notable decreases were in transportation equipment (\$179 million) and chemicals (\$139 million). The largest operating profit increase was in the electrical products industry (\$66 million).

Pre-tax profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) fell 7.6% to \$12.7 billion, compared to \$13.7 billion in the first quarter of 1989 and an average of \$14.0 billion in 1988.

(Continued on next page)

Highlights

- Metal Mining: operating profits fell \$364 million to \$656 million in the second quarter, after steadily increasing over the past several quarters. The fall in metal prices reduced both sales and profits. The decline in sales of 6.5% was the first in nine quarters.
- Transportation Equipment: operating profits fell to \$324 million in the second quarter of 1989, from \$503 million in the previous quarter and an average of \$378 million in 1988. High sales incentive costs and weakening demand were both factors in the decline in second quarter profits. Sales fell 1.2% to \$15.9 billion, just above the \$15.8 billion average in 1988.
- Chemicals: operating profits declined \$139 million to \$650 million in the second quarter of 1989. Profits averaged \$778 million in 1988. Sales of the industry declined 3.1% to \$6.6 billion, partially due to a softening in chemical prices.

• Electrical Products: operating profits increased \$66 million to \$232 million, following a \$147 million decline last quarter. The current profit level is the same as the average profits throughout 1988.

(See table on next page)

The information covers all corporations in Canada except government owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries. More detailed statistics for the 47 industries groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

The Second Quarter issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$15/\$63) will be available the fourth week of September. See "How to Order Publications.

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics Second Quarter 1989

	Seas	sonally Adjusted			Unadjusted	
	1988 4 th Q	1989 1 st Q	1989 2 nd Q	1987 2 nd Q	1988 2 nd Q	1989 2nd Q
			Billions	f Dollars		
Sales:						
All Industries Mining Manufacturing Other	234.0 9.4 84.5 140.1	236.1 10.2 85.3 140.6	237.3 10.2 85.6 141.5	209.5 7.9 76.9 124.7	228.3 9.4 85.2 133.7	240.0 10.1 88.7 141.2
Operating Profit:						
All Industries Mining Manufacturing Other	9.2 .5 5.1 3.6	9.5 1.0 5.0 3.5	8.4 .7 4.7 3.0	8.4 .4 4.7 3.3	10.1 .9 5.9 3.3	8.7 .7 5.2 2.8
Profit before Taxes:						
All Industries Mining Manufacturing Other	14.3 1.4 7.2 5.7	13.7 1.6 6.4 5.7	12.7 1.3 6.1 5.3	12.0 1.0 5.8 5.2	14.0 1.4 7.2 5.4	12.8 1.3 6.5 5.0
Net Profit after Taxes (excluding extraordinary items):						
All Industries Mining Manufacturing Other	9.8 1.0 5.0 3.8	8.9 1.0 4.2 3.7	8.3 .8 4.0 3.5	7.6 .6 3.7 3.3	8.9 .8 4.6 3.5	8.3 .8 4.2 3.3

Industrial Product Price Index July 1989

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) edged down 0.2% to 131.1 in July 1989, from June's revised level of 131.4. This was the first month-to-month drop in the index as a whole since February 1988. Monthly declines of 1.6% for primary metal products and 0.4% for chemical products were partially offset by an estimated increase of 0.4% for petroleum and coal products and a 0.9% rise for lumber, sawmill and other wood products. The 0.6% depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar exerted downward pressure on the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index (-0.3%) and on the paper and paper products index (-0.2%).

Since July 1988, the IPPI has risen 1.9%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 2.0%. The intermediate goods index continued to show a steadily declining rate of annual change, falling from 7.4% in April 1988 to 1.4% in July 1989. This was largely due to the slowdown or decline in the price of non-ferrous base metals, which contributed to lowering the annual rate of change for first stage goods from 17.0% in April 1988 to 1.4% in July 1989.

Highlights

• The primary metal products index fell (-1.6%) in July 1989 for the fourth consecutive month, mainly in response to price declines of 5.8% for aluminum products, 4.3% for copper and copper alloy products and 0.8% for nickel products. During the past 12 months, the primary metal

products index has fallen 2.3%, with decreases ranging from 15.0% for nickel products to 11.0% for aluminum products, and increases ranging from 1.6% for iron and steel products to 6.0% for copper and copper alloy products.

- The index for chemical products fell 0.4% this month, primarily as a result of lower prices for industrial chemicals (-1.3%), reflecting a drop in prices for a wide range of synthetic resins. During the past 12 months, the index for chemical products has risen 2.4%.
- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal price index rose 0.4% in July 1989, mainly as a result of higher prices for fuel oils and other fuels. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has shown an increase of 2.1%.
- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index rose 0.9% in July 1989, influenced by price increases of 2.1% for veneer and plywood and 0.8% for lumber and timber. These increases reflected higher prices for Douglas Fir plywood (1.0%), softwood plywood (4.7%) and softwood lumber (0.8%).

(See table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The July 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available towards the end of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes (1981 = 100)

			% Cl	nange
Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ² July 1989	July 1989/ June 1989	July 1989/1988
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	131.1	-0.2	1.9
Total IPPI excluding				
Petroleum and Coal products ³	89.3	135.2	-0.2	2.0
Intermediate goods	61.6	129.3	-0.2	1.4
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	129.8	-1.1	1.4
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	129.1	0.0	1.4
Finished goods	38.4	134.1	0.0	2.8
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	139.5	0.1	3.0
Capital equipment	10.2	135.9	-0.1	3.0
All other finished goods	17.9	130.5	0.0	2.4
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	127.9	-0.1	0.9
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous				
food products	7.0	132.0	0.3	1.4
Beverages	1.9	157.2	0.0	5.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	165.2	0.0	3.4
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	135.5	0.3	3.4
Textile products	2.4	120.7	0.2	1.9
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	128.1	0.2	2.5
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	130.4	0.9	2.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	143.2	0.0	3.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	145.5	-0.2	2.8
Printing and publishing	2.4	158.7	-0.3	5.2
Primary metal products	8.8	131.6	-1.6	-2.3
Metal fabricated products	5.3	136.3	0.0	2.8
Machinery and equipment	4.8	136.1	0.2	4.5
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	131.3	-0.3	1.3
Electrical and communication products	5.0	136.0	-0.3	3.6
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	143.2	0.1	1.6
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	97.8	0.4	2.1
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	136.0	-0.4	2.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	140.7	-0.1	2.8
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	87.8	-2.1	-13.6

Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.
 Indexes are preliminary.
 This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index July 1989

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) declined 0.3% between June and July 1989 to a preliminary level of 101.7. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined by 0.7%. Of seven components of the RMPI, four declined and three rose in July. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The non-ferrous metals index was down 3.0%, largely due to lower prices for concentrates of copper (-4.9%) and a 9.2% decrease in the index for aluminum materials (i.e. alumina, scrap and refinery shapes).
- A decrease of 1.3% in the vegetable products index was caused mainly by lower prices for grains (-1.0%) and a decline in prices for cocoa, coffee and tea (-15.3%).
- The index for wood declined by 1.8%, as prices for softwood logs and bolts decreased by 2.8%.
- The animal and animal products index was up 1.1%, mainly as a result of higher prices for hogs (4.6%), cattle for slaughter (1.2%) and sheep and lambs (8.7%).

Annual Change

Between July 1988 and July 1989, the RMPI increased 4.5%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 1.9%. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- Mineral fuels, up 16.5%, due largely to higher prices for crude mineral oil, up 21.3%, partially offset by lower prices for natural gas (-4.1%).
- Higher prices for hogs (16.7%) were the most significant contributor to a 2.7% rise in the animal and animal products index. Prices for poultry also increased (8.6%).
- The majority of prices in the vegetable products component of the RMPI have fallen. The most noteable declines have been recorded for grains (-11.9%) and oilseeds (-18.9%). Prices for potatoes, however, rose by 167.0% over the year and had a large offsetting effect on the component index.
- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 5.4%, as prices for most of the metal concentrates have fallen; the most notable decreases were for radioactive concentrates (-34.0%), nickel (-17.4%), silver (-29.0%) and gold (-17.3%).

(See table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The July 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available at the end of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

The Daily, August 31, 1989

Raw Materials Price Index (1981 = 100)

			% (Change
	Relative Importance	Index July 1989 ¹	July 1989/ June 1989	July 1989/1988
Raw materials total	100	101.7	-0.3	4.5
Mineral fuels	45	87.0	0.3	16.5
Vegetable products	11	94.3	-1.3	-8.6
Animal and animal products	20	116.2	1.1	2.7
Wood products	8	131.6	-1.8	-1.4
Ferrous materials	2	104.9	-1.4	-5.5
Non-ferrous metals	11	111.7	-3.0	-5.4
Non-metallic minerals	3	136.0	0.1	3.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	113.8	-0.7	-1.9

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Data Availability Announcements

Input-Output Tables and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Industry 1985-86

Final annual Input-Output tables for 1985 and the preliminary tables for 1986, both in current and constant (1981) prices are released today. Also available are estimates of GDP by industry derived from the Input-Output tables for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7711-7790 for the current price tables, 7000-7079 for the tables in constant prices; matrices 4663 and 4664 for estimates of GDP by industry in current and constant prices respectively.

The current dollar input-output tables will be published in the forthcoming publication *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy*, 1986, (15-201). The corresponding constant dollar tables will appear in the forthcoming publication *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices*, 1986 (15-202). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Yusuf Siddiqi (613-951-8909), Input-Output Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots) Week Ending August 26, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 26, 1989 totalled 286 110 tonnes, a decrease of 2.5% from the preceding week's total of 293 566 tonnes, but up 24.3% from the year-earlier level of 230 119 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 10 374 443 tonnes, an increase of 8.0% from 9 603 121 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Publications Released

General Review of the Mineral Industries, 1987. Catalogue number 26-201

(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, July 1989.

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Private and Public Investment in Canada,

Revised Intentions 1989. Catalogue number 61-206

(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$35).

Farm Input Price Index, Second Quarter 1989.

Catalogue number 62-004

(Canada: \$11.75/\$47; Other Countries: \$14/\$56).

Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, June 1989.

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).

Canadian Balance of International Payments,

Second Quarter 1989.

Catalogue number 67-001P

(Canada: \$9.75/\$39; Other Countries: \$11.75/\$47).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 7, Regional Distribution of R&D in Canada,

1979 to 1987.

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Major Release Dates: September 1989

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of		
release	Title	Reference period
September		
5-8	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	June 1989
6	Help-wanted Index	August 1989
7	Housing Starts	July 1989
8	Labour Force Survey	August 1989
8	New Housing Price Index	July 1989
8	Estimates of Labour Income	June 1989
11 '	New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1989
11	Department Store Sales by	July 1989
	Province and Metropolitan Area	
11	Farm Product Price Index	July 1989
14	Preliminary Statement of	July 1989
	Canadian International Trade	
14	Capacity Utilization Rates in	Second Quarter
	Canadian Manufacturing Industries	1989
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1989
15	Consumer Price Index	August 1989
20	Retail Trade	July 1989
21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1989
21	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter
		1989
22	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1989
22	Building Permits	June 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	July 1989
27	Wholesale Trade	July 1989
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1989
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1989
29	Gross Domestic Product at	July 1989
	Factor Cost by Industry	
29	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1989
29	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1989
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1989
29	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	June 1989
29	Major Release Dates	October 1989

The October 1989 release schedule will be published on September 29, 1989. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.



Statistics Canada

Friday, September 1, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, May 1989

2

13 11 11111 11111

Crude oil production posted a fourth consecutive decline, decreasing 1.9% from May 1988.

Data Availability Announcements

Youth Court Survey, 1988-89

3

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes, Second Quarter 1989

3

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes, Second Quarter 1989

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1989 (Errata)

4 4

Publications Released

5

Major Release

Crude Oil and Natural Gas May 1989

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in May 1989 amounted to 8.2 million cubic metres, a decrease of 1.9% from May 1988. Exports fell 12.2%, for a fifth consecutive decrease. Imports at 2.2 million cubic metres, were down 3.7% from May 1988, following a 37.0% increase in April. Receipts at refineries stood at 7.4 million cubic metres, up 2.1%. On a year-to-date basis, exports are down 9.2%, imports up 5.8% and refinery receipts up 2.5%.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 7.4 billion cubic metres, was 8.5% higher than in May 1988. Exports registered their third

consecutive yearly increase, climbing 10.2% in May, to 2.9 billion cubic metres. Sales in Canada also were up, climbing 12.6% compared to May 1988. As a result of these increases, year-to-date exports are now running at 0.3% above comparable 1988 levels, while Canadian sales are 9.7% higher than January-May 1988 sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The May 1989 issue of Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production (26-006, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the second week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	May 1989	% Change from May 1988	January- May 1989	% Change from January- May 1988
		Thousand	of cubic metres	
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production Exports Imports Refinery receipts	8 248.4 3 272.8 2 192.6 7 350.7	-1.9 -12.2 -3.7 2.1	40 352.8 15 751.6 11 625.3 36 457.4	-1.9 -9.2 5.8 2.5
		Millions	of cubic metres	
Natural gas				
Marketable production Exports Canadian sales	7 400.5 2 908.5 3 967.0	8.5 10.2 12.6	41 500.4 15 523.9 28 866.2	4.7 0.3 9.7

Data Availability Announcements

Youth Court Survey

1988-89 (Preliminary)

The Youth Court Survey collects information on primary court processes in Canada's youth courts. The intent of this survey is to generate statistical information on three types of counts, charges, cases, and persons, from a census of Criminal Code and other federal statute charges heard in youth courts involving youth aged 12 to 17 years.

Preliminary statistics based on 1988-89 Youth Court Survey data are now available from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Note that these data exclude Ontario and the Northwest

Territories.

Highlights of the 1988-89 data include:

- Excluding Ontario and the Northwest Territories, there were 106,065 federal statute charges brought against 35,094 persons involved in a total of 53,819 cases.
- The majority (84%) of young persons appearing before the courts were males.
- Almost two-thirds of the charges heard by the courts dealt with property offences (63%). Violent offences accounted for 10%; other Criminal Code offences 14%; offences under the Young Offenders Act 9%; and drug-related charges 3%.
- Three-quarters of the cases heard by the courts resulted in a guilty finding for at least one charge.
- Slightly less than half of the cases with guilty findings resulted in a probation order as the most significant disposition; 14% resulted in a fine; 13% resulted in an open custody order; 12% in a secure custody order; 7% in a community service order; all other dispositions and absolute discharges accounted for 6%.
- Some 82% of the cases with a secure custody order and 86% of cases with an open custody order as the most significant disposition were for six months or less.

Further information regarding the Youth Court Survey data can be obtained by contacting Dianne Hendrick (613-951-6648) or Bert Soubliere (613-951-6649), Youth Justice Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1989

- The Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Index (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 144.1 in the second quarter of 1989, up 1.7% from the revised first quarter level of 141.7.
- The largest increase was in the field erection component, which rose 3.4%, the largest quarterly increase since the second quarter of 1983. The rise was primarily due to construction union labour wage rate increases of 3.8%.
- The heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component rose 1.5% in the second quarter, a more moderate pace than the revised first quarter increase of 2.1%. Within the machinery and equipment component, larger than average increases in the quarter were posted by process machinery at 2.8% and structural support, paint and insulation at 2.7%.
- Comparing the second quarters of 1989 and 1988, the total index rose 5.3%, about the same year-over-year rate as the revised first quarter. While the buildings (6.8%) and machinery and equipment (5.3%) components have moderated in year-over-year change, the field erection (4.7%) and engineering, design and administration (4.5%) components have rise to their highest rates of increase since the first and second quarters of 1984 respectively. These latter two components are primarily labour series.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 291.

The second quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1989

- The Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Index (1981 = 100) reached a preliminary level of 142.0 in the second quarter of 1989, up 1.5% from the revised first quarter level of 139.9.
- The largest quarterly increases were in labour related components, where construction labour increased 3.1%, and construction indirects rose 2.5% in the second quarter. Both quarterly gains represented their largest since the second and third quarters of 1983, respectively.
- Moderating increases were posted in the buildings component (1.5%), in the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component (1.0%) and in the engineering, design and administration component (0.9%).
- Within machinery and equiment, larger than average increases were posted by structural support, paint and insulation (2.7%), piping, valves and fittings (1.6%) and process machinery (1.4%).
- Comparing the second quarters of 1989 and 1988, the total index rose 4.8%, down slightly from the year-over-year rate posted in the revised first quarter of 5.0%. While the buildings (6.8%) and

machinery and equipment (5.1%) components have moderated in year-over-year change, the construction labour (4.6%), and construction indirects (4.0%) components have risen to their highest annual rates of increase since the first quarter of 1984. The engineering, design and administration component (3.8%) has posted the largest annual gain since the third quarter of 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 294.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Canada's Balance of International Payments

Second Quarter 1989 (Errata)

In the table published on page 12 of the August 31, 1989 *Daily*, the quarterly total current account balances, **not seasonally adjusted**, should have read: second quarter 1988, -\$1,282 million; third quarter 1988, -\$436 million; fourth quarter 1988, -\$3,797 million; first quarter 1989, -\$6,171 million; second quarter 1989, -\$5,720 million.

Publications Released

Field Crop Reporting Series No 6, August Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1989.

Catalogue number 22-002

(Canada: \$72; Other Countries: \$78).

Available at 3 p.m.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, June 1989.

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Asphalt Roofing, July 1989. Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Industry Price Indexes, June 1989. Catalogue number 62-011 (Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).

Wholesale Trade, May 1989. Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

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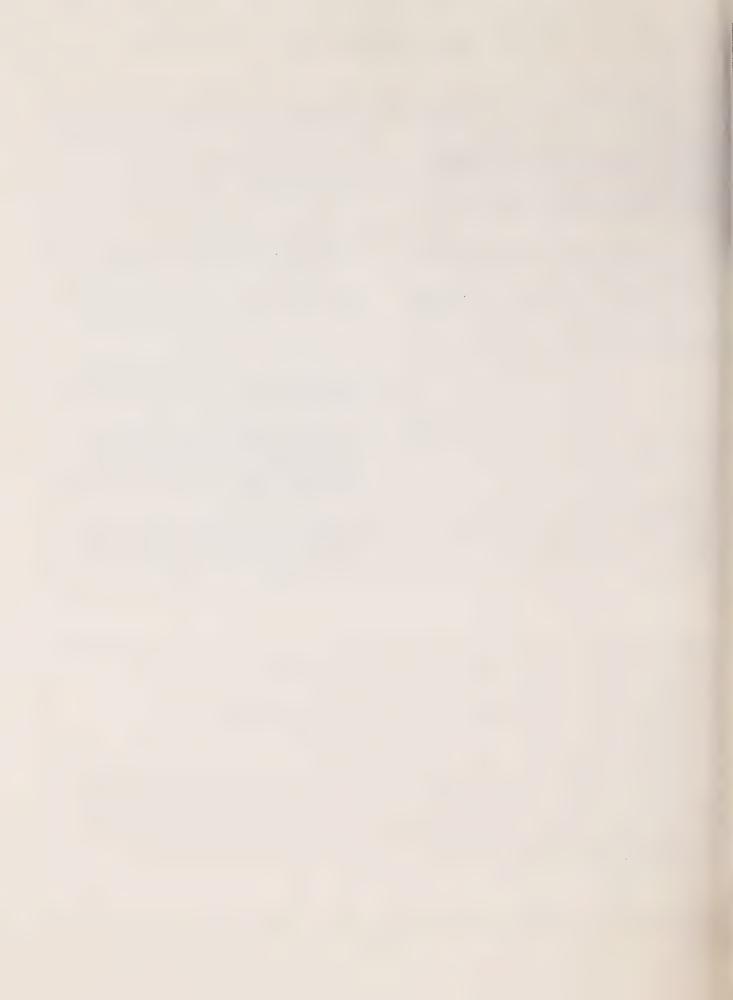
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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
National Income and Expenditure		
Accounts (GDP)	Second Quarter 1989	August 31, 1989
Natural Gas, Sales of	June 1989	August 18, 1989
Office Furniture Products,		
Shipments of	Second Quarter 1989	August 28, 1989
Oils and Fats	June 1989	August 15, 1989
Particleboard	June 1989	August 11, 1989
Periodical Publishing	1987-88	August 30, 1989
Petroleum Products, Sales of Refined	July 1989	August 29, 1989
Plastic Film and Bags	Second Quarter 1989	August 14, 1989
Police Personnel in Canada	1988	August 17, 1989
Population by Age and Sex	June 1, 1989	August 16, 1989
Population, Canada, Provinces and		
Territories	June 1, 1989	August 9, 1989
Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen	August 1, 1989	August 16, 1989
Pulpwood	June 1989	August 9, 1989
Railroad Rolling Stock Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	August 25, 1989
Railway Carloadings	June 1989	August 3,1989
	Seven-day Period Ending July 21, 1989	August 3, 1989
	Ten-day Period Ending July 31, 1989	August 14, 1989
	Seven-day Period Ending August 7, 1989	August 16, 1989
	Seven-day Period Ending August 14, 1989	August 22, 1989
Railway Operating Statistics	May 1989	August 3, 1989
Raw Materials Price Index	July 1989	August 31, 1989
Restaurants	May 1989	August 29, 1989
Retail Trade	June 1989	August 22, 1989
Retail Trade - Correction	June 1989	August 23, 1989
Rigid Insulating Board	June 1989	August 2, 1989
Rigid Insulating Board	July 1989	August 29, 1989
RMPI	July 1989	August 31, 1989
Sawmills East of the Rockies	June 1989	August 23, 1989
Sawmills in British Columbia	June 1989	August 17, 1989
Security Transactions with		
Non-residents	June 1989	August 25, 1989
Small Business Profiles	1987	August 9, 1989
Soft Drinks	July 1989	August 18, 1989
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)	Week Ending August 26, 1989	August 31, 1989
Steel Ingots	June 1989	August 11, 1989
Steel Pipe and Tubing Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)	June 1989	August 10, 1989
	Week Ending August 5, 1989	August 17, 1989
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots) Steel, Shipments of Rolled	Week Ending August 12, 1989	August 17, 1989
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	June 1989	August 16, 1989
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)	Jue 1989 Wook Ending July 29, 1989	August 11, 1989
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)	Week Ending July 29, 1989 Week Ending August 19, 1989	August 3, 1989
Steel Exports	July 1989	August 24, 1989
otto: Lapor to	July 1303	August 18, 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Sugar Sales	July 1989	August 11, 1989
Surgical Procedures and Treatments	1985-1986	August 16, 1989
Taverns	May 1989	August 29, 1989
Tea	June 1989	August 23, 1989
Telephone Statistics	July 1989	August 21, 1989
Tobacco Products	July 1989	August 21, 1989
Travel Between Canada and		
Other Countries	June 1989	August 14, 1989
Travel Account, International	Second Quarter 1989	August 18, 1989
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1989	August 30, 1989
Urban Transit Statistics	June 1989	August 14, 1989
Vegetable Production	August 1989	August 21, 1989
Vegetables, Processed	June 1989	August 22, 1989
Volunteers in Canada	November 1986 - October 1987	August 28, 1989
Waferboard	June 1989	August 11, 1989
Wholesale Trade	June 1989	August 30, 1989
Wood Residue Statistics	June 1989	August 9, 1989



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 5, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Advance Statistics of Education, 1989-1990

2

• The 1989-1990 academic year will likely see an increase of 3% in full-time university enrolment to 513,900 and a levelling off of enrolment in community colleges at 315,200.

Data Availability Announcements

Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training, 1982-83 to 1988-89	3
Housing Starts, July 1989	3
Coal and Coke Statistics, June 1989	4
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, July 1989	4
Electric Storage Batteries, July 1989	4
Cement, July 1989	4

Publications Released

5

Major Release

Advance Statistics of Education 1989-1990

The 1989-1990 academic year will likely see a 3% increase in full-time university enrolment to 513,900 and a levelling-off of enrolment in community colleges at 315,200. The anticipated slowdown in college enrolment growth is due mainly to a decline in the college-age population.

Other highlights from the 1989-1990 issue of Advance Statistics of Education are:

- The number of students in Grades one to six is estimated to reach 2,342,500 in 1989-1990, about 26,400 more students than in 1988-89. A decline in enrolment in Grades one to six, which had started in 1969-1970, reversed in 1985-86 as the six-to-eleven-year-old population commenced increasing.
- Enrolment in Grade seven and up is expected to be 2,262,900, up 0.5% over the previous year. Enrolment in these grades had dropped between 1977-78 and 1986-87, corresponding with the reduction in the 12-17-year-old population. Despite this age group's continuing decrease, enrolment has begun to rise slightly since 1987-88, because more students are staying in school after the compulsory attendance age.

- A marginal growth (less than 1%) is anticipated in the number of full-time elementary-secondary teachers, bringing their number to 279,000.
- Total spending on education at all levels is expected to reach \$43.5 billion, an increase of 6% over 1988-89. About \$27.6 billion will be spent on elementary-secondary education, \$8.9 billion on universities, \$3.6 billion on community colleges and \$3.4 billion on vocational training. More than 90% of all education expenditures in Canada are publicly funded.
- The 1989 calendar year will likely see: 106,000 bachelor's and first professional degrees awarded (up 18,700 from 1979); 16,500 master's degrees granted (up 4,100 from 1979); and 2,500 doctorates conferred (up 700 from 1979).

These figures have been published in the 1989-90 edition of Advance Statistics of Education (81-220, \$21/\$25), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Doug Higgins (613-951-5870), Projections and Analysis Section, or Yves Dupuis (613-951-1670), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training,

1982-83 to 1988-89

- Federal spending in support of education and training reached an estimated \$6.7 billion in 1988-89, an increase of 1.8% over the previous year. By comparison, overall federal government program expenditures grew 3.6%.
- From 1985-86 to 1988-89, the average annual growth rate of federal expenditures for education and training (2.3%) remained below that of the Consumer Price Index (4.2%). Spending, as a percentage of Canada's Gross Domestic Product, fell slightly during this period, from 1.3% to 1.1%.
- The proportion of total federal government program expenditures allocated to education and training slipped a little every year since reaching a peak of 7.3% in 1985-86, to 6.7% in 1988-89.
- The provinces and territories remain the principal recipients of federal funding for education and training, but their share of the total has decreased from a high of 56% in 1984-85, to a low of 47% in 1987-88. However, this ratio recovered slightly (to 49%) in 1988-89. By contrast, the share of support for private enterprises, individuals and associations had an opposite trend over the same period. It went from 17.9% in 1984-85, to a high of 29.6% in 1987-88, and fell to 27.7% by 1988-89.

The Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 3, Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training, 1982-83 to 1988-89 (81-002, \$4.70/\$47) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Housing Starts July 1989

Highlights

Total (All Areas)

 Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, 208,000 dwellings were started in July, a marginal increase of 1.0% over the 206,000 units reported in June.

Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

- Starts in urban centres increased 2.3% in July.
 This increase was entirely attributable to the single-family dwelling sector, while the multifamily dwelling sector remained unchanged.
- On a regional basis, gains were observed in the Atlantic region and the Prairies, while all other regions reported decreases.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091, 4092.

The July 1989 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$13.70/\$137) is scheduled for release at the end of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact F. Monette (613-951-1664), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics June 1989

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 454 kilotonnes in June 1989, down 4.7% from the corresponding month last year. Year-to-date production stands at 34 715 kilotonnes, down 1.6%.

Exports in June fell 5.3% from June 1988 to 2 425 kilotonnes, while imports dropped 6.7% to 2 035 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 16 440 kilotonnes, 4.0% above last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 366 kilotonnes, a difference of 7.3% from June 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The June 1989 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Specified Domestic Electric Appliances July 1989

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 77,541 kitchen appliances in July 1989, down 22.8% from the 100,499 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 33,134 in July 1989, a decrease of 21.4% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 725,441 units.

Corresponding data for the same period in 1988 amounted to 681,732 units.

The July 1989 issue of Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances (43-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries July 1989

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 243,611 automotive replacement batteries in July 1989, a decrease of 3.9% from 253,489 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 1,229,992 automotive replacement batteries from January to July 1989, up 1.8% over 1,208,726 for the same period in 1988.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The July 1989 issue of Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries (43-005, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Cement July 1989

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 161 837 tonnes of cement in July 1989, a decrease of 3.1% from the 1 199 493 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 15.1% from the 1 368 946 tonnes shipped in June 1989.

January to July 1989 shipments were 6 354 107 tonnes, down 0.3% from the 6 370 100 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The July 1989 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Publications Released

The Dairy Review, June 1989. Catalogue number 23-001 (Canada: \$11.60/\$116; Other Countries:

(Canada: \$11.60/\$116; Other Countries: \$13.90/\$139).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, July 1989. Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Housing Starts and Completions, June 1989. Catalogue number 64-002

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:

\$16.40/\$164).

Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 3, Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training, 1982-83 to 1988-89. Catalogue number 81-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Advance Statistics of Education, 1989-1990. Catalogue number 81-220

(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

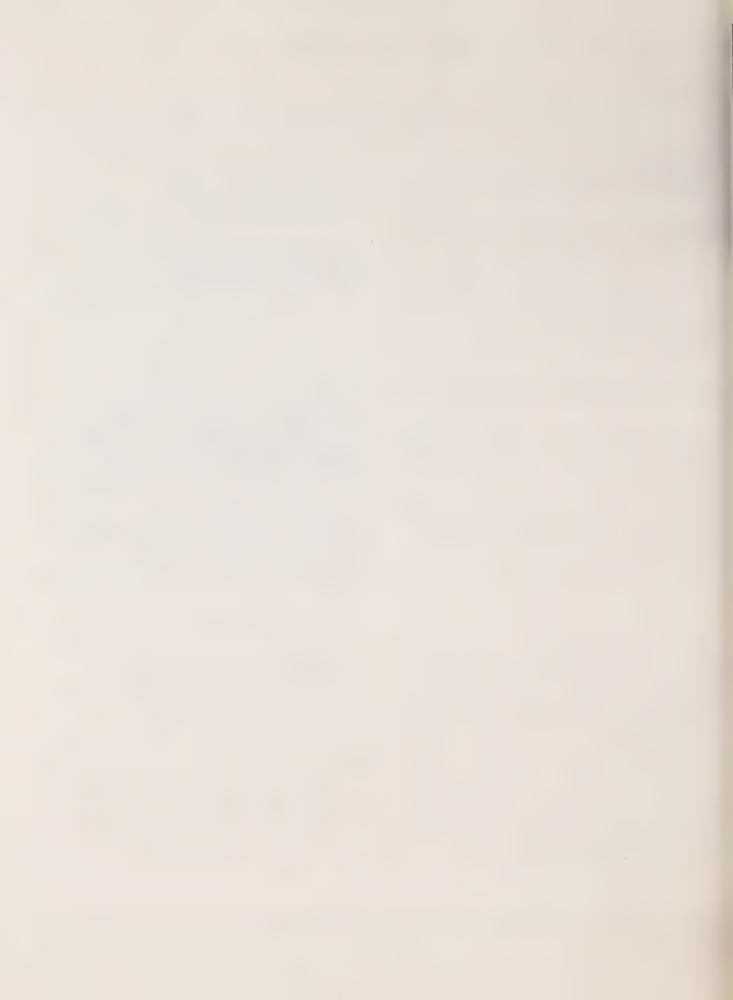
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 6, 1989	For release at 10:00 a.m.
Major Releases	
 Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadi Universities, 1988-1989 and 1989-1990 Students attending universities this fall will pay more for tuition at most Canadian universities have generally kept pace with inference of the control of the con	as fees
 Help-wanted Index, August 1989 The preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada remained uncha at 152 in August 1989. 	aged
Survey of the Use and Sources of Business Services, February 1988 • There is no evidence from respondents to suggest that the service grew in 1984 to 1987 as a direct result of contracting out of busin	sector sss services.
Data Availability Announcements	
Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending August 21, 1989 Railway Carloadings, July 1989 Government Revenue and Expenditure, Second Quarter 1989 Animal and Poultry Feeds, June 1989	RECEIVED
Publications Released	THE CONTRACTOR

Major Releases

Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities

1988-1989 and 1989-1990

Students attending university this fall (1989-1990) will be paying more for tuition, as fees continue to rise at most Canadian universities. A full-time student in an undergraduate Arts program can generally expect to pay between \$450 to \$1,950 for tuition, and another \$2,700 to \$4,500 for room and board if living in university residence or housing. This does not include additional compulsory fees charged by these universities and personal costs such as books, transportation, and clothing.

Highlights from Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities, 1988-89 and 1989-1990:

- Increases in tuition fees at most Canadian universities have generally kept pace with inflation. Between July 1988 and July 1989 the Consumer Price Index rose by 5.4%, while tuition fees for undergraduate Arts programs generally increased by 4% to 10% from the previous academic year. There are however, a number of significant exceptions, the most notable being Quebec, where students will pay last year's prices for this year's tuition.
- University students in Quebec pay the lowest tuition fees in the country, with undergraduate Arts students paying between \$450and \$570 per

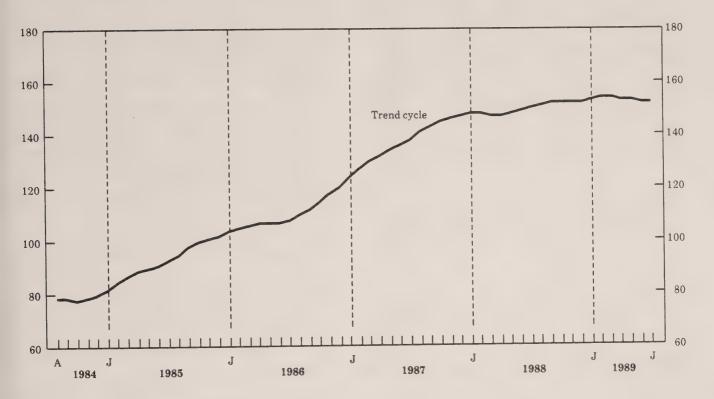
year. By comparison, representative tuition fees in the Atlantic provinces are \$1,700 to \$1,950; in Ontario, \$1,520; in the Prairie provinces, \$1,000 to \$1,480; and in British Columbia, \$1,550 to \$1,930.

- The undergraduate programs with the highest tuition fees are medicine and dentistry, where tuition fees can be as high as \$2,760.
- Except in Newfoundland and Manitoba, most Canadian universities charge foreign students higher tuition fees than their Canadian counterparts. These differences range from a low of \$500 more in Alberta, to highs of \$4,200 more in Ontario and \$5,400 more in Quebec.
- Students choosing to live on campus (room and board) can generally expect to pay from 2.5% to 12% more than in the previous academic year. Generally, the cost of room and board in university-administered residences ranges from \$2,700 to \$4,500, and depends upon the type of quarters (ie. single or double room) and meal plan chosen.

The 1988-89 and 1989-90 edition of *Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities* (81-219, \$21/\$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Teresa Omiecinski (613-951-1526) or Doug Lynd (613-951-1524), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index

August 1989

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights - Trend-Cycle Estimates - Preliminary

The preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) remained unchanged at 152 in August 1989. The rate of growth of the index decelerated between November 1987 and September 1988. Since that time, the index has fluctuated about its current level of 152. Although Ontario was the only region where a decrease was observed in August, this was enough to offset the increases registered in the rest of Canada.

Changes by Region:

- After revisions, the preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Atlantic provinces continued to increase. It reached 206 in August, 13.8% above the level recorded a year earlier.
- After decreasing slightly, the Quebec index started to increase in July and advanced to 177 in August. The index has fluctuated between 175 and 177 since October 1988.
- In Ontario, the Help-wanted Index declined for the seventh consecutive month, from its recent record level of 180 in January 1989 to 158 in August.
- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Prairie provinces started to increase in July to reach 91 in August 1989. Compared with the same month a year ago, the index advanced 9.6%.

(Continued on next page)

 The preliminary index for British Columbia continued to advance, reaching 132 in August 1989. The index has been increasing without interruption since February 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (level 5).

For further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Note To Data Users:

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can mask the short-term trend. To minimize this effect, a trend-cycle estimate has been calculated and is published. Essentially, the trend-cycle of the index is a nine or 13-term Henderson moving average which removes the irregular influences from the seasonally adjusted data.

The reader should note that the three most recent data points are preliminary and they are subject to revisions. Since the new data points carry the most weight they have the most influence on the current trend-cycle estimates, and therefore, can change the direction of the trend.

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 10), Canada and Regions - Trend-cycle

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1988						
August	150	181	173	180	84	100
September	151	183	174	180	85	102
October	152	185	175	180	85	104
November	152	188	175	180	85	106
December	152	190	175	180	85	109
1989						
January	152	191	176	180	86	114
February	153	192	176	176	88	118
March	154	195	177	174	89	123
April	154	200	176	170	89	126
May	153	200	176	167	88	129
June	153	203	175	163	88	131
July	152	205	176	160	90	131
August	152	206	177	158	91	132

Survey of the Use and Sources of Business Services

February 1988

As part of a new initiative, Statistics Canada conducted a pilot survey to determine to what extent businesses in Canada relied on their own facilities for legal, financial, and other services or whether they tended to purchase them from outside. Responses were received from 512 businesses, which had a total revenue of \$20 billion in 1987 and accounted for about 2% of estimated total revenue from all corporations in 1987.

Businesses were first asked which services they used. Virtually all used financial (100%) and legal (98%) services, and over 80% used computer (88%) and marketing services (81%). The lesser used services were miscellaneous support and maintenance (72%), engineering services (38%), management consultancy (30%), and architectural

services (25%).

Businesses which reported using a service were asked to identify whether it came from in-house, from outside the business, or from both sources. Respondents were also asked to estimate the growth in the use of the services between 1984 and 1987, and to project the growth of use from 1987 to 1990.

Highlights

(Results are given as a percentage of respondents using the service)

Leading services purchased from outside the business were legal (91%), architectural (75%) and taxation services (70%). Management consultancy and miscellaneous support and maintenance services were assumed to be purchased services.

- Data processing (80%) and public relations (51%) were the principal services provided in-house.
- Services of the finance department, including taxation, accounting and other financial services, were both purchased and produced in-house by 69% of businesses reporting for this aggregate category.
- Most respondents reported that the use of purchased services, and of in-house services, had at least stayed the same or grown over the period 1984 to 1987 and that their use was likely to remain the same or grow further between 1987 and 1990.
- There is no evidence from respondents to suggest that the service sector grew in 1984 to 1987 as a direct result of contracting out of business services.

(See table on next page)

For more information on this release, contact Laurie Hill (613-951-3494), Services Division.

The Daily, September 6, 1989

	Percentage of Respondents Using	Source of the Service as a Percentage of Respondents Using it		
Business Services	the Service	Own Account	Purchased	Both
Legal Services	98	2	91	7
Financial Services	1001			
Taxation Services	66	. 8	70	23
Accounting Services	71	45	13	43
Finance Department Total	32	4	25	. 69
Marketing Services	81 1			
Market Research Services	38	40	34	26
Public Relations Services	30	51	32	17
Advertising Services	70	24	48	28
Marketing Department Total	8	24	29	44
Computer Services	88 1			
Computer Consultancy	59	19	62	19
Data Processing	71	80	9	11
Computer Centre Total	11	38	17	41
Engineering Services	38	48	35	16
Architectural Services	25	18	75	6
Management Consultancy	. 30		1002	
Miscellaneous Support and Maintenance	72		100 2	

Use of at least one of the services in the category.
These services were assumed to be contracted out.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 21, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.8 million tonnes, a decrease of 3.5% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 0.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 5.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 8.4% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

July 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.7 million tonnes in July 1989, a decrease of 2.7% from the July 1988 figure. The carriers received an additional 0.9 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total year-to-date loadings in Canada showed a decrease of 9.1% from the 1988 period, while receipts from United States connections showed a decrease of 5.4%. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The July 1989 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.90/\$79) is to be released the fourth week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Government Revenue and Expenditure Second Quarter 1989

Government revenue and expenditure detail by level of government on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended June 30, 1989 is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

For further information, contact Robert Sauve (613-951-8561), Public Institutions Division.

Animal And Poultry Feeds June 1989

Data on animal and poultry feeds for the first half of 1989 are now available.

The semi-annual publication Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds (32-004,\$6.50/\$13) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Livestock Report, July 1, 1989. Catalogue number 23-008

(Canada: \$15.75/\$63; Other Countries: \$19/\$76).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended June 30, 1989. Catalogue number 35-006

(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), July 1989.

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, July 1989. Catalogue number 43-010 (Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Gypsum Products, July 1989. Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Farm Product Price Index, June 1989. Catalogue number 62-003 (Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: 8.20/\$82).

Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 4, Continuing Education in Canadian Universities, 1986-87.

Catalogue number 81-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities, 1988-1989 and 1989-1990. Catalogue number 81-219

(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

Culture Service Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 3, Heritage Institutions, 1985-86. Catalogue number 87-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 7, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, July 1989

2

3

• The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades rose 5.4% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories,

April-June 1989
Footwear Statistics, July 1989

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, July 1989

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, July 1989

4

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, July 1989

Steel Pipe and Tubing, July 1989

4

Railway Operating Statistics, June 1989

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, June 1989

5

Film, Video and Audio-visual Production Survey, 1987-88

Selected Financial Indexes, July 1989

5

Publications Released

6

Regional Reference Centres

7

RECEIVED

Major Release

Construction Union Wage Rate Index July 1989

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) increased 0.1% in July over the June figure of 157.0. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 5.4%, from 149.1 to 157.1.

On a monthly basis, the index for Saint John showed an increase of 3.2%, as a result of increments in existing wage packages for carpenters, electricians, labourers and plumbers. In Halifax, the increase of 0.6% was attributable to recent settlements in wages for cement finishers, painters and plasterers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes

Basic Rate plus Supplements July 1989 (1981 = 100)

				% c	hange
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989/ June 1989	July 1989/ July 1988
Canada	157.1	157.0	149.1	0.1	5.4
St. John's	142.8	142.8	142.8	_	_
Halifax	174.8	173.8	167.4	0.6	4.4
Saint John	157.2	152.3	145.1	3.2	8.3
Quebec City	157.4	157.4	149.7	-	5.1
Chicoutimi	156.7	156.7	149.1	~	5.1
Montreal	157.1	157.1	149.4	-	5.2
044	104 5	104 5	4500		
Ottawa	164.5	164.5	156.2	-	5.3
Toronto Hamilton	160.8	160.8	152.0	-	5.8
St. Catharines	159.9	159.9	151.7	-	5.4
Kitchener	161.8	161.8	153.9	-	5.1
London	166.9	166.9	158.3	~	5.4
Windsor	164.2	164.2	156.3	_	5.1
	160.7	160.7	153.3	-	4.8
Sudbury	163.3	163.3	155.5	-	5.0
Thunder Bay	161.9	161.9	154.1	-	5.1
Winnipeg	143.1	143.1	139.8	_	2.4
Vancouver	147.8	147.8	139.8	-	5.7
Victoria	147.2	147.2	139.7	_	5.4

⁻ Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

26 247 800

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories April-June 1989

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at July 1, 1989 are now available as follows:

	Canada	20,211,000
•	Newfoundland	570,400
•	Prince Edward Island	130,200
•	Nova Scotia	887,700
•	New Brunswick	719,200
•	Quebec	6,694,200
•	Ontario	9,580,900
•	Manitoba	1,085,100
•	Saskatchewan	1,007,300
•	Alberta	2,433,000
•	British Columbia	3,061,100
•	Yukon	25,500
•	Northwest Territories	53,300

Note to Users: Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

Now available on CANSIM: matrix 1, for quarterly population estimates; matrix 397, for immigration (please note that figures for matrices 2 and 3 are not available); matrix 6516, for emigration figures; matrices 4, 5 and 6, for births, deaths and marriages, matrices 5731 and 6982, for interprovincial migration (Family Allowances).

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, \$7.25/\$29) in the next few weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact your nearest regional reference centre. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact E. Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division. For other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Footwear Statistics

July 1989

Canada

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,993,077 pairs of footwear in July 1989, an increase of 6.2% from the 1,877,343^r pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to July 1989 totalled 19,411,606^r pairs of footwear, down 3.5% from 20,107,598^r pairs produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The July 1989 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002,\$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

July 1989

Canadian firms produced 183 580 cubic metres of waferboard in July 1989, an increase of 35.8% over the 135 195 cubic metres produced in July 1988. Particleboard production reached 84 400 cubic metres, up 2.8% over 82 081r cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for July 1989 was 10 245 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (110,273 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 320.4% over the 2 437 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (26,230 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) of hardboard produced in July 1988.

Production of waferboard during the first seven months of 1989 totalled 1 203 950 cubic metres, up 20.8% over the 996 796 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 709 982 cubic metres, down 1.3% from the 719 583r cubic metres in January to July 1988. Year-to-date production of hardboard reached 71 130 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (765,640 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), up 193.8% from the 24 209 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (260,586 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The July 1989 issue of *Particleboard*, *Waferboard* and *Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics July 1989

Pulpwood receipts totalled 3 948 117 cubic metres in July 1989, a decrease of 3.7% from 4 100 592 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4512915 cubic metres, up 2.0% over 4 422 891r cubic metres in July 1988.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported as 8733 076 cubic metres, an increase of 0.1% over 8728707^r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 18 277 427 cubic metres, an increase of 5.8% over 17 268 990r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 24 858 062 cubic metres, an increase of 0.2% over 24 811 424 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 0.2% to 32 494 803 cubic metres, from the year-earlier level of 32 546 185r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 60 166 091r cubic metres, was up 2.0% over 58 988 448^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The July 1989 issue of Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics (25-001,\$5.80/\$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

July 1989

Canadian chemical firms produced 95 659 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in July 1989, a decrease of 17.2% from the 115 589r tonnes produced in July 1988.

January to July 1989 production totalled 776 388 tonnes, down 8.0% from 843 519r tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 26 industrial chemicals for July 1989, July 1988 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The July 1989 issue of Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins (46-002, \$5.30/\$53) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing

July 1989

Steel pipe and tubing production for July 1989 totalled 111 141 tonnes, a decrease of 1.8% from the 113 207 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 947 249 tonnes, down 10.9% from the 1063495 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The July 1989 issue of Steel Pipe and Tubing (41-011 \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Operating Statistics

June 1989

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$31.4 million in June 1989. Operating revenues of \$612.6 million were down \$66.9 million from the June 1988 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 15.4% from June 1988. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 8.6% while freight carkilometres decreased by 12.8%.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The June 1989 issue of the Railway Operating Statistics (52-003, \$10/\$100) will be released the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications"

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns June 1989

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,556.4 million for June 1989, an increase of 8.3% over the \$1,437.2 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The June 1989 issue of *Restaurants*, *Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5.80/\$58) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506).

Film, Video, and Audio-visual Production Survey

1987-88

Total revenue for the film, video, and audio-visual production industry in 1987-88 was \$457 million, with total expenses of \$436 million. Total revenue was made up of \$373 million in production revenue and \$63 million from other related activities and non-operating revenue.

Direct sales to advertising agencies was the single most important source of production revenue, at 31% of total production receipts. Sales of \$90 million to the television industry made it the second largest source of production revenue. In total over 16,000 original productions were completed in 1987-88, up over 13,000 the year before.

Detailed information from the 1987-88 Film, Video, and Audio-Visual Production Survey will be published at a later date in *Film Industry - Culture Statistics*, 1987-88 (87-204, \$21). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the Film Industry Surveys of Statistics Canada, contact Anthony Young (613-951-9172), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Selected Financial Indexes July 1989

Figures are now available for the July 1989 selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Publications Released

Electric Power Statistics, June 1989.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7.20/\$72).
(Available Friday at 7 a.m.)

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 8, 1989	For release at 10:00 a.m.
Major Releases	
Labour Force Survey, August 1989 Employment estimates grew by 73,000 in August 1989	2
Composite Leading Indicator, June 1989 • The Leading Indicator edged down 0.1% in June.	Ę
New Housing Price Index, July 1989 • Movements in the Vancouver, Victoria, Regina and Hamilton price index in July 1989.	
Estimates of Labour Income, June 1989 Labour income increased 9.4% over June 1988.	
Data Availability Announcements	
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending September 2, 198 Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, July 1989 Structural Steel Price Indexes, Second Quarter 1989 Milling and Crushing Statistics, July 1989 Report on Fur Farms, 1988 Canadian Potatoes – Seeded Area, 1989	RECEIVED 12
Publications Released	13 max (**// 13
Major Release Dates: September 11-15	14

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

August 1989

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey indicate that employment grew by 73,000 in August 1989. After an unsettled period at the beginning of the year, three of the last four months have shown strong employment growth. There was little change in unemployment this month, reflecting an increase in the size of the labour force. The unemployment rate edged down to 7.4.

Employment

For the week ended August 19, 1989, the seasonally adjusted level of employment increased by 73,000 to 12,561,000. The employment/population ratio rose by 0.3 to 62.3.

- Employment increased by 31,000 among persons aged 15 to 24 and by 42,000 among those aged 25 and over. Overall, employment rose by 44,000 among men and by 29,000 among women.
- Full-time employment was estimated at 10,679,000, up 72,000 over July. This increase was concentrated among men (+58,000). There was little change in part-time employment, which stood at 1,850,000.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment increased by 14,000 in agriculture and grew slightly in most of the other sectors. Employment in construction, however, was down slightly.
- The estimated level of employment rose by 29,000 in Quebec, 21,000 in Ontario and 8,000 in Alberta. There was little or no change in employment in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment was virtually unchanged at 1,001,000 (-6,000). The unemployment rate declined to 7.4 (-0.1), while the participation rate rose 0.2 to 67.2.

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment fell by 17,000 among men, but rose by 11,000 among women.
- The unemployment rate declined to 7.0 (-0.3) for men, but edged up to 7.8 for women.
- The largest rise in the participation rate was for young people aged 15 to 24. The rate for this group rose by 0.9 to 70.8.
- Unemployment decreased by 13,000 in Quebec and by 7,000 in British Columbia.
 Unemployment rose by 8,000 in Ontario and showed little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate fell by 0.5 in Quebec (8.8) and by 0.4 in both Manitoba (6.8) and British Columbia (8.8). It also declined slightly in Nova Scotia (10.1), New Brunswick (12.5), Saskatchewan (7.2) and Alberta (7.1). The rate increased slightly in Newfoundland (15.8), Prince Edward Island (14.1) and Ontario (5.1).

Changes Since August 1988

(Unadjusted)

- Estimated employment grew by 299,000 (+2.4%) to 12,971,000.
- Full-time employment increased by 347,000 (+3.1%), while part-time employment declined by 48,000 (-3.1%).
- Employment in the goods-producing industries grew by 2.1%, with the agriculture sector posting the largest increase (4.8%). The service industries experienced overall growth of 2.5%.
- The estimated number of unemployed fell by 54,000 (-5.3%) to 971,000.
- The unemployment rate declined by 0.5 to 7.0.
- The participation rate rose by 0.4 to 69.1 and the employment/population ratio increased by 0.7 to 64.3.

(continued on next page)

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1989 are asked additional questions.

The information is compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1989; and (2) those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are uncertain of their intentions.

Returning Students

- The unemployment rate, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was estimated at 7.1, down 0.9 from the previous year. The rate declined by 0.4 for students aged 15 to 19 (8.5) and by 1.8 for those aged 20 to 24 (3.1).
- Employment among returning students was estimated at 1,197,000, an increase of 62,000 over the previous year. The employment/population ratio rose by 3.0 to 66.9.
- The participation rate increased by 2.5 to 72.0.

Other Students

- The unemployment rate was estimated at 13.6, an increase of 1.3 over the previous year.
- Employment was estimated at 232,000, 7,000 less than a year ago, lowering the employment/population ratio to 74.7 (-0.9).
- At 86.5, the participation rate was slightly higher (+0.3) than in August 1988.

(see table on next page)

Note to Data Users: Data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

The August 1989 issue of *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$6/\$60), containing summary information, is now available. The August 1989 issue of The Labour Force (71-001, \$17/\$170) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ray Ryan (613-951-0053), or Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), or Helene Lavoie (613-951-2301), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

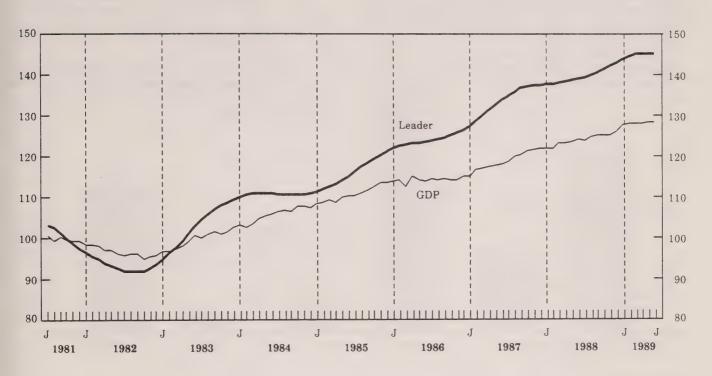
The Daily, September 8, 1989

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988
		(Seasonally Adjusted)	
Labour Force (,000)	13,562	13,495	13,317
Employment (,000)	12,561	12,488	12,261
Unemployment (,000)	1001	1007	1056
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.4	7.5	7.9
Participation Rate (%)	67.2	67.0	66.8
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.3	62.0	61.5
		(Unadjusted)	
Labour Force (,000)	13,942	13,941	13,697
Employment (,000)	12,971	12,932	12,672
Unemployment (,000)	971	1008	1025
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	7.2	7.5
Participation Rate (%)	69.1	69.2	68.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	64.3	64.2	63.6

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981 = 100



Composite Leading Indicator June 1989

The composite leading index edged down 0.1% to 145.0 in June, its first decrease since September 1984. The June drop was led by weakness in the housing index and a small drop in the United States leading index. The drop in both the Canadian and U.S. leading indicators is consistent with a slowing of the economy, given the marginal nature of the decreases. The unsmoothed index in Canada posted a small increase, after three straight monthly decreases.

The housing index posted its third straight decline in June. However, the sources of weakness changed, as house sales turned up after leading the drop in earlier months, while housing starts weakened.

The other indicators of household demand were mixed in June. Furniture and appliance sales continued to grow rapidly, while sales of other durable goods weakened, as auto sales fell after the expiry of rebates.

Manufacturing activity continued to be sluggish in June. New orders for durable goods remained on a downward trend, largely reflecting the recent slack in exports. The ratio of shipments to finished goods inventories rose for the seventh straight month, led by continued growth of business investment. The average workweek fell marginally (-0.1%).

(continued on next page)

The smoothed version of the U.S. leading indicator fell slightly for the second month in a row. The unsmoothed index fell by 1.3% in May, before levelling off in June and rising slightly in July. The upturn reflected higher consumer confidence and orders for durable goods.

In June, the Toronto Stock Exchange posted its largest increase (1.5%) in the past two years, while the real money supply posted a second straight decline.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

The September issue of Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, \$21/\$210), containing further information on the economy, will be available the week of September 18. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Per	centage Change		I	Level	
	April	May	June	May	June	
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)						
Smoothed	0.1	0.0	-0.1	145.2	145.0	
Unsmoothed	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	144.0	144.3	
Retail Trade						
Furniture and appliance sales	0.5	0.5	0.7	1,0764	1,0844	
Other durable goods sales	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	3,9184	3,8984	
House Spending Index ¹	-1.9	-2.9	-2.7	144.8	141.0	
Manufacturing						
New orders - durable	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	10,2034	10,1554	
Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished goods2)	0.01	0.01	0.00	1.48	1.48	
Average workweek (hours)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	38.7	38.6	
Business and personal service employment (thousands)	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	1,720	1,716	
United States Composite Leading Index (1967 = 100)	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	194.4	194.1	
TSE300 Stock Price Index (1975 = 1000)	1.3	1.4	1.5	3,585	3,639	
Money supply(M1) (\$1981) ³	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	26,5264	26,4374	

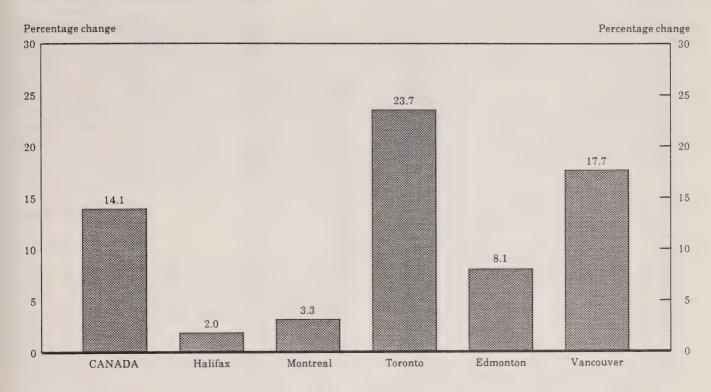
Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

Millions of 1981 dollars.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, July 1989



New Housing Price Index July 1989

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 150.1 in July, up 0.4% over June. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 14.1% higher than the year-earlier level. It should be noted that Vancouver, Victoria, Regina and Hamilton registered the largest monthly increases.

Between June 1989 and July 1989, the estimated House Only Index increased 0.2%, while the estimated Land Only Index increased by 0.8%.

On a yearly basis, Toronto showed the largest price increase of all cities surveyed (23.7%), notwithstanding the fact that no monthly increase was recorded for July. Vancouver, with a monthly

increase of 2.1%, posted an annual increase of 17.7%. However, despite monthly increases in both cities, index levels in Vancouver and Victoria continued to remain below their 1981 price level of 100.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

The Daily, September 8, 1989

New Housing Price Indexes 1981 = 100

				%	Change
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989/ June 1989	July 1989/ July 1988
Canada Total	150.1	149.5	131.6 137.5	0.4	14.1
Canada (House Only) Canada (Land Only)	149.2 157.6	148.9 156.3	123.6	0.2 0.8	8.5 27.5
St. John's	120.7	120.7	114.8	-	5.1
Halifax	135.8	135.8	133.2	-	2.0
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	141.8	141.8	137.8	-	2.9
Quebec City	169.4	169.4	158.5	-	6.9
Montreal	172.3	172.4	166.8	-0.1	3.3
Ottawa-Hull	155.8	155.8	147.4	-	5.7
Toronto	213.3	213.3	172.5	0.4	23.7
Hamilton	192.3	191.6	175.5	0.4	
St. Catharines-Niagara	182.1 194.5	181.5 194.0	169.0 176.6	0.3 0.3	7.8
Kitchener-Waterloo	175.7	175.1	159.7		10.1
London Windsor	141.3	141.3	128.6	0.3	9.9
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	138.8	138.6	131.3	0.1	5.7
Winnipeg	134.7	134.7	135.7	U.1 ~	-0.7
Regina	121.0	120.4	118.6	0.5	2.0
Saskatoon	112.8	112.8	112.6	0.0	0.2
Calgary	108.5	108.5	102.9		5.4
Edmonton	101.4	101.1	93.8	0.3	8.1
Vancouver	95.1	93.1	80.8	2.1	17.7
Victoria	81.1	80.6	73.9	0.6	9.7

Note: The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.
- Nil or zero.

Estimates of Labour Income

June 1989

The June 1989 preliminary estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was \$30.2 billion, an increase of 9.4% over June 1988. This rate of growth was up substantially over the average year-to-year change of 8.2% recorded in the first five months of the year. The primary cause of the increase was retroactive payments due to contract settlements in federal administration. If these special payments were removed, the year-to-year rate of growth would be 8.3%, similar to the growth of the first five months.

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for June 1989 rose significantly (1.7%) from May 1989 and from the average monthly change of 0.8% in the preceding five months of 1989.
- Increases in wages and salaries were noted in construction (1.0%), finance, insurance and real estate (1.1%) and federal administration and other government offices (37.8%). The latter increase was the result of large retroactive payments.
- Wages and salaries declined in forestry by 1.6% and in mines, quarries and oil wells by 0.9%.
- The June growth rates in all provinces and territories were affected by the special payments in federal administration and all showed monthly increases of more than 1.0%.

(Unadjusted)

- The June 1989 year-to-year growth in wages and salaries was 9.5%, the largest increase recorded in 1989. This brought the year-to-date annual increase in wages and salaries to 8.6%, compared to the 9.2% increase recorded in the same period in 1988.
- Wages and salaries in transportation, communications and other utilities and federal administration and other government offices showed acceleration in their year-to-year growth rates in June.
- Decelerations in yearly growth rates were noted in forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells and local administration.
- All provinces and territories showed acceleration in their year-to-year growth rates, due to the federal administration special payments, led by increases of 19.6% in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad, 10.8% in Nova Scotia and 10.6% in Ontario.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1989 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$180/\$72) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income (millions of dollars)

	June 1989 p	Мау 1989 г	April 1989 ^f	June 1988
	2000			2000
		(Unadju	sted)	
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	249.9	190.9	151.3	249.8
Forestry	227.8	190.8	156.5	216.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	643.6	628.5	610.2	610.8
Manufacturing industries	5,606.4	5,402.7	5,294.1	5,232.0
Construction industry	1,964.6	1,805.8	1,625.5	1,719.7
Transportation, communications and				
other utilities	2,512.9	2,453.0	2,389.2	2,301.1
Trade	3,605.0	3,549.2	3,492.2	3,357.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,320.7	2,269.3	2,226.2	2,140.7
Commercial and personal service	3,858.1	3,741.2	3,640.8	3,464.7
Education and related services	2,221.9	2,206.4	2,214.1	2,068.9
Health and welfare services	1,735.0	1,735.0	1,700.5	1,630.7
Federal administration and other				
government offices	1,152.2	825.7	803.4	795.7
Provincial administration	647.1	633.4	619.2	611.9
Local administration	545.4	526.6	512.1	515.0
Total wages and salaries	27,290.7	26,158.4	25.435.3	24,914.5
Supplementary labour income	2,952.5	2,830.8	2,743.8	2,741.2
Labour income	30,243.2	28,989.2	28,179.1	27,655.7
				,,,,,,,,
		(Seasonally	Adjusted)	
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	203.6	200.2	198.2	203.7
Forestry	199.2	202.4	203.9	186.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	625.6	631.2	620.1	593.4
Manufacturing industries	5,392.7	5,352.8	5,348.2	5,032.8
Construction industry	1,824.0	1,806.4	1,776.2	1,600.2
Transportation, communications and	1,024.0	1,000.4	1,770.2	1,000.2
other utilities	2 445 6	9 449 7	9.419.6	9 990 5
	2,445.6	2,443.7	2,412.6	2,239.5
Trade	3,530.5	3,517.2	3,529.6	3,287.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,274.1	2,250.2	2,222.0	2,098.3
Commercial and personal service	3,772.5	3,747.7	3,722.6	3,389.1
Education and related services	2,136.4	2,126.8	2,135.4	1,988.6
Health and welfare services	1,701.0	1,709.0	1,708.2	1,599.5
Federal administration and other				
government offices	1,120.3	812.8	809.4	773.6
Provincial administration	633.1	637.1	629.3	598.6
Local administration	529.1	530.9	529.4	. 497.4
Total wages and salaries	26,450.9	25,998.2	25,881.0	24,113.5
Supplementary labour income	2,862.5	2,813.5	2,792.0	2,652.5
Labour income	29,313.4	28,811.7	28,672.9	26,766.1

Preliminary estimates
Revised estimates

Revised estimates

f Final estimates

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending September 2, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 2, 1989 totalled 287 669 tonnes, an increase of 0.5% over the preceding week's total of 286 110 tonnes and up 21.7% over the year-earlier level of 236 305 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1989 was 10662112 tonnes, an increase of 8.5% over 9827000 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products July 1989

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for July 1989 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 54 170 tonnes in July 1989, a decrease of 21.0% from the 68 612 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The July 1989 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Structural Steel Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1989

Price indexes for the second quarter of 1989 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available.

These indexes, at the Canada level, show an increase of 0.7% from the first quarter of 1989 and an increase of 3.7% from one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

The second quarter 1989 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bernard Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division.

Milling and Crushing Statistics July 1989

Milling:

The total amount of wheat milled in July 1989 was 194 787 tonnes, down 5% from the 204 904 tonnes milled in July 1988.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 3% to 146 486 tonnes in July 1989, from 150 637 tonnes in July 1988.

Crushing:

Canola crushings for July 1989 amounted to 115 955 tonnes, up 4% over the 111 792 tonnes crushed in July 1988. The resulting oil production increased 2% to 47 124 tonnes, from 46 099 tonnes in July 1988. Meal production increased 3%, to 65 430 tonnes from 63 458 tonnes in July 1988.

Soybean crushings for the same month decreased 14% to 56 286 tonnes in 1989, from 65 826 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 13% to 10 084 tonnes in July 1989, from 11 565 tonnes in July 1988. Meal production also decreased, down 15% to 43 113 tonnes from 50 964 tonnes in July 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The July 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Report on Fur Farms

1988

Production of mink for 1988 amounted to 1,425,762 pelts, compared to 1,280,695 pelts produced in 1987. Value of mink pelts sold in 1988 was \$35,043,614 compared to \$49,295,429r in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3400-3416.

The 1988 issue of Report on Fur Farms (23-208, \$32) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact P. Meszaros (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.

Canadian Potatoes - Seeded Area

The second estimate of 1989 Canadian area seeded to potatoes, by province, is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order Canadian Potato Production (\$21/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Lynda D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Financial Flow Accounts, Second Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 13-014

(Canada: \$11.50/\$46; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, February 1989

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:

\$16.40/\$164).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, March 1989.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Major Release Dates

Week of September 11 - 15

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of		
release	Title	Reference period
September		
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1989
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1989
11	Farm Product Price Index	July 1989
14	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	July 1989
14	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1989
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1989
15	Consumer Price Index	August 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 11, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

3

6

8

Major Releases

New Motor Vehicle Sales, July 1989

 Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales totalled 121,000 units in July, virtually unchanged from June 1989.

Farm Product Price Index, July 1989

• Farm prices increased 0.8% over June.

Labour Market: Mid-year Report, 1989

• Employment rose only 125,000 (seasonally adjusted) between the last quarter of 1988 and the second quarter of 1989 with close to half of the rise coming from British Columbia.

(continued on page 2)



Perspectives on Labour and Income

Autumn 1989

The new edition of Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income issues has been released.

This second issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* offers an indepth review of the labour market at mid-year. Other articles examine Canada's automobile industry, unionization and women in the service sector, the Help-wanted Index, vacation patterns of Canadians and "discouraged workers".

Each quarter *Perspectives on Labour and Income* brings together and analyzes results from several data sources. Articles follow recent labour market developments as well as current income and wealth issues. It also has a "forum" for letters, a section devoted to news on products, surveys and research projects, and a full 10 pages of labour and income indicators by province.

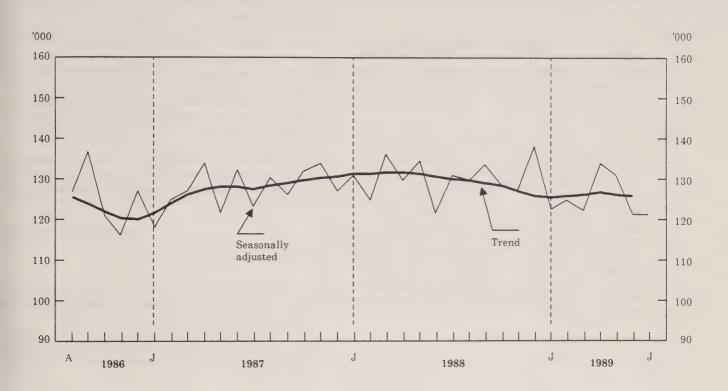
The Autumn issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$12.50/\$50) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ian Macredie (613-951-9456) or Maryanne Webber (613-951-6894).

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Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1989



New Motor Vehicle Sales July 1989

Highlights

(Seasonally Adjusted)

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 121,000 units in July 1989, virtually unchanged from the revised June level. In July, passenger car sales posted a 1.9% decline, while commercial vehicles sales increased by 3.7%.
- New motor vehicle sales have fluctuated markedly in the first seven months of 1989, while experiencing a generally downward trend.

 On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars declined a modest 0.3% in July 1989 to 54,000 units, while sales of imported passenger cars decreased 5.0% to a level of 25,000 units, the third consecutive monthly decline for both.

(Unadjusted)

• Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 112,000 units in July 1989, down 9.4% from the year-earlier level. Passenger car sales recorded a decline of 12.1%, while commercial vehicle sales decreased by 4.0%.

(continued on next page)

- Unit sales of North American passenger cars declined by 13.6%. Sales of imported passenger cars were down 8.8% from their level in July 1988. The decline was attributed to a 14.5% decrease in cars imported from "other countries" and to a 6.8% drop in Japanese cars.
- The Japanese share of Canadian passenger car market rose to 25.5% in July 1989, from 24.0% a year earlier. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of North American manufacturers, as their market share declined to 66.3% from 67.5% in July 1988.
- Eight provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in July 1989 compared to July 1988. Gains were recorded in New Brunswick (+7.5%) and British Columbia (+6.1%).
- For the first seven months of 1989, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 3.9% from the same period last year to 922,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down 4.8% to 425,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 5.3% to 193,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 304,000 units during this period, down 1.6% from a year earlier.

Note to Users:

The **short-term trend** provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in new motor vehicle sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is not shown in the chart, since it may change direction as succeeding months are added.

North American vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreignowned companies.

Imported vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The July 1989 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

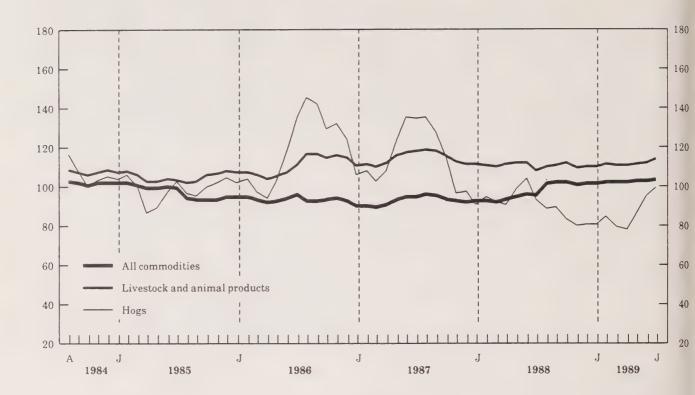
For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada July 1989

	April 1989 ^r	May 1989 ^r	June 1989 ^r	July 1989:
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
	3		ally Adjusted)	
Total New Motor Vehicles	133,640 + 9.3	130,821 -2.1	121,057 -7.5	121,042
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	62,314 +15.2	60,415 -3.0	54,055 -10.5	53,873 -0.3
Overseas	28,097 +2.9	27,031 -3.8	26,471 -2.1	25,157 -5.0
Total	90,411 +11.1	87,446 -3.3	80,526 -7.9	79,030 -1.9
Commercial Vehicles:	43,229 +5.7	43,375 +0.3	40,531 -6.6	42,012 +3.7
	July 1989	Change 1989/88	January- July 1989	Change 1989/88
	Units	%	Units	%
		(Una	adjusted)	
Total New Motor Vehicles	112,280	-9,4	922,472	-3.9
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	48,655	-13.6	424,867	-4.8
Japan	18,687	-6.8	150,143	+0.1
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	6,011	-14.5	43,259	-20.4
Total	73,353	-12.1	618,269	-5.0
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	33,755	-8.0	266,331	-4.9
Overseas	5,172	+34.0	37,872	-30.2
Total	38,927	-4.0	304,203	-1.6

⁻ Nil or zero.

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

July 1989

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 102.9 in July, up 0.8% over the revised June level of 102.1 and 8.4% above the July 1988 level of 94.9. The index continued to display the stability that has become characteristic since August 1988. In July the livestock index recorded a 1.3% increase, while the crops index rose slightly (0.1%).

The percentage changes in the index between June and July 1989 by province were as follows:

•	Newfoundland	+0.5%
•	Prince Edward Island	-6.8%
•	Nova Scotia	+1.3%
•	New Brunswick	+1.5%
•	Quebec	+2.8%

•	Ontario	+0.4%
•	Manitoba	no change
•	Saskatchewan	+0.3%
•	Alberta	+0.7%
•	British Columbia	+1.8%
•	Canada	+0.8%

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 1.3% in July to a level of 113.4, largely as a result of higher hog and cattle prices. Prices for poultry and dairy products also increased, while egg prices declined. The livestock index has moved in a relatively narrow range since November 1987, despite substantial fluctuations in the prices of some of its component parts.

(continued on next page)

- The hog index rose 4.4% in July following increases of 9.9% in May and 11.0% in June. In just three months, hog prices have risen 27.3% above the low recorded in April 1989. Associated with the July price increase was the release on June 30 of the United States Department of Agriculture's "Hogs and Pigs" Report, which indicated that the number of market hogs on farms at June 1, 1989 was 1.1% lower than on June 1, 1988.
- Cattle prices, which increased 1.2% in July, have risen in five of the last six months. Despite the increases, the July cattle index, at 113.3, was only 1.3% higher than the previous year's level of 111.9. Associated with the price increase in July was reduced slaughter in North America over the first seven months of 1989.

Crops

The crops index rose slightly (0.1%) in July to a level of 91.5, as a sharp increase in potato prices was largely offset by declines in cereal and oilseed prices. The index remained 13.0% above the year-earlier level of 81.0. Although drought in North America drove crop prices up substantially last summer, prices have remained fairly stable since August 1988.

- The potato index stood at 156.6 in July, up 14.2% over the June level of 137.1. The index has risen for seven consecutive months and was 65.4% above the July 1988 level of 94.7. Lower supplies of table potatoes resulting from the smaller harvest in 1988 have helped push prices to record levels.
- The oilseeds index fell 2.5% in July, the fourth straight month that the index has declined, as prices for soybeans, flaxseed and canola all decreased. Favourable growing conditions in North America have improved prospects for an increase in 1989-1990 oilseed supplies compared to the previous crop year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The July issue of Farm Product Price Index (62-003, \$6.80/\$68) is scheduled for release September 27. See "How to Order Publications.

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Labour Market - Mid-year Report

Between the last quarter of 1988 and the second quarter of 1989, employment rose by only 125,000 (seasonally adjusted). Close to half of the increase occurred in British Columbia.

The Labour Market: Mid-year Report is one of the six studies featured in the Autumn 1989 issue of the new quarterly, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$12.50/\$50). This article reviews the performance of the labour market during the first half of this year focusing on recent changes in employment, unemployment and other labour related characteristics.

Highlights

- During the first part of 1989, the employment growth rate in British Columbia was 4.2%, well over the national rate of 1.0%. Other provinces showing strong growth were Alberta (1.9%), Newfoundland (1.5%) and Nova Scotia (1.6%). Only Saskatchewan (-1.1%) and Quebec (-0.4%) registered employment losses during the first half of the year.
- Gains in employment were centred in two industry groups: transportation, communication and other utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate. Full-time employment accounted for all the net increase in employment, as part-time employment declined.

• The number of unemployed, as well as the unemployment rate, showed little movement in the first half of the year. The number of unemployed remained at slightly over one million (1,023,000) for a rate of 7.6%, a negligible change since early 1988. Other aspects of unemployment, such as the number of long-term unemployed (221,000) and the average duration of unemployment (18.6 weeks), have hardly changed compared to the first half of 1988.

To obtain the The Labour Market: Mid-year Report, order the Autumn 1989 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$12.50/\$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the study, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Branch.

For further information on *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, contact Maryanne Webber (613-951-6894) or Ian Macredie (613-951-9456).

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

July 1989

Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$964 million in July 1989, up 3.2% over the July 1988 level of \$934 million.

Cumulative sales for the first seven months of 1989 totalled \$6,688 million, an increase of 4.6% over

the corresponding period in 1988.

Department store sales during July 1989 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from July 1988 in parentheses):

Province

Newfoundland, \$11.3 million	(+1.7%)
• Prince Edward Island, \$7.5 million	(+0.5%)
Nova Scotia, \$31.9 million	(+1.2%)
 New Brunswick, \$21.6 million 	(+3.3%)
• Quebec, \$178.2 million	(-1.4%)
• Ontario, \$401.6 million	(+5.2%)
• Manitoba, \$40.7 million	(+3.2%)
• Saskatchewan, \$26.9 million	(-2.5%)
Alberta, \$107.6 million	(+2.4%)
British Columbia, \$136.5 million	(+6.7%)

Metropolitan Area

•	Calgary, \$41.5 million	(+1.5%)
•	Edmonton, \$47.4 million	(+3.0%)
•	Halifax-Dartmouth, \$17.1 million	(-0.1%)
•	Hamilton, \$28.7 million	(+1.4%)
•	Montreal, \$96.8 million	(-3.3%)
•	Ottawa-Hull, \$44.6 million	(+2.0%)
•	Quebec City, \$26.0 million	(-3.1%)
•	Toronto, \$157.4 million	(+3.2%)
•	Vancouver, \$77.2 million	(+7.1%)
•	Winnipeg, \$36.9 million	(+3.2%)

The July 1989 issue of Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area (63-004, \$2/\$20) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Note to Users:

Trading days can have a significant impact on department store sales. Estimates shown in this release are not adjusted for trading day differences.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of September 18.

Deliveries of Major Grains

July 1989

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed an increase from July 1988, except in the case of wheat and flaxseed where marketings decreased significantly.

Deliveries for July 1988 and July 1989 were as

follows (in thousand tonnes):

		1988	1989
•	Wheat (excluding durum)	1 935.9	1 184.0
•	Durum wheat	303.6	245.9
•	Total wheat	2 239.5	1 429.9
•	Oats	78.9	125.0
•	Barley	763.6	873.0
•	Rye	28.3	40.4
•	Flaxseed	64.2	40.0
•	Canola	196.0	375.5
•	Total	3 370.5	2 883.8

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The July 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

July 1989

Rolled steel shipments for July 1989 totalled 937 720 tonnes, a decrease of 26.6% from the preceding month's total of 1 277 589 tonnes, but an increase of 0.8% over the year-earlier level of 930 144 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 7 963 922 tonnes, an increase of 1.0% over 7 887 457 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The July 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

July 1989

Steel ingot production for July 1989 totalled 1 305 345 tonnes, an increase of 10.7% over 1 178 787 tonnes (revised figure) the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 9 277 941 tonnes, up 5.2% over 8 818 077 tonnes (revised figure) a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The July 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001,\$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

University Enrolment and Degrees Granted

1988-1989

Information on enrolment at Canadian universities during the 1988-89 academic year, as well as the number of degrees granted in 1988, are now available.

Detailed tabulations will be published in Universities: Enrolment and Degrees - 1988 (81-204, \$26), to be released in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Science and Culture Division.

Publications Released

Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries, 1986.
 Catalogue number 44-250

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

Exports by Country (H.S. Based), January-June 1989.

Catalogue number 65-003

(Canada: \$78.75/\$315; Other Countries:

\$94.50/\$378).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), June 1989. Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Autumn 1989.

Catalogue number 75-001E

(Canada: \$12/\$50; Other Countries: \$15/\$60).

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The Daily

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 14, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), July 1989

2

• International merchandise trade was down in July for the second consecutive month; however, a much sharper drop for imports than for exports helped the trade surplus rebound to its highest level of the past six months.

Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, Second Quarter 1989

4

• For the third consecutive quarter, capacity utilization decreased slightly to 82.2%, but remains well above the average of 78.1% since the first quarter 1981 and close to the peak of 83.8% in the third quarter 1988.

Data Availability Announcements

Export	and Impor	t Price	Indexes.	July	1989
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7

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending September 9, 1989

7

Publications Released

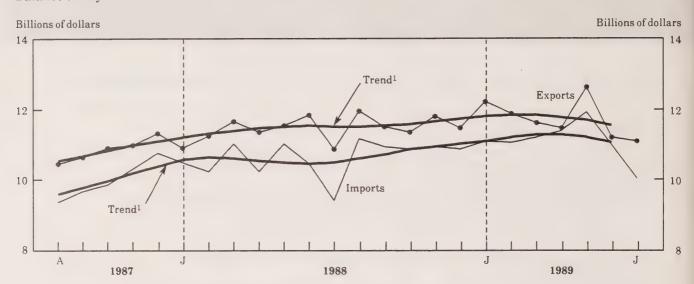
8



Major Releases

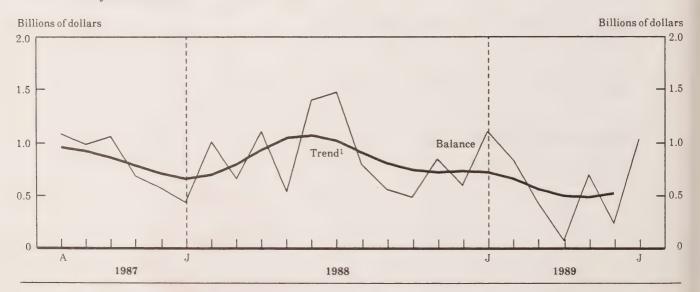
Merchandise Trade

(Seasonally Adjusted) Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance

(Seasonally Adjusted) Balance of Payments Basis



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based) July 1989

Canada's international merchandise trade vis-a-vis all of its trading partners declined in July, according to preliminary statistics adjusted for seasonal variation. Exports in July totalled \$11.1 billion, \$117 million less than the revised value for June. This is the fifth drop in exports since the beginning of the year and the lowest level posted since July 1988.

Following a peak in May and a drop of \$947 million in June, imports fell by \$924 million in July to total \$10.0 billion, their lowest level in a year. The automotive products sector was the major source of

the downturn in imports and exports.

As a result of the more pronounced decline in imports compared with exports, Canada's trade surplus rebounded to its highest level of the past six months, totalling \$1.0 billion in July compared to \$222 million in June. For the first seven months of

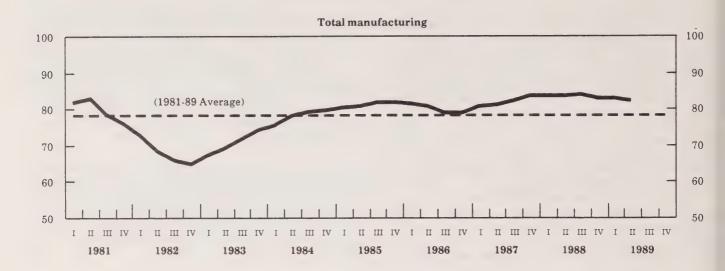
the year the surplus totalled \$4.3 billion, down \$2.2 billion from the total observed for the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, \$5.80/\$58), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1989



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Second Quarter 1989

For the third quarter in a row, capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries showed a small decrease (0.6%), from 82.7% in the first quarter to 82.2% in the second quarter of 1989. This was also less than the rate of 83.7% for the second quarter in 1988. While rates have been decreasing as of late, a comparison of the utilization rates posted since the first quarter of 1981 shows the rate of 82.2% is well above the 78.1% average for the period and close to the peak of 83.8% recorded in the third quarter of 1988.

Utilization rates in durable manufacturing industries decreased 0.4% in the second quarter to 81.5%, from 81.8% in the first quarter of 1989; the rate for the second quarter of 1988 was 82.9%; the average rate for the period 1981 to 1989 is 74.5%; and the peak rate of 83.0% was posted in the third quarter of 1988. In the non-durable sector, capacity utilization rates decreased 0.8% to 83.0%; the rate for the second quarter of 1988 was 84.6%; the average rate for the period 1981 to 1989 is 82.0%; and the peak rate of 87.5% was recorded in the second quarter of 1981.

It should be noted that the capacity utilization rates for the manufacturing industries have been revised as a result of the annual benchmark revisions incorporated in the real gross domestic product by industry figures.

Highlights

With the current high levels of production in many of the manufacturing industries have come additions to productive capacity. When first surveyed, manufacturers expected their nominal capital expenditures for 1989 to be 21% higher than what they were to spend in 1988. Recently, when contacted to see if they had changed their spending intentions for 1989, manufacturers indicated they expected to further increase capital expenditures by 6%. The exceptional growth in productive capacity has led to the increases in the rates of capacity utilization for many industries being moderated and decreases being accentuated. (Of 13 industry groups reporting increases in their rate of capacity utilization only five had a rise of 1% or better while of the nine industries posting lower rates, six recorded a decrease of 1% or more).

(Continued on next page.)

- In the second quarter, the construction industry posted a small decline in production, but activity remains at a high level. Coinciding with near record capital expenditures expected for 1989 in the non-metallic mineral products industries, a 1.6% drop in production resulted in a 2.4% decrease in their rate of capacity utilization. The fabricated metal products industries and wood industries both showed gains of less than 1% in their capacity utilization rates.
- Investment in machinery and equipment has been growing over the last few years, but the producing industries posted mixed results in their rates of capacity utilization. While production in the electrical and electronic industries increased 2.1%, capacity utilization only gained 0.1%. Along with declining production, the machinery industries showed a decrease of 1.0% in capacity utilization.
- The two major manufacturing industries that produce goods for export posted lower rates of capacity utilization. The paper and allied industries are expected to spend record amounts on plant and equipment in 1989, however production fell by 0.1% in the second quarter and capacity utilization decreased by 3.3%. In the transportation equipment manufacturing industries production dropped 1.6% and capacity utilization decreased 3.4%.

Note to Users:

Data users should note that the statistics presented in this release are statistical estimates based on the economic relationship between production and the stock of plant and equipment; these capacity utilization rates are not based on engineering measures such as productive machine hours. The methodology used to calculate the rates results in their being indicative of trends and cycles in the utilization of capital. (Where necessary, trend adjustments are made to better reflect technological innovations and restructuring taking place)

• With increased consumer spending in the second quarter came gains in the capacity utilization rates for most of the manufacturers of consumer goods. The largest increases were for furniture and fixtures (3.1%), leather and allied products (3.1%), and beverage industries (2.1%). Even though production rose in the clothing industry, capacity utilization dropped 0.1%.

(See table on next page.)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

A description of the methodology used to derive the rates is given in the publication, *Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing* (31-003, \$10/\$40), to be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

The Daily, September 14, 1989

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Second Quarter 1989 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	II 1989	QII '89/ QI '89	I 1989	QI '89/ QIV '88	IV 1988	QIV '88/ QIII '88	111 1988
Total Manufacturing	82.2	-0.6	82.7	-0.2	82.9	-1.1 .	83.8
Durable Manufacturing Industries	81.5	-0.4	81.8	-0.6	82.3	-0.8	83.0
Wood Industries	83.7	0.6	83.2	-3.9	86.6	-2.4	88.7
Furniture and Fixture	75.5	3.1	73.2	1.8	71.9	-1.5	73.0
Primary Metal	96.6	0.5	96.1	-0.5	96.6	-0.2	96.8
Fabricated Metal Products	79.5	0.8	78.9	1.8	77.5	-0.8	78.1
Machinery	76.0	-1.0	76.8	-0.3	77.0	-0.9	77.7
Transportation Equipment	68.4	-3.4	70.8	-0.8	. 71.4	1.4	70.4
Electrical and Electronic Products	96.3	0.1	96.2	-1.3	97.5	-2.5	100.0
Non-metallic Mineral Products	72.7	-2.4	74.5	0.9	73.8	-0.3	74.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	70.7	0.7	70.2	0.0	70.2	-2.9	72.3
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	83.0	-0.8	83.7	0.1	83.6	-1.3	84.7
Food	77.7	0.1	77.6	-1.8	79.0	-0.9	79.7
Beverage	52.6	2.1	51.5	-1.7	52.4	-5.8	55.6
Tobacco Products	66.4	2.9	64.5	0.0	64.5	-2.1	65.9
Rubber Products	74.1	1.0	73.4	3.7	70.8	0.3	70.6
Plastics Products	82.4	-3.2	85.1	-0.9	85.9	-3.3	88.8
Leather and Allied Products	79.4	3.1	77.0	0.8	76.4	-0.8	77.0
Primary Textile	95.2	-1.3	96.5	-0.8	97.3	-0.5	97.8
Textile Products	83.1	0.5	82.7	-1.8	84.2	-0.6	84.7
Clothing	86.8	-0.1	86.9	1.5	85.6	0.0	85.6
Paper and Allied Products	86.1	-3.3	89.0	0.5	88.6	-2.4	90.8
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	89.0	-0.7	89.6	0.3	89.3	-1.7	90.8
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	77.0	0.9	76.3	2.1	74.7	1.4	73.7
Chemicals and Chemical Products	94.1	-0.7	94.8	1.2	93.7	-0.3	94.0

Data Availability Announcements

Export and Import Price Indexes July 1989

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981=100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to July 1989 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to July 1989 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The July 1989 issue of Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based) (65-001, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending September 9, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 9, 1989 totalled 300 809 tonnes, an increase of 4.6% over the preceding week's total of 287 669 tonnes and up 27.6% over the year-earlier level of 235 730 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1989 was 10962921 tonnes, an increase of 8.9% from 10062730 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Fruit and Vegetable Production, August 1989. Catalogue number 22-003

(Canada: \$17.20/\$69; Other Countries: \$20.70/\$83).

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1989 (Preliminary Data). Catalogue number 61-003P

(Canada: \$15.75/\$63; Other Countries: \$19/\$76).

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1986-1987. Catalogue number 81-258

(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

Consumer Price Index, August 1989. Catalogue 62-001

(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107). Available Friday September 15th at 7:00 a.m.

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 13, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

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Precast Concrete Price Indexes, Second Quarter 1989	3
Oils and Fats, July 1989	3
Dairy Review, July 1989	2
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, July 1989	2
Railway Carloadings, Ten-day Period Ending August 31, 1989	2



Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Ten-day Period Ending August 31, 1989

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 7.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.5% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 6.6% and the number of cars loaded increased 11.3% over the same period last year.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 8.1% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

July 1989

In July 1989, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 105,813,418 fare passengers, a decrease of 17.7% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$83,614,407, down 13.2% from June 1989.

For the same period, 24 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,665,349 fare passengers, up 15.9% over the previous month. Earnings of these carriers totalled \$24,529,254, a 28.3% increase from the June 1989 operating revenues.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The July 1989 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available the fourth week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Dairy Review

July 1989

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 023 tonnes in July, a 12.6% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 346 tonnes, a decrease of 9.4% from July 1988.

An estimated 652 922 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in June 1989, a decrease of 6.1% from June 1988. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first six months of 1989 to 3 790 120 kilolitres, a decrease of 1.8% from the January-June period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The July 1989 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11.60/\$116) is scheduled for release on October 4. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Oils and Fats

July 1989

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in July 1989 totalled 45 978 tonnes, a decrease of 1.8% from the 46 815 tonnes produced in June 1989. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 338 127 tonnes, a decrease of 3.8% from the corresponding 1988 figure of 351 367 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 907 tonnes in July 1989, down from the 10 396^r tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 67 646^r tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 66 928^r tonnes in 1988. Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 4 977 tonnes in July 1989 from 5 828^r tonnes in June 1989. The cumulative sales to date in 1989 were 43 236^r tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 44 263^r tonnes in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The July 1989 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Precast Concrete Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1989

Price indexes for the second quarter of 1989 for precast concrete-in-place are now available. These indexes, at the Canada level, show an increase of 2.5% over the fourth quarter of 1988 and an increase of 4.0% over the second quarter of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 421.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Bernard Lebrun (613-991-3389), Prices Division.

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles

Second Quarter 1989

Figures for the second quarter 1989 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, \$6.50/\$26) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Soft Drinks

August 1989

Data on soft drinks for August 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001,\$2.60/\$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

∠Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, July 1989.

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds – Semi-annual, Period Ended June 1989. Catalogue number 32-004

(Canada: \$6.50/\$13; Other Countries: \$8/\$16).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, July 1989.

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, July 1989.

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Cement, July 1989.

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Refined Petroleum Products, May 1989.

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:

\$20.80/\$208).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, July 1989. Catalogue number 65-001P

(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Available September 14th at 7:00 a.m.

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 12, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

Publications Released	q
Nursery Trades Industry, 1987 and 1988	
Electric Lamps, August 1989	2
Sugar Sales, August 1989	2



Data Availability Announcements

Sugar Sales

August 1989

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 90 198 697 kilograms for all types of sugar in August 1989, comprised of 86 405 124 kilograms in domestic sales and 3 793 573 kilograms in export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 655 902 697r kilograms: 619 485 124r kilograms in domestic sales and 36 417 573r kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 83 680 000r kilograms in August 1988, of which 81 654 000r kilograms were domestic sales and 2 026 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 626 786 000r kilograms: 602 050 000r kilograms in domestic sales and 24 736 000 kilograms in export sales.

The August 1989 issue of The Sugar Situation (32-013, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

August 1989

Preliminary data for electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes) for August 1989 are now available.

The publication Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes) (43-009,\$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Nursery Trades Industry 1987 and 1988

Final 1987 and preliminary 1988 data for the nursery trades industry in Canada are now available in advance of the printed publication. Information is available on the inputs and outputs of the industry as well as the distribution of the outputs. Some internal structure analyses are also included.

The publication Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry (22-203, \$21) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact P. Murray (613-951-0374), Horticultural Crops Unit, Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, May 1989.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, July 1989.

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Railway Carloadings, July 1989.

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Gas Utilities, May 1989. Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries:

\$14.50/\$145).

*Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, April-June 1989.

Catalogue number 62-010

(Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$20.75/\$83).

Merchandising Inventories, February 1989. Catalogue number 63-014

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:

\$16.40/\$164).

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

riday, September 15, 1989 For release at 10:00 a.m					
Major Releases					
Consumer Price Index, August 1989 In August, the CPI year-to year increase was 5.2%, down slightly reported in July.	from the 5.4% rate				
Pension Plans in Canada, 1988 • Membership in employer-sponsored pension plans increased by 3 4,845,107 in 1988.	3.8% from 1986, to				
Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, July 1989 • Prices increased 0.4% in July and 1.9% year-over-year.	1				
Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, July 1989 With an increase of 0.2% in July, the 12-month change is now 3.1	%.				
Data Availability Announcements	HAMP				
Electric Lamps, August 1989 Steel Exports, August 1989 Therapeutic Abortions Table, 1987 Life Tables, Canada and Provinces, 1985-87 Motion Picture Theatres in Canada, 1987-88	2 Carol 13 13 13 14 15				
Publications Released	14				
Pension Plans in Canada, 1988 Membership in employer-sponsored pension plans increased by 3.8% from 1986, to 4,845,107 in 1988. Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, July 1989 Prices increased 0.4% in July and 1.9% year-over-year. Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, July 1989 With an increase of 0.2% in July, the 12-month change is now 3.1%. Data Availability Announcements Electric Lamps, August 1989 Steel Exports, August 1989 Therapeutic Abortions Table, 1987 Life Tables, Canada and Provinces, 1985-87 Motion Picture Theatres in Canada, 1987-88 Publications Released Regional Reference Centres					
Major Release Dates: September 18 - 22	10				

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

August 1989

National Highlights

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.1% between July and August, to a level of 152.4 (1981=100). This increase was markedly slower than the advances of 1.0%, 0.5% and 0.7% recorded in May through July. In the most recent month, five of of the seven major component indexes rose by rates ranging from 0.3% to 0.7%, with housing and clothing providing the largest contributions. The Food and Transportation indexes fell by 0.6% and 0.4%, respectively.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.1%, down sharply from the 0.7% increase

reported in July.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between August 1988 and August 1989 was 5.2%, down from the advance of 5.4% reported for the two previous months. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (May to August) was 5.7%, considerably slower than the 8.3% increase reported in the previous three-month period ending in July.

Food

The Food index fell by 0.6% in August, following an increase of 0.9% in July. The August decrease was the result of a fall of 1.0% in the index for food purchased from stores, partly offset by a rise of 0.3% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

The decline in the index for food purchased from stores was largely due to an 18.1% drop in the index for fresh vegetables. By comparison, in August last year, the Fresh Vegetables index fell by a moderate 6.5%. This year's domestic vegetable crop provided larger supplies than the drought-reduced crop of 1988. Additional downward pressure on food prices resulted from a decline of 2.7% in the Beef Index, mainly attributable to promotional pricing by several supermarket chain stores. Dampening the overall decline in food prices were higher prices for selected fresh fruit, chicken, cured, prepared and ready cooked meat, cereal products, selected dairy products, and eggs.

Over the 12-month period, August 1988 to August 1989, the Food Index rose by 3.1%, down from the increase of 4.1% registered in July. The latest change resulted from increases of 2.3% in the index

for food purchased from stores and 5.3% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the increase in the Allitems excluding Food Index slowed down to 0.3% in August, compared to 0.6% in July. Much of the upward pressure on this index resulted from increases of 0.4% in the Housing Index and 0.7% in the Clothing Index. A large part of the upward impact was dampened by a decline of 0.4% in the Transportation Index.

The Housing Index gained 0.4% in August, resulting, to a large extent, from increases of 0.8% in the Rented Accommodation Index and 0.4% in the Owned Accommodation Index. The former subcomponent reflected the regular annual adjustment observed mostly in the province of Quebec. The dominant effect in the latter sub-component was higher mortgage interest costs, supported to some extent by higher prices for new houses and increased maintenance and repair charges. Higher electricity rates were observed in Charlottetown/Summerside and Edmonton.

The Clothing Index advanced by 0.7% as an increase of 1.3% in the Women's Wear Index was dampened partially by a decline of 0.4% in the Men's Wear Index. Noticeable price increases were registered for women's coats, jackets, suits, dresses, sportswear and footwear, while some jewellery prices declined. The decline in the Men's Wear Index was due to considerably lower prices for pants, partially offset by somewhat higher prices for coats, jackets, suits and footwear. Many of the price increases within clothing were associated with the introduction of the new Fall lines.

The contributions made by the increases in each of the following three major component indexes were relatively small. The Recreation, Reading and Education Index was up by 0.3%. The Health and Personal Care Index rose 0.7%, with much of the increase concentrated in a 1.0% rise in the personal care component. The latter reflected increased charges for hairgrooming services and higher prices for selected personal care supplies. Prescribed medicines rose by 0.7%, explaining the 0.1% increase in the Health Care Index. The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Index increased by 0.4%, with much of the advance associated with higher prices for served beer and liquor.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage cha Aug. 1989 fro	
	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	July 1989	August 1988
All-items	152.4	152.3	144.9	0.1	5.2
Food	142.1	143.0	137.8	-0.6	3.1
All-items excluding food	155.3	154.9	146.9	0.3	5.7
Housing	153.0	152.4	144.9	0.4	5.6
Clothing	136.6	135.7	131.4	0.7	4.0
Transportation	152.0	152.6	143.3	-0.4	6.1
Health and personal care	152.8	151.8	146.1	0.7	4.6
Recreation, reading and education	152.0	151.5	145.5	0.3	4.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	221.5	220.7	200.0	0.4	10.8
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar					
expressed in cents, compared to 1981	65.6	65.7	69.0		
All-items Consumer Price Index					
converted to 1971 = 100	361.0				

A large part of the 0.4% decline in the Transportation Index resulted from lower prices for automobiles (down 0.8%) and a decline in air fares (down 4.3%). The former was attributable largely to heavy discounts as dealers attempted to reduce their inventories of 1989 models. Air fares fell mainly due to a drop in selected "seat sale" fares. Gasoline prices fell an average 0.3% as "price wars" were noted in some cities of Ontario and Quebec. Moderating the overall decline were advances in vehicle registration fees and drivers' license renewal charges in Ontario. Small increases were also observed in oil-change charges, truck prices and automobile insurance premiums.

Over the 12-month period, August 1988 to August 1989, the All-items excluding Food Index advanced by 5.7%, the same rate as reported for the 12-month periods ending in June and July.

Goods and Services

The Goods Index fell by 0.2% in August, compared to an increase of 0.5% posted in July. The Services Index rose by a slower 0.4%, compared to the advance of 0.8% observed in July. Over the 12-month period,

August 1988 to August 1989, the Goods Index climbed by 4.5% (4.8% in July), while the Services Index moved up by 6.0%, virtually the same as the 6.1% increase reported for June and July.

City Highlights

Between July and August, movements in the Allitems Indexes for cities for which CPIs are published varied from a decline of 0.3% in Charlottetown/ Summerside to a rise of 0.3% noted in St. John's, and Victoria. The decline in Vancouver Charlottetown/Summerside was due largely to a sharp fall in the Clothing Index. In St. John's, the higher than average increase was associated with above average advances in its Clothing and Health and Personal Care Indexes. A sharp rise in the Food Index accounted for Vancouver's above average increase. In Victoria, an advance in the Food Index and a greater than average rise in the Clothing Index led to the above average result.

Between August 1988 and August 1989, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from a low of 3.3% in Charlottetown/Summerside to a high of 6.2% in Toronto.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

Higher prices for clothing and personal care supplies, combined with increased charges for owned accommodation, accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items Index. Advances in the costs of household furnishings and recreational equipment had a notable impact as well. Higher prices for cigarettes, increased charges for personal care services and higher rented accommodation costs were also observed. Partially offsetting these advances were declines in the food transportation components. Within food, lower prices were noted for fresh vegetables, dairy products, beef and cereal and bakery products. The Transportation Index fell, due to lower prices for new cars and decreased air fares. Between August 1988 and August 1989, the All-items Index rose 4.2%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items Index fell 0.3%, as declines were observed in the Clothing, Food and Transportation Indexes. Lower prices for men's and women's wear were mainly responsible for the decline in the Clothing Index. The Food Index fell, as lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef and bakery products were observed. The decline in the Transportation Index was largely due to lower prices for new cars and decreased fares for air travel. Exerting a notable upward influence were higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, increased charges for personal care services and supplies and higher charges for owned accommodation. Electricity charges and rented accommodation costs were up as well. Since August 1988, the All-items Index has risen 3.3%.

Halifay

No overall change was recorded in the All-items Index, due to a number of offsetting effects. Declines in the Food and Transportation indexes exerted a considerable downward effect. Within food, most of the decline resulted from lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef and coffee. The Transportation Index fell, as a result of lower prices for new cars and decreased fares for air travel. Exerting a considerable upward effect were higher clothing prices and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Higher prices for personal care services, and increased charges for prescribed medicines and personal care supplies were also observed. From August 1988 to August 1989, the All-items Index advanced 5.0%.

Saint John

The All-items Index remained unchanged overall, as declines in the Food and Transportation Indexes completely offset advances in the other five major components. Within food, lower prices were noted for fresh produce, beef, and cereal and bakery products. The Transportation Index fell, due to lower prices for new cars and a decline in air fares. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher clothing prices and increased charges for owned accommodation. Advances were also noted in the costs of personal care supplies and services, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Increased charges for rented accommodation were observed as well. Between August 1988 and August 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.1%.

Quebec City

Declines in the food and transportation components explained most of the 0.1% fall in the All-items Index. Lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef and soft drinks accounted for the decline in the Food Index. The Transportation Index fell, due to lower air fares and decreased prices for new cars and gasoline. A major portion of the overall decline was offset by increases in the Housing and Clothing Indexes. In housing, higher charges, especially for rented and owned accommodation, as well as for household textiles were observed. In clothing, higher prices for women's wear and girls' wear were noted. Other price increases were posted for personal care services and supplies, recreational equipment, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Since August 1988, the All-items Index advanced 3 9%

Montreal

The All-items Index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in the Food and Transportation Indexes, the impact of which was offset largely by increases in the Housing and Clothing Indexes. Within food, most of the decline was due to lower prices for fresh vegetables and beef. The decline in the Transportation Index was mainly due to lower prices for new cars and decreased fares for air travel. The rise in housing resulted mainly from increased charges for rented accommodation, mortgage interest cost and household textiles. Higher prices for women's and girls' wear explained the rise in the Clothing Index. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of personal care services, recreational equipment and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Between August 1988 and August 1989, the Allitems index rose 4.6%.

Ottawa

Advances in the Housing and Clothing Indexes, in combination with a drop in the Food and Transportation Indexes, explained a large part of the 0.1% rise in the All-items Index. The housing component reflected advances in charges for rented and owned accommodation, and higher household operating expenses. The rise in the Clothing Index was mainly due to higher prices for women's and girls' wear, as well as increased charges for clothing services. Advances were also observed in the costs of personal care supplies, recreational equipment, recreational vehicles and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. The Food Index exerted a notable downward effect, resulting largely from lower prices for fresh vegetables. The Transportation Index fell slightly, as lower prices for new cars and gasoline and a decline in air fares more than offset a rise in vehicle registration fees and increased charges for drivers' licences. Since August 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.7%.

Toronto

Increased housing charges, most notably for rented accommodation and mortage interest, accounted for a large part of the 0.1% rise in the All-items Index. Higher prices for women's wear and a rise in the costs of personal care services and supplies also had a considerable upward influence. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of recreational equipment, recreational vehicles and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Largely offsetting these advances were declines in the Food and Transportation Indexes. Within food, lower prices for fresh vegetables were observed. The Transportation Index fell, as price declines in air travel, gasoline, and new cars more than offset advances in fees for drivers' licences and vehicle registrations. Since August 1988, the All-items Index has risen 6.2%.

Thunder Bay

Higher charges for rented and owned accommodation, increased prices for household textiles and higher prices for personal care supplies were among the main contributing factors in the 0.1% rise in the All-items Index. Price increases for

recreational vehicles, alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, and for women's and girls' wear also exerted a notable upward impact. A decline in the Food Index exerted a considerable dampening effect, as lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, prepared meats and dairy products were observed. The Transportation Index fell slightly, as lower prices for new cars and decreased air fares more than offset higher fees for drivers' licences, increased charges for vehicle registrations and higher prices for gasoline. Since August 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.0%.

Winnipeg

The All-items Index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Advances in mortgage interest costs, rented accommodation charges and household operating expenses were among the main contributors to the overall rise. Higher prices for cigarettes and increased charges for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also exerted a notable upward influence, as did higher prices for newspapers, recreational equipment and personal care supplies. The Clothing Index was up slightly, as higher prices for women's and girls' wear more than offset lower prices for men's and boys' wear. Declines in air fares and in the prices of new cars and gasoline had a considerable dampening effect. The Food Index fell slightly, as lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks and dairy products were noted. Since August 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.1%.

Regina

No overall change was recorded in the All-items Index, due to a number of offsetting effects. Among those factors exerting a downward influence were lower prices for new cars and a decline in air fares. The Food Index fell, on average, as lower prices for fresh produce were observed. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher mortgage interest costs, increased prices for new houses and higher charges for rented accommodation. Advances in charges for personal care services, recreational equipment, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also contributed a considerable upward effect. From August 1988 to August 1989, the All-items Index rose 5.0%.

Saskatoon

Higher overall food prices, and advances in the prices of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises explained most of the 0.2% rise in the All-items Index. The rise in the Food Index was largely due to higher prices for soft drinks, restaurant meals, sugar, poultry and cereal products. Higher mortgage interest costs and a rise in rented accommodation charges also had a notable upward impact. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing, new cars and personal care supplies. Charges for personal care services and air travel also declined. Between August 1988 and August 1989, the All-items Index rose 4.7%.

Edmonton

The All-items Index fell 0.1%, largely owing to declines in the Transportation and Food Indexes. Lower prices for new cars and a decline in air fares were among the main contributors to the drop in transportation. Declines in the prices of fresh produce, prepared meats, dairy products and bakery products caused the Food Index to fall. Lower prices for clothing and household textiles also exerted a downward influence. The overall decline was moderated by higher charges for owned accommodation, electricity and for accommodation. Advances in the costs of personal care supplies and services and higher prices for recreational equipment were also noted. Since August 1988, the All-items Index rose 5.2%.

Calgary

The All-items Index advanced by a slight 0.1%. Higher charges for rented and owned accommodation and advances in household furnishings and equipment costs were among the main upward contributors. Also exerting a notable upward impact were higher charges for personal care services, prescribed and non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises and selected recreational equipment had a notable upward influence. A major offset to these advances came from lower prices for new cars and decreased air fares. Clothing prices also declined slightly. Between August 1988 and August 1989, the All-items Index rose 4.8%.

Vancouver

The All-items Index rose 0.3%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices and increased housing charges. The Food Index was up, as a result of higher prices for chicken, cereal and bakery products, prepared meats, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Higher prices for new houses and increased mortgage interest costs explained a large part of the rise in the Housing Index. Higher household operating expenses were also noted, along with increased charges for rented accommodation. The Clothing Index also increased, reflecting higher prices for women's wear. Higher prices for recreational equipment and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were also noted. Lower prices for new cars and a decline in air fares had some dampening effect. From August 1988 to August 1989, the All-items Index rose 4.8%.

Victoria

Advances in the housing, food and clothing components explained most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items Index. Within housing, advances were noted in the rented and owned accommodation indexes. Higher household operating expenses were also observed. The Food Index rose, largely as a result of higher prices for chicken, prepared meat products, dairy products, cereal products, sugar and restaurant meals. The rise in the Clothing Index was mainly due to higher prices for women's wear. Higher prices for new cars, gasoline, recreational equipment and alcoholic beverages also exerted a notable upward effect. At the same time, air fares and the costs of personal care supplies declined. Since August 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the August 1989 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.90/\$89).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.

	All-	Food	Hous-	Cloth-	Trans-	Health	Recre-	Tobacco
	items		ing	ing	porta-	and	ation	Products
					tion	Per- sonal	Reading and	and
						Care	Education	Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
Aug. 1989 index	145.1	130.1	141.8	142.1	146.3	149.4	148.8	207.0
% change from July 1989	0.3	-0.5	0.2	1.6	-0.3	2.2	0.5	0.0
% change from Aug. 1988	4.2	3.9	1.8	4.0	6.6	4.3	4.6	9.2
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Aug. 1989 index	142.4	133.9	136.1	125.2	138.7	156.1	156.5	230.6
% change from July 1989	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	-4.1	-0.4	1.0	0.2	1.7
% change from Aug. 1988	3.3	2.7	1.9	0.3	3.4	3.6	. 4.9	13.7
Halifax								
Aug. 1989 index	149.8	139.5	147.4	131.2	146.1	161.8	157.3	232.2
% change from July 1989	0.0	-0.9	0.1	2.5	-0.8	1.2	0.1	0.3
% change from Aug. 1988	5.0	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.8	5.6	3.8	16.2
Saint John	1.10 =	400 #						
Aug. 1989 index	149.7	139.5	149.5	131.0	145.5	149.0	155.1	248.7
% change from July 1989 % change from Aug. 1988	0.0 5.1	-1.9 5.0	$0.1 \\ 3.2$	2.2 3.1	-0.1 6.4	1.0 4.8	0.1 3.3	2.7 19.7
Quebec City								
Aug. 1989 index	151.2	141.4	155.4	136.5	146.3	155.8	139.7	214.0
% change from July 1989	-0.1	-1.6	0.6	0.8	-0.4	1.1	0.2	0.1
% change from Aug. 1988	3.9	1.5	4.6	3.4	3.3	5.6	3.7	9.0
Montreal								
Aug. 1989 index	153.6	145.9	157.0	135.4	152.2	151.4	146.1	216.8
% change from July 1989	-0.1	-1.6	0.6	0.9	-0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2
% change from Aug. 1988	4.6	3.7	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.1	10.2
Ottawa							4540	24 7 2
Aug. 1989 index	152.7	135.0	155.9	138.7	156.5	159.6	151.3	217.2
% change from July 1989	0.1	-1.2	0.3 4.8	0.9 4 .0	-0.2 5.2	0.8 6.3	4.1	10.0
% change from Aug. 1988	4.7	2.4	4.0	4.0	0.4	0.5	4.1	10.0
Toronto					4704	4 50 0	4 # # 0	222 #
Aug. 1989 index	160.3	148.4	165.8	143.1	158.1	159.8	155.8	220.5
% change from July 1989	0.1	-0.8	0.4	0.7 4.9	-0.3 6.1	1.5 6.5	0.5 5.3	0.2 9.9
% change from Aug. 1988	6.2	3.4	7.7	4.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	5.5
Thunder Bay	151.3	138.9	148.8	136.4	156.2	152.4	152.4	216.0
Aug. 1989 index % change from July 1989	0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.2	-0.1	1.0	0.3	0.4
% change from Aug. 1988	5.0	2.5	5.2	4.5	5.3	3.8	4.7	11.2
Winnipeg								
Aug. 1989 index	150.3	135.4	150.4	136.9	147.9	150.8	156.1	240.8
% change from July 1989	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8
% change from Aug. 1988	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.1	13.8

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Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres - Concluded
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All- items	Food	Hous- ing	Cloth- ing	Trans- porta- tion	Health and Per- sonal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina Aug. 1989 index	148.2	135.4	148.1	131.5	143.1	174.0	151.6	219.9
% change from July 1989	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.7	1.0	0.3	0.5
% change from Aug. 1988	5.0	5.0	3.4	3.1	8.1	3.6	3.7	12.9
Saskatoon								
Aug. 1989 index	149.1	135.5	148.4	135.3	143.4	180.7	153.1	208.7
% change from July 1989	0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	0.2	1.5
% change from Aug. 1988	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.1	7.0	4.0	4.1	10.4
Edmonton								
Aug. 1989 index	144.9	140.7	133.4	131.8	150.8	153.2	150.5	239.3
% change from July 1989	-0.1	-0.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.6	0.5	0.3	-0.1
% change from Aug. 1988	5.2	2.4	4.5	2.6	9.2	5.8	3.6	10.8
Calgary								
Aug. 1989 index	143.2	135.4	133.0	128.4	148.9	157.7	148.7	236.4
% change from July 1989	0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3
% change from Aug. 1988	4.8	-0.2	5.2	3.1	6.7	4.4	3.6	12.1
Vancouver								
Aug. 1989 index	145.2	137.5	138.3	132.3	153.9	141.1	156.5	202.0
% change from July 1989	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
% change from Aug. 1988	4.8	1.9	5.3	2.0	8.5	2.2	3.3	6.6
Victoria ²								
Aug. 1989 index	116.4	116.4	109.1	114.8	118.4	113.6	125.3	146.8
% change from July 1989	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.1
% change from Aug. 1988	4.6	3.2	4.6	2.8	6.9	0.8	4.9	6.1

For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1988 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010,\$16.50)\$66.00).

December 1984 = 100.

Pension Plans in Canada

1900

At the beginning of 1988, 4,845,107 Canadian workers participated in 21,239 employer-sponsored pension plans. This represents an increase in membership of 3.8% over 1986 and 16% over 1978.

During the period 1978 to 1988, the number of female members grew by close to 42%, while the number of male participants increased only 4%. As a result of this growth, females accounted for 36.4% of all plan members in 1988, up substantially over the 29.6% recorded in 1978.

Highlights:

- The percentage of employed paid workers¹ belonging to employer-sponsored pension plans fell slightly, from 47.3% in 1984, to 44.9% in 1988. During the six years prior to 1984, the pension plan coverage rate for these workers was fairly stable.
- The coverage rate declined primarily because the growth in the number of male pension plan members did not keep pace with the growth in male employed paid workers. The pension plan coverage rate for males consequently dropped from 54.7% in 1984, to 51.0% in 1988. The rate for females, on the other hand, remained stable over this same period (at about 37%), indicating that the number of female pension plan members and employed paid workers grew at approximately the same rate.
- The number of pension plans increased only 0.7% over 1986 to 21,239 in 1988, following increases of 19% and 16% in the previous two periods. The principal change was seen in plans with fewer than five members, which constituted 38.3% of all plans in 1988, but covered less than 1% of the total membership. These plans, primarily for executives and significant shareholders, declined by almost 6% from 1986, after more than doubling in the preceding four years.

Note to Users:

Recent changes to pensions legislation in five of the nine jurisdictions regulating pension plans have had a considerable impact on the terms of many of the plans, particularly with respect to:

Eligibility conditions: The revised legislation requires that employees be eligible to participate in a pension plan offered by their employer after no more than two years of service. The proportion of plans meeting this requirement rose from 88% in 1986 to 95% in 1988.

Vesting conditions²: Changes to legislation have reduced the length of time a plan member must work to be entitled to some form of pension benefit. The percentage of plans requiring no more than five years of service or plan participation as a condition of vesting increased from 62% in 1986, to 88% in 1988.

Death benefits before retirement: Prior to the changes to the pension benefits acts, there was no requirement for a plan to provide a benefit in the event of the death of the member before retirement. In 1986, 21% of the plans (covering 34.0% of the members) did not provide a benefit under those circumstances, or provided only for the return of the employee's contributions. In 1988, only 6.0% of the plans (covering 14.5% of the members) fell into that category.

- Public sector plans, which numbered 963 in 1988, accounted for only 4.5% of all employer-sponsored pension plans, but covered 45% of the plan participants.
- Between 1982 and 1986, the number of defined contribution plans more than doubled, increasing from 40% to 60% of all plans. In 1988, that percentage remained unchanged. The proportion of the members covered by these plans grew slightly, from 5.3% in 1982, to 7.6% in 1988.
- At the beginning of 1988, 1,296 plans covering 1,660,657 members (34.3% of the total membership) provided for some form of automatic escalation of pension benefits. In the public sector, 67.3% of the members belonged to plans with this type of provision, compared with 7.5% of the members in the private sector. Not reflected in these data are situations where employers, generally from the private sector, have made periodic ad hoc increases to the amount of the pension payment. An example of an ad hoc increase is the one negotiated by the autoworkers in 1987.

(Continued on next page.)

Excluded from employed paid workers are unpaid family workers, the unemployed and the self-employed who, by definition, are not eligible for membership in employer-sponsored pension plans.

Vesting is the employee's right to all or part of the employer's contribution paid on his/her behalf, usually in the form of a deferred pension.

Detailed information on the provisions of these 21,239 pension plans will be published at a later date in the 1988 issue of *Pension Plans in Canada* (74-401, \$33). See "How to Order Publications".

Advance information is presently available and can be obtained by contacting Jessica Dunn (613-951-4034) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

Selected Characteristics of Employer-sponsored Pension Plans 1982, 1984, 1986 and 1988

	198	2	19	984	19	986	1988	
Plans	No.	% of Total						
Total	15,232	100.0	17,711	100.0	21,094	100.0	21,239	100.0
Type of plan:								
Defined contribution	6,108	40.1	9,030	51.0	12,637	59.9	12,701	59.8
Defined benefit	8,775	57.6	8,386	47.3	8,215	38.9	8,305	39.1
Other	349	2.3	295	1.7	242	1.1	233	1.1
Public Sector	729	4.8	803	4.5	937	4.4	963	4.5
Private Sector	14,503	95.2	16,908	95.5	20,157	95.6	20,276	95.5
Members	No.	% of Total						
Total	4,657,935	100.0	4,564,623	100.0	4,668,381	100.0	4,845,107	100.0
Male	3,181,288	68.3	3,039,449	66.6	3,047,160	65.3	3,082,391	63.6
Female	1,476,647	31.7	1,525,174	33.4	1,621,221	34.7	1,762,716	36.4
Type of plan:								
Defined contribution	245,733	5.3	268,623	5.9	325,320	7.0	370.086	7.6
Defined benefit	4,363,653	93.7	4,243,248	93.0	4.295,691	92.0	4,430,429	91.4
Other	48,549	1.0	52,752	1.2	47,370	1.0	44,592	0.9
Public sector	1,975,533	42.4	2,028,929	44.4	2,086,206	44.7	2,172,399	44.8
Private sector	2,682,402	57.6	2,535,694	55.6	2,582,175	55.3	2,672,708	55.2

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

July 1989

The Residential Construction Building Material Price Index (1981=100) rose to 144.7 in July, up 0.4% over the revised figure for the previous month and 1.9% higher than a year ago.

Between June and July 1989, there were a number of price increases, notably for plywood, particleboard and coated building paper, which more than offset decreases for copper pipe and fittings, carpets and concrete bricks and blocks.

Between July 1988 and July 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 4.1%, due mainly to increases for plumbing fittings and sanitaryware. A 2.7% increase in the price of electrical materials was

due primarily to building wires and cables. Architectural materials increased 2.2%, as a result of increases for metal roofing and siding, plywood, clay bricks and blocks and structural and architectural metal products. Structural materials decreased 0.4%, attributable to decreases in prices for lumber, roof trusses and particleboard.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential July 1989

(1981 = 100)

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	%Change	
				July 1989/ June 1989	July 1989/ July 1988
Total materials	144.7	144.1	142.0	0.4	1.9
Architectural materials	144.0	143.4	140.9	0.4	2.2
Structural materials	143.9	143.0	144.5	0.6	-0.4
Mechanical materials	153.8	154.1	147.8	-0.2	4.1
Electrical materials	136.8	136.6	133.2	0.1	2.7

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

July 1989

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose to 144.5 in July, up 0.2% over the revised figure for the previous month and 3.1% higher than a year ago.

Between June and July 1989, a number of price increases were observed primarily for plywood, particleboard, thermal insulations and coated building paper, which offset decreases in prices for building wires and cables, carpets, concrete bricks and blocks, and concrete reinforcing bars.

Between July 1988 and July 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 3.9%, mainly attributable to increases in prices for elevator and escalator equipment, sanitaryware, plumbing fittings and air conditioning equipment. Prices for architectural materials increased by 3.7%, principally due to metal roofing and siding. Electrical materials were up 2.9%, principally due to increases in prices for building wires and cables. Structural materials rose 1.2%, mainly due to increases in prices for ready-mix concrete, bolts, nuts and screws and portland cement.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential July 1989 (1981 = 100)

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	% Change	
				July 1989/ June 1989	July 1989/ July 1988
Total materials	144.5	144.2	140.2	0.2	3.1
Architectural materials	146.0	145.6	140.8	0.3	3.7
Structural materials	140.0	139.6	138.4	0.3	1.2
Mechanical materials	154.8	154.7	149.0	0.1	3.9
Electrical materials	135.4	135.7	131.6	-0.2	2.9

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Lamps

August 1989

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 16,289,166 light bulbs and tubes in August 1989, a decrease of 1.2% from the 16,486,232 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1989 amounted to 151,233,119 light bulbs and tubes, down 5.0% from the 159,221,176 sold during the January-August period in 1988.

The August 1989 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Steel Exports

August 1989

Data on preliminary steel exports for August 1989 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron* and Steel, August 1989 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45), available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Therapeutic Abortions Table 1987

The standard table of therapeutic abortions, 1987 (billing number 41020, \$10) is now available.

The table may be ordered from Renee Bourbonnais (613-951-1637), Health Division, or through the nearest Regional Reference Centre.

For further information on this release, contact Surinder Wadhera (613-951-1764), Health Division.

Life Tables, Canada and the Provinces

The standard table of life tables for Canada and the provinces, 1985-87 (billing number 41044, \$15.00) is now available.

The table may be ordered from Renee Bourbonnais (613-951-1637), Health Division, or through the Regional Reference Centres.

For further information on this release, contact Owen Adams (613-951-1631), Health Division.

Motion Picture Theatres in Canada 1987-88

Preliminary information on motion picture theatres (regular and drive-ins) in 1987-88 is now available.

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-1544), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Publications Released

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, June 1989. Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$13.10/\$131; Other Countries:

\$15.70/\$157).

Footwear Statistics, July 1989. Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Primary Iron and Steel, July 1989. Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products,

July 1989.

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, July 1989.

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Coal and Coke Statistics, June 1989.

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, July 1989.

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).

Retail Trade, March 1989. Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$16.80/\$168; Other Countries:

\$20.20/\$202).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Advisory Services Statistics Canada 6th Floor General Post Office Building 266 Graham Avenue Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4

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Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services Statistics Canada Avord Tower, 9th Floor 2002 Victoria Avenue Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0R7

Local calls: 780-5405

Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

Alberta and the Northwest

Territories. Advisory Services Statistics Canada 8th Floor Park Square 10001 Bellamy Hill Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027 Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907 N.W.T. - Call collect (403) 495-3028

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services Statistics Canada First Street Plaza 138-4th Avenue South East Calgary, Alberta T2G 4Z6

Local calls: 292-6717

Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services Statistics Canada 3rd Floor Federal Building, Sinclair Centre 757 West Hastings Street Suite 440F Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9 Local calls: 666-3691 Toll free service:

1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)

Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Major Release Dates

Week of September 18-22

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period	
September			
20	Retail Trade	July 1989	
21	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1989	
22	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1989	
22	Building Permits	June 1989	
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1989	

TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 18, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Data Availability Announcements

- Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, June 1989
- Film and Audio-visual Distribution and Videocassette Wholesaling Survey, 1987-88
- Construction Type Plywood, July 1989
- Notifiable Disease Summary, Four-week Period Ending July 1, 1989

Publications Released

3



Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

June 1989

Preliminary financial data reported by Level I air carriers for the first six months of 1989 show an operating loss of \$34.4 million compared to an operating income of \$24.1 million for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- In May 1989, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports increased by 4.1% over May of 1988.
- Preliminary data show that total enplaned and deplaned revenue passengers declined 1.1% in the first quarter of 1989, compared with the same period of the previous year. The total number of passengers enplaned and deplaned was 16.0 million. Of this total, 67.0% were carried on major scheduled services, 21.2% on regional and local scheduled services and 11.8% on major charter services.
- The number of passengers travelling on transborder scheduled services totalled 1,938,560 during the fourth quarter 1988, up 17.8% compared to the fourth quarter of 1987. On an annual basis, transborder scheduled passengers recorded an 11.9% increase in 1988 compared to 1987.
- Preliminary fourth quarter 1988 data show an increase of 20.6% in the volume of cargo enplaned and deplaned on major scheduled services over the same period in 1987.

The Vol. 21, No. 9 issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin (51-004, \$8.90/\$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Film and Audio-visual Distribution and Videocassette Wholesaling Survey 1987-88

In 1987-88, total revenue for the film and audiovisual distribution and videocassette wholesaling industry was \$646 million, with total expenses of \$594 million. Total revenue was made up of \$477 million in distribution receipts. \$145 million from the wholesaling of videocassettes, and \$23 million from non-operating revenue sources. The conventional television market generated 40% of distribution income, and was the single most important source of revenue for the industry as a whole.

Detailed information from the 1987-88 Film and Audio-visual Distribution and Videocassette Wholesaling Survey will be published in Film Industry 1987-88, Culture Statistics (87-204, \$21).

For further information on the Film Industry Surveys of Statistics Canada, contact Anthony Young (613-951-9172), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Construction Type Plywood July 1989

uly 1909 Janadian firms r

Canadian firms produced 168 595 cubic metres of construction type plywood during July 1989, an increase of 9.2% over the 154 433 cubic metres produced during July 1988.

January to July 1989 production totalled 1254373 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.1% from the 1268840 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 1.1).

The July 1989 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending July 1, 1989

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending July 1, 1989 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

For further information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Divison.

Publications Released

Oils and Fats, July 1989. Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended June 30, 1989. Catalogue number 47-006

(Canada: \$6.50/\$26; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).

Railway Operating Statistics, June 1989. Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, July 1989.

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, 1988. Catalogue number 55-201

(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

Imports by Country (H.S. Based), January-June 1989 Catalogue number 65-006

(Canada: \$78.75/315, Other Countries:

\$94.50/\$378).

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based) June 1989. Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries \$63/\$630).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, June 1989. Catalogue number 73-001 (Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:

\$16,40/\$164).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 8, Federal Government Personnel Engaged in Scientific and Technological (S&T) Activities, 1981-82 to 1989-90.

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 19, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Sales of Natural Gas, July 1989

2

• Sales of natural gas in Canada totalled 2 891.7 million cubic metres, an 8.2% increase over July 1988.

Data Availability Announcement

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, September 1, 1989

3

Publications Released

4



Major Release

Sales of Natural Gas

July 1989

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during July 1989 totalled 2 891.7 million cubic metres, an 8.2% increase over the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in July 1989 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes over July 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 317.3 million cubic metres (-6.5%); commercial sales, 269.7 million cubic metres (-6.7%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 304.7 million cubic metres (+12.8%).

Year-to-date figures for the first seven months of 1989 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 34 873.0 million cubic metres, a 9.7% increase over the level recorded during the same period of 1988.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes over 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 8 942.8 million cubic metres (+8.6%); commercial sales, 7 391.4 million cubic metres (+7.4%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 18 538.9 million cubic metres (+11.1%).

The July 1989 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.10/\$121) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas (Preliminary Data) July 1989

	Rate structure						
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total		
	Thousands of cubic metres						
New Brunswick	-	-	_	-	-		
Quebec	11 853	38 911	217 053	5 370	273 187		
Ontario	159 295	99 560	505 354	161 275	925 484		
Manitoba	15 659	12 703	33 644	800	62 806		
Saskatchewan	18 000	12 000	2 600	83 000	115 600		
Alberta	64 211	57 636	947 432	-	1 069 279		
British Columbia	48 248	48 857	275 238	72 985	445 328		
July 1989 – Canada	317 266	269 667	1 981 321	323 430	2 891 684		
July 1988 - Canada	339 385	288 945	1 741 735	301 664	2 671 729		
% change	-6.5	-6.7	+1	2.8	+8.2		
Year-to-date - Canada 1989	8 942 777	7 391 360	16 317 075	2 221 800	34 873 012		
Year-to-date - Canada 1988	8 237 031	6 882 567	14 697 012	1 982 789	31 799 399		
% change	+8.6	+7.4	+1	1.1	+9.7		

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcement

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products September 1, 1989

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at September 1, 1989 and revised figures for August 1, 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, August 1989. Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).

Retail Trade, April 1989. Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$16.80/\$168; Other Countries:

\$20.20/\$202).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics,

April 1989.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

The Labour Force, August 1989.
Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$17/\$170; Other Countries: \$20.40/\$204).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, June 1989. Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries:

\$46.20/\$462).

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 20, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Retail Trade, July 1989

3

 Seasonally adjusted, retail sales totalled \$14.4 billion in July, a decline of 0.3% from June 1989.

Survey of Manufacturing Technology, March 1989

6

 Hiring skilled people to work with advanced technology was a problem in 53% of Canadian manufacturing plants.

Diffusion of Technology Survey in the Service Industries, March 1989

7

• The more established office computerization technologies such as personal computers, online terminals and mini-computers have been widely adopted in the service industries.

(Continued on next page)

Survey of Technology Diffusion in the Service Industries March 1989

Technology Diffusion in the Service Industries is the first extensive national survey on the current and planned use of computer-based technologies in Canada's service sector. Prepared as part of a collaborative effort of Communications Canada, Industry, Science and Technology Canada, Statistics Canada and Employment and Immigration Canada, the survey covered all service industries, excluding public administration, education, health and social services. The survey covers 2,718 respondents in eight major service industries and the data can be analyzed by size and ownership of the business.

A set of tables summarizing the results of this survey is now available.

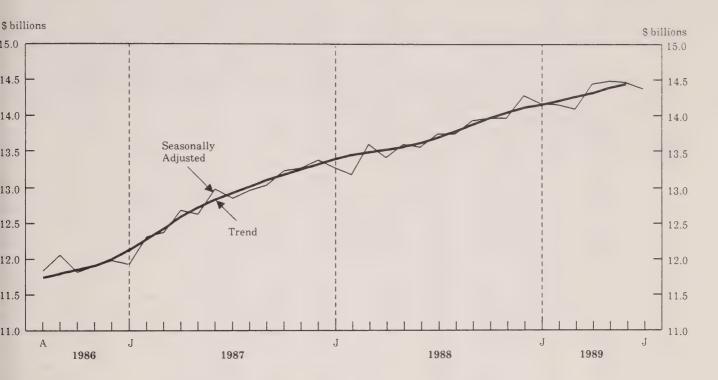
For further information, contact Beverley Mahony, Communications Canada (613-990-4929), Pierre Gautreau, Industry, Science and Technology Canada (613-954-3467) or Michael Issa, Statistics Canada (613-951-9422).

RECEIVED

Data Availability Announcements - Concluded	
Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index, 1988	9
Tobacco Products, August 1989	9
Major Appliances, August 1989	9
Local Governemnt Long-term Debt, August 1989	9
Rail Commodity Origin and Destination Statistics, 1984-87	9
Publications Released	10

Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade Sales, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Retail Trade

July 1989 Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales decreased 0.3% in July 1989, to \$14.4 billion. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade rose 0.2%, following a gain of 0.6% in June.
- The overall 0.3% decrease in July followed a modest increase of 0.2% in June and a gain of 0.7% in May. In April, retail trade rose a strong 1.9%.
- The overall decline in July was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by motor vehicle dealers (-1.7%), furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores

(-7.9%) and department stores (-1.1%). Partly offsetting these decreases were gains by general merchandise stores (+6.2%) and combination stores (+0.5%).

Unadjusted

- Retail trade totalled \$14.3 billion in July 1989, an increase of 2.6% over July 1988. Cumulative retail sales for the first seven months of 1989 amounted to \$96.4 billion, up 5.2% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- Year-over-year comparisons indicate a rise of 1.8% for all food stores and a decrease of 3.0% for new and used motor vehicle dealers - the two largest groups within retail trade. Department stores sales increased by 3.2% on a year-overyear basis, while service station sales rose by 5.2%.

(Continued on next page)

• All provinces and territories reported higher sales compared to the corresponding month in 1988, with the exception of Quebec, where sales decreased by 0.4%. Increases ranged from 9.0% in British Columbia, to 1.2% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320, 2321.

The July 1989 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in retail trade sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is not shown in the chart, since it frequently shows considerable change with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

: * ·		Unadjusted Sales All Stores			Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
Kind of Business	July 1988	June 1989 ^r	July 1989 p	July 1989/ July 1988	April 1989 ^r	May 1989 ^r	June 1989 ^r	July 1989	July 1989/ June 1989
		(millions	of \$)	%		(millions of \$)			%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,406.6	2.613.4	2,439.9	1.3	2.417.3	2.442.5	0.450.0	9.400.0	0.5
Grocery, confectionery	4,400.0	2,013.4	2,409.9	1.0	2,417.3	2,442.5	2,458.0	2,469.6	0.5
and sundries stores	779.0	753.8	781.6	0.3	676.2	699.8	699.8	704.5	0.7
All other food stores	260.4	280.8	286.2	9.8	257.8	256.7	265.5	272.5	2.6
Department stores	933.5	1,130.7	963.8	3.2	1,131.3	1,158.9	1,155.8	1,143.1	-1.1
General merchandise stores	217.5	265.5	247.2	13.6	272.4	276.0	276.3	293.6	6.2
General stores	211.7	232.2	220.0	3.9	205.9	204.0	210.1	212.6	1.2
Variety stores	82.1	86.3	80.4	-2.0	82.6	85.1	84.3	84.7	0.5
Motor vehicle dealers	3,048.1	3,467.8	2,950.2	-3.2	3,130.6	3,081.9	3,024.6	2,972.0	-1.7
Used car dealers	101.9	120.4	105.4	3.3	105.5	103.9	106.6	102.6	-3.8
Service stations	1,161.5	1,205.0	1,222.9	5.2	1,111.0	1,131.4	1,129.1	1,132.2	0.3
Garages	160.0	178.2	166.6	4.1	158.9	162.1	164.0	162.9	-0.7
Automotive parts and									
accessories stores	334.7	433.4	370.2	10.5	345.3	350.3	350.1	352.0	0.5
Men's clothing stores	116.8	163.8	116.9	0.1	147.1	149.1	154.9	147.6	-4.7
Women's clothing stores	256.2	298.9	266.8	4.1	286.3	292.2	296.4	297.1	0.2
Family clothing stores	176.8	217.1	185.8	5.0	209.7	217.7	218.3	214.5	-1.7
Specialty shoe stores	25.5	31.5	26.7	4.6	28.6	27.5	29.1	28.2	-3.0
Family shoe stores	93.2	118.9	100.6	7.9	109.5	114.2	115.4	117.3	1.6
Hardware stores	170.0	217.3	190.0	11.7	166.0	167.7	169.9	167.0	-1.8
Household furniture stores	178.6	185.5	181.8	1.7	186.4	179.4	177.4	178.4	0.5
Household appliance stores	58.8	64.0	59.7	1.5	60.8	60.7	60.8	61.4	0.9
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	161.7	170.7	166.7	3.1	154.6	155.9	162.6	149.8	-7.9
Pharmacies, patent medi- cine and cosmetics stores	592.4	673.8	644.8	8.8	661.5	668.1	676.4	679.6	0.5
Book and stationery stores	72.3	80.3	75.2	3.9	87.0	89.7	92.4	90.6	-1.9
Florists	41.1	60.4	43.9	7.0	56.2	55.3	57.3	56.0	-2.2
Jewellery stores	83.9	99.8	87.3	4.0	102.9	102.5	104.6	103.5	-1.1
Sporting goods and accessories stores	254.6	314.0	280.4	10.1	231.5	243.6	237.8	243.3	2.3
Personal accessories	207.7	235.9	236.3	13.7	233.5	234.8	239.2	238.6	-0.3
stores All other stores	1,774.3	1,896.1	1,831.6	3.2	1.755.3	1.753.1	1,769.5	1,774.6	0.3
An other stores	1,774.3	1,030.1	1,001.0	0.4	1,100.0	1,100.1	1,100.0	2,114.0	0.0
All stores - Total	13,960.8	15,595.1	14,329.0	2.6	14,371.5	14,464.1	14,486.3	14,449.7	-0.3

Survey of Manufacturing Technology March 1989

A survey of current and planned use of advanced manufacturing technologies in Canadian manufacturing finds that 48% of plants use at least one advanced technology in their factory operations. These same plants accounted for about 90% of the total value of shipments in manufacturing.

Three industries (ranked by value of shipments from the industry) led in the use of technology: transportation equipment, primary metals, and electrical and electronic products industries. Of these three industries, the transportation equipment, and electrical and electronic products industries were the principal users of robots.

Ranked by the value of shipments from the plants using them, programmable controllers, computers used for control on the factory floor, computer aided design (CAD) and/or computer aided engineering (CAE), and materials requirement planning (MRP) were the leading technologies used.

Using shipment ranking, the Canadian surveys taken in 1987 and in 1989 both identify the same leading industries and two leading technologies. However, the surveys are not strictly comparable because of the dominance of larger plants in the 1987 survey. The influence of smaller plants, only surveyed in 1989, is illustrated by the lower percentage of plants using at least one of the 17 technologies in the present survey (43%), compared to 1987 (50%).

Other Highlights From the 1989 Survey

- Ontario led the provinces in use of advanced technology, when ranked by value of shipments, followed by Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia.
- In 32% of manufacturing plants, modifications were made to the technologies to improve output. These plants accounted for 67% of 1986 shipment
- Hiring skilled people to work with the technologies was very difficult, or at least provided some problems, in 53% of plants.

Note to Users:

The survey of manufacturing technology was conducted in March 1989 as part of the monthly survey of shipments, inventories and orders. Surveyed were 22 advanced technologies, which fell into seven general categories: design and engineering; fabrication and assembly; automated material handling; computer-based inspection and/or testing equipment; communications and control; manufacturing information systems; and integration and control.

The technologies in the first five general categories, 17 in total, were the subject of a survey in June 1987, and of a United States survey in 1988. The 1987 survey differs from the 1989 one in that it reported on about 5,000 manufacturing plants with large and medium shipment values, while the later survey provides estimates of technology use for all manufacturing plants in Canada.

Comparisons of responses to the 1987 and the 1989 surveys can be prepared on request.

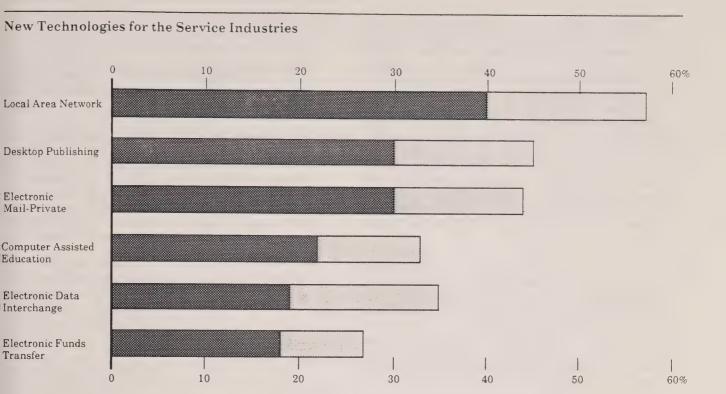
The Vol. 13, No. 9 issue of Science Statistics (81-001, \$6.80/\$68), available in October, presents survey results on the leading technologies in manufacturing industries.

The Vol. 13, No. 10 issue, also available in October, deals with characteristics of the plants in

the manufacturing industries.

The Vol. 1, No. 4 issue of Indicators of Science and Technology 1989 (81-002, \$17.25/\$69), available in November, gives detailed results of this survey and a comparison with the 1988 U.S. survey of manufacturing technology. See "How To Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Fred Gault (613-951-9920) or Louis Marc Ducharme (613-951-9921), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.



Survey of Technology Diffusion in the Service Industries

% of respondents currently using

March 1989

The ability of Canadian firms to adopt technology has a considerable impact on their ability to remain competitive. In light of concerns that Canada may be falling behind in the use of information technologies, Communications Canada, Industry, Science and Technology Canada and Employment and Immigration Canada commissioned Statistics Canada to conduct a survey of technology diffusion in the service industries.

The purpose of this survey is to provide up-todate information on the current and planned use of computer-based technologies and applications within establishments in Canada's service sector. This survey was conducted by Statistics Canada in March 1989 as a mail-out survey with telephone follow-up. The survey covered all service industries, excluding public administration, educational, health and social services.

% of respondents planning the use in 3 years

The survey's target universe was selected from the strata of large and medium sized companies (i.e. more than 20 employees) of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, where size is based on number employed. A total of 2,718 responses were received, representing an 85% response rate.

Highlights

 The more established office computerization technologies such as personal computers, on-line terminals and mini-computers have been widely adopted in the service industries.

(Continued on next page)

- Emphasis is now being placed by the businesses surveyed on relatively new technologies which are more oriented to networking. For example, local area networks, which allow office machines to communicate over limited distances, are used by 40% of all respondents and 17% more plan to introduce them within three years. New electronic messaging systems such as facsimile and private electronic mail are popular: 89% of respondents use facsimile and private electronic mail is currently used by 30% of respondents, with 14% planning to introduce it within three years. Electronic data interchange usage is relatively low at 19%, but 16% more plan to introduce this technology during the next three years.
- Widely used applications were computerized financial systems (used by 88% of respondents), computerized inventory control (56%), and computerized order entry (50%). Significant growth is expected within the next three years for desktop publishing, human resource management systems, computer assisted education, expert systems, electronic scanning systems, electronic funds transfer and computer aided software engineering.
- Overall satisfaction with the technologies surveyed was very high. Over 90% of respondents felt their expectations had been met or exceeded.
- Establishments in communication, wholesale trade, finance and insurance and business services were the most likely to have introduced computer-based technologies. Accommodation, food and beverage service industries and retail trade industries usually had the lowest incidence of technology use. (Similar results for leading and lagging industries were found in the Economic Council's Working With Technology Survey.)

- Large organizations, those employing over 200, made greater use of the technologies than businesses employing less than 200. Examples of technologies where usage by large businesses was significantly higher are mainframe computers, local and wide area networks and human resource management.
- In general, foreign owned businesses made greater use of technologies than Canadian owned businesses. Technologies in which use by American owned businesses is at least 15% greater than use by Canadian owned businesses are as follows: desktop publishing, private electronic mail, wide area networks, computerized order entry and computerized inventory control.
- The Atlantic and the Prairie provinces are the slowest adopters of new technology, particularly for technologies such as mainframe computers, desktop publishing, computerized order entry and human resource management.

A report entitled "Technologies in Services" by Communications Canada and Industry, Science and Technology Canada analyzes the data in more detail and is planned for publication in November 1989.

For further information on this survey, contact Beverley Mahony, Communications Canada (613-990-4929), Pierre Gautreau, Industry, Science and Technology Canada (613-954-3467) or Michael Issa, Statistics Canada (613-951-9422).

Data Availability Announcements

Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index

1988

- The Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index (1981 = 100) reached a preliminary level of 128.9 for 1988, up 1.3% over the revised 1987 level of 127.3. The price index increases for outside plant (5.3%), general equipment (1.9%) and station equipment (1.4%) were largely offset by a decrease in the heavily-weighted index for central office equipment (-1.9%).
- The index measures price change through time for capital expenditures made by members of the Canadian telecommunications industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 98.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Tobacco Products

August 1989

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.86 billion cigarettes in August 1989, a 29.4% decrease from the 5.46 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1988. Production for January to August 1989 totalled 31.25 billion cigarettes, down 12.4% from 35.67 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1988.

Domestic sales in August 1989 totalled 4.39 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 11.0% from the 4.93 billion cigarettes sold in 1988. Year-to-date sales for 1989 totalled 31.66° billion cigarettes, down 5.4% from the 1988 cumulative amount of 33.47 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The August 1989 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications"

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Major Appliances

August 1989

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased to 182,772 units in August 1989, down 22.7% from 236,377r units in July 1989 and down 0.8% from the 184,284 units sold in the same month of 1988.

Year-to-date domestic sales to August 1989 amounted to 1,601,385^r units compared to 1,562,783 units for the same period of 1988, or a 2.5% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The August 1989 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Local Government Long-term Debt August 1989

Data on the accumulated long term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as at August 1989 are now available.

For further information on these data, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Rail Commodity Origin and Destination Statistics

1984-87

Rail commodity origin and destination statistics covering the years 1984-87 are now available.

The publication *Rail in Canada* (52-216, \$41) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Publications Released

Construction Type Plywood, July 1989. Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1989. Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:

\$16.40/\$164).

✓Building Permits, March 1989. Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year
Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 21, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, July 1989

3

• Since the beginning of 1989, the number of one or more night visits by foreign residents, on a seasonally adjusted basis, has continued to show a downward trend.

Department Store Sales and Stocks, July 1989

6

• Seasonally adjusted, department store sales decreased by 1.1% in July, the second consecutive monthly decline.

Financial Institutions - Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1989

8

 Property and casualty insurance companies reported income before taxes and extraordinary items of \$335 million, compared to \$421 million for the same quarter of 1988.

(Continued on next page)

Canadian Economic Observer

September 1989

The September issue of the Canadian Economic Observer, Statistics Canada's flagship

publication for economic statistics, is now available.

This issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in August, and a feature article on a new measure of wage inflation. As well, there is a summary of the second quarter National Accounts and a technical note on federal and provincial indirect taxes. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

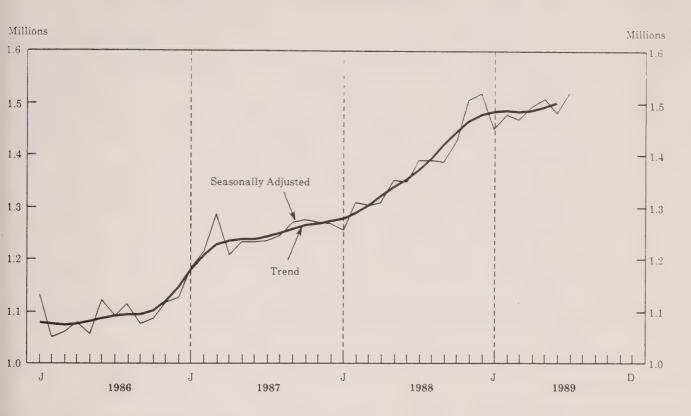
The Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, \$21/\$210) can now be ordered. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

Data Availability Announcements - Concluded	
Oil Pipeline Transport, June 1989	10
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending September 16, 1989	10
Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending September 7, 1989	10
Telephone Statistics, July 1989	10
Production of Eggs, July 1989	11
Processed Fruits and Vegetables, July 1989	11
Grain Marketing Situation Report, August 1989	11
Publications Released	12

Major Releases

Trips of One or More Nights Abroad by Canadian Residents



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

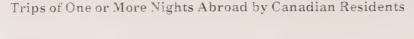
July 1989

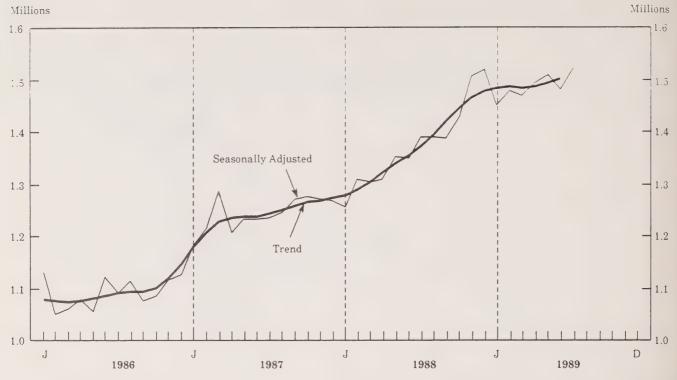
Highlights

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the number of non-resident trips of one or more nights to Canada in July 1989 was 2.7 million, 8.8% below the level in July 1988. Overnight entries declined by 10.9% from the United States, and increased marginally in the case of other countries.
- The number of overnight visits abroad by Canadian residents reached 2.3 million, 8.2% above July 1988. On a year-to-date basis, the volume was 10.8% higher than during the same period in 1988.
- Total trips to Canada by United States residents decreased 7.4% from July 1988, marking the lowest level for the month in five years. Overseas arrivals increased by 1.4% over July 1988.
- The total number of international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents was 12.8% above last July, setting a new record level for the month.

(Continued on next page)





Seasonally Adjusted

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the July volume of foreign travel to Canada, both total and overnight, continued to follow a downward trend.
- One or more night trips by Canadian residents to the United States reached a record level in July.
- Canadian trips to overseas countries decreased in July for the second consecutive month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697. The new CANSIM matrix 2697, starting in January 1972, contains seasonally adjusted overnight travel flows at the provincial level for U.S. and non-U.S. residents as well as Canadian residents returning from the U.S. and all other countries.

Note to Users:

In addition to the introduction of seasonally adjusted one or more nights travel data, seasonally adjusted total trips have been revised back to 1972.

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in international travel to and from Canada. The adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The trend of the last month is not shown in the charts, since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

The July 1989 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.80/\$58) will be available later in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

(See table on next page)

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries July 1989

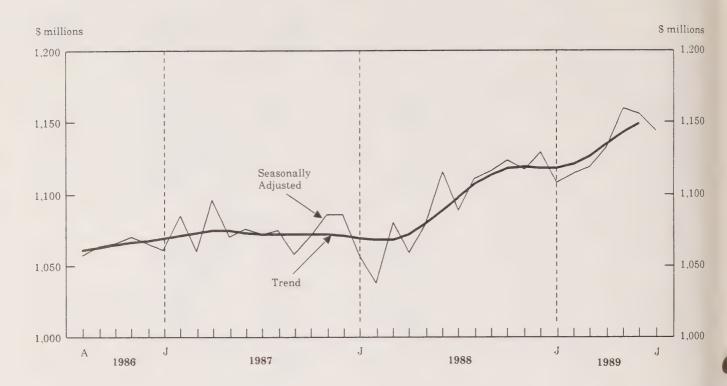
	July 1989 º	% Change 1989/88	January-July 1989 p	% Change 1989/88			
Estimated Overnight Trips ¹		Unadjusted					
•							
Non-resident Travellers: All Countries	9.000.007	0.0	0.400.005	2.0			
United States	2,683,987	-8.8	8,409,967	-3.0			
Other Countries	2,186,707 497,280	-10.9 1.8	6,776,878 1,633,08 9	-5.3 8.4			
Residents of Canada:							
All Countries	2,312.582	8.2	10,539,790	10.8			
United States	2,083,097	8.1	8,682,813	11.6			
Other Countries	229,485	9.4	1,856,977	7.3			
Total Number of Trips							
Non-resident Travellers:							
All Countries	5,913,198	-6.6	21,517,606	-4.0			
United States	5,367,655	-7.4	19,719,160	-4.8			
Other Countries	545,543	1.4	1,798,446	6.6			
Residents of Canada:							
All Countries	7,171,981	12.8	35,664,297	16.8			
United States	6,942,496	12.9	33,807,320	17.4			
Other Countries	229,485	9.4	1,856,977	7.3			
	1989						
	July ^p	June ^r	May ^r	April r			
Estimated Overnight Trips ¹		Seasona	lly Adjusted ²				
Non-resident Travellers:	1 225 522	1 995 100	1 975 100	1 007 000			
All Countries	1,235,500	1,285,100	1,275,100	1,307,000			
United States Other Countries	993,900	1,042,600	1,029,300 245,800	1,059,400 247,600			
	241,600	242,500	240,000	241,000			
Residents of Canada:		4 400 500	* ***				
All Countries	1,521,200	1,480,500	1,508,300	1,493,100			
United States	1,271,000	1,229,900	1,254,900	1,249,200			
Other Countries	250,200	250,700	253,500	244,000			
Total Number of Trips							
Non-resident Travellers:	0.400.400	0.150.000	0.140.000	0.000.000			
All Countries	3,122,100	3,156,200	3,149,300	3,228,000			
United States	2,855,300	2,892,000	2,879,200	2,955,600 272,400			
Other Countries	266,800	264,200	270,100	272,400			
Residents of Canada:	- 455 000	F 100 000	F 100 000	F 000 000			
All Countries	5,155,600	5,162,000	5,183,900	5,006,600			
United States	4,905,400	4,911,400	4,930,400	4,762,700			
Other Countries	250,200	250,700	253,500	244,000			

Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, $boat \, and \, other \, methods. \, Figures \, for \, "Other \, Countries" \, exclude \, entries \, by \, land \, same \, day \, via \, the \, U.S. \, only.$

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Preliminary
Revised

Department Store Sales, by Month, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Department Store Sales and Stocks July 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in July 1989 totalled \$1,143 million, a decline of 1.1% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,156 million.
- The declines of 1.1% in July and 0.3% in June followed four consecutive monthly increases averaging about 1.1% per month.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,698 million at the end of July, an increase of 1.5% over the June 1989 revised value of \$4,629 million.

• The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.11:1 in July, an increase over the average ratio of 4.02:1 observed in the three previous months.

Unadjusted

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$964 million in July 1989, an increase of 3.2% over the July 1988 level of \$934 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first seven months of 1989 totalled \$6,688 million, an increase of 4.6% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- On a provincial basis, eight provinces posted increases in July 1989 over the corresponding month in 1988. Decreases were recorded in Saskatchewan (-2.5%) and Quebec (-1.4)%.

Department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,467 million, an increase of 3.5% over the level reached in July 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The July 1989 issue of *Department Store Sales* and *Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in department store sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is not shown in the chart since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1989

Property and Casualty Insurers

In the second quarter of 1989, property and casualty insurers reported an underwriting loss of \$189 million, compared to a loss of \$44 million for the second quarter a year earlier.

Net investment income rose to \$524 million for the second quarter of 1989, compared to \$465 million for the second quarter of 1989.

for the second quarter of 1988.

Reflecting the higher underwriting loss, income before income taxes and extraordinary items decreased to \$335 million, compared to \$421 million in the second quarter of 1988. Income for the same period in 1987 was \$438 million.

Investment Funds

Sales rose \$0.4 billion to \$2.9 billion in the second quarter of 1989, from \$2.5 billion registered in the same quarter of 1988. Redemptions rose by a similar amount to \$3.3 billion in the second quarter of 1989,

compared to \$2.9 billion in the previous year. Consequently, net redemptions (redemptions minus sales) were little changed at \$383 million in the second quarter, compared to net redemptions of \$394 million for the year-earlier quarter.

Total assets of funds at market value were \$32.8 billion compared to \$31.5 billion in the second

quarter of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797, 3800-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834-3845, 3849, 3857-3859, 3886.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006, \$42/\$168) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512) or Garry Somers (613-951-9851), Financial Institutions Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

(See table on next page)

Financial Institutions Second Quarter 1989

	Second Quarter 1989	Change from previous quarter	Change fr peri	om same od a year earlier
		Millions of	dollars	%
Trust Companies				
Mortgages Total Assets Deposits	71,295 113,528 101,507	2,730 3,575 3,298	11,527 15,898 15,377	19.3 16.2 17.8
Mortgage Companies				
Mortgages Total Assets Deposits	85,954 105,551 88,343	3,693 5,167 7,273	14,544 19,068 21,377	20.5 22.1 31.9
Financial Corporations				
Retail Sales Financing: Industrial and Commercial Consumer Wholesale Financing Personal Loans Total Assets	6,339 8,351 4,276 1,113 23,902	359 968 -599 -41 705	677 1,439 202 -6 2,658	12.4 20.8 4.5 -0.5 12.4
Finance Leasing Corporations				
Lease Contracts Outstanding Total Assets	5,051 6,062	159 143	530 764	13.5 14.4
Investment Funds				
Total assets: Cost Market	29,887 32,854	-128 505	-1,055 -399	-3.6 -1.3
Total Portfolio: Cost Market	28,907 31,874	-219 414	-1,056 -400	-3.7 -1.3
Property and Casualty Insurance Compa	nies			
Net Premiums Earned	3,043	31	69	2.3
Underwriting Gains	-189	107	-145	••
Total Assets	28,407	748	2,044	7.2

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport

June 1989

In June, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 5.3% from the same period last year to 14 063 691 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts, now at 85 228 643 m³, are up 2.3% from 1988.

Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 10.6% compared to June 1988, while pipeline imports rose 27.2% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1989 are now down 6.4% from 1988 levels, while imports are up by 12.0%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 16.3% from 1988, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 22.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The June 1989 issue of Oil Pipeline Transport (55-001, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the last week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending September 16, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 16, 1989 totalled 286 816 tonnes, a decrease of 4.7% from the preceding week's total of 300 809 tonnes, but up 7.0% over the year-earlier level of 268 080 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1989 was 11 227 757 tonnes, an increase of 8.6% over 10 338 683 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending September 7, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.8 million tonnes, an increase of 4.6% over the previous year.

Piggyback traffic increased 6.7% over the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 9.8% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 7.8% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Telephone Statistics

July 1989

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,050.1 million in July 1989. up 12.3% over July 1988.

Operating expenses were \$766.8 million, an increase of 17.1% over July 1988. Net operating revenue was \$283.3 million, an increase of 1.3% over July 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The July 1989 issue of Telephone Statistics (56-002, \$7.90/\$79) is scheduled for release the week of October 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Production of Eggs

July 1989

Canadian egg production, at 40.3 million dozen, decreased 0.6% between July 1988 and 1989. The average number of layers decreased 1.9% over the same period, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,200 from 2,170.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Processed Fruits And Vegetables July 1989

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for July 1989 are now available.

The publication Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly (32-011,\$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report August 1989

The situation report for August is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Economic Observer, September 1989. Catalogue number 11-010

(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).

Touriscope: International Travel - National and Provincial Counts, April-June 1989.
Catalogue number 66-001

(Canada: \$36.75/\$147; Other Countries:

\$40.50/\$162).

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Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Friday, September 22, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 1989

3

• Unfilled orders picked up in July 1989, following three consecutive decreases. Growth in both the shipments and inventory short term trends has been slowing at similar rates in recent months.

Building Permits, June 1989

6

• The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada was \$2,597.4 million, down 11.0% from \$2,919.0 million in May.

Data Availability Announcements

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, August 1989

8

Mineral Wool, August 1989

8

Security Transactions With Non-residents

June 1989

The format of the June issue of *Security Transactions With Non-residents* has been revamped and the content expanded to include monthly data on new issues and retirements and foreign holdings of Canadian bonds and money market instruments at the end of the quarter.

The June 1989 issue of Security Transactions With Non-residents (67-002, \$15/\$150) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052).



Data Availability Announcements - Concluded	
Sawmills in British Columbia, July 1989	8
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, September 1, 1989	8
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), July 1989	9
Selected Financial Indexes, August 1989	9
Publications Released	10
Major Release Dates: September 25 - 29	11

Major Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing July 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

Unfilled orders increased 1.6%, following three consecutive decreases. The trend, however, has been falling at a rate of about 1% a month since peaking in February 1989.

In recent months, growth in the short term trend has been slowing at about the same rate for both shipments and inventories. The trend for the inventory-to-shipments ratio has been stable at 1.55:1 for the last 11 periods, as a result of similar movements in the shipments and inventory trends.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were \$24.9 billion in July, a slight increase of 0.1%. Of the 22 major groups, 14 recorded increased shipments. The largest increases occurred in refined petroleum and coal (+\$109 million) and electrical and electronic products industries (+\$82 million). The largest decreases occurred in the transportation equipment (-\$142 million) and machinery industries (-\$119 million).
- The rate of growth in the **short-term trend** has slowed from an increase of 0.4% a month in March 1989, to 0.2% a month in May and June.
- July **inventories** were up 0.6%, to \$38.7 billion. The primary metal and wood industries were the major contributors to the July increase. The rate of growth in the trend has slowed from 0.6% a month in July 1988, to 0.2% in May and June 1989.
- The invetories-to-shipments ratio rose slightly, from 1.55:1 in June, to 1.56:1 in July. The trend for the ratio has been stable at 1.55:1 for the last 11 months, reflecting the close relationship in the rates of growth between inventories and shipments.
- Following declines averaging over 2% a month in the previous three months, unfilled orders picked up with an increase of 1.6% in July to

Note to Users:

The analysis of orders concentrates on the unfilled orders rather than new orders, because unfilled orders is more directly related to future production. In contrast, the historically defined change in new orders is a function of the change in shipments and the change in unfilled orders for both the current and the previous month. Since this definition includes shipments for the current month, it is less directly related to future production. Also, if there is a large change in unfilled orders for the previous month, it may outweigh changes in shipments and unfilled orders for the current month. As a result, new orders are often more erratic and difficult to interpret than unfilled orders.

Inventories referred to in the text above are inventories owned, which exclude inventories for which manufacturers have received payment, but which they are still holding. This occurs for industries where long-term projects are arranged and progress payments are received according to the work done. In these cases, shipments data reflect progress payments rather than deliveries. At the all-industry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

Trend. A seasonally adjusted series may contain the effects of irregular influences and special circumstances and these can mask the trend. The short term trend shows the underlying direction in the seasonally adjusted series by averaging across months, thus balancing out the effects of irregular influences. The result is a smoother and more stable series. Since a moving average cannot accurately represent the latest month in a time series, the graphs showing the change in the trend stop at the second last month.

The appendices in the March 1989 and April 1989 issues of catalogue 31-001 contain estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1985.

\$30.8 billion. Transportation equipment industries accounted for most of the increase. The trend for unfilled orders peaked in February 1989, and has been falling at a rate of about 1% a month from April to June.

(Continued on next page)

Unadjusted

- Manufacturers' shipments in July 1989 were estimated at \$22.3 billion, 5.4% higher than the July 1988 level.
- Cumulative shipments for the first seven months of 1989 were estimated at \$172.5 billion, 3.8% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, consult the July 1989 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, \$17.30/\$173), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, please contact Mark Marcogliese (613-951-9834) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

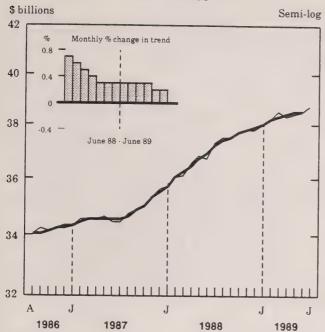
Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries (millions of dollars)

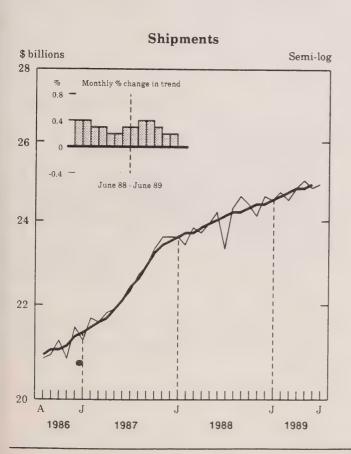
	June	July	Ammil	Moss	June	Lister	
	1988	1988	April 1989 ^r	May 1989 ^r	1989r	July 1989	
	Seasonally Adjusted						
Shipments	24,209	23,335	24,790	24,982	24,841	24,860	
New Orders	24,335	24,031	23,826	24,350	24,320	25,336	
Unfilled Orders	29,476	30,173	31,434	30,801	30,279	30,756	
Inventories	36,704	37,281	38,309	38,404	38,471	38,691	
Ratio of Inventories to Shipments	1.52	1.60	1.55	1.54	1.55	1.56	
		Unadjusted					
Shipments	25,961	21,166	24,775	26,685	26,610	22,318	
New Orders	25,963	21,597	23,972	26,146	25,947	22,545	
Unfilled Orders	29,756	30,187	31,749	31,211	30,548	30,775	
Inventories	36,653	36,991	38,772	38,586	38,372	38,366	
inventories	36,653	36,991	38,772	38,586	38,372	38,3	

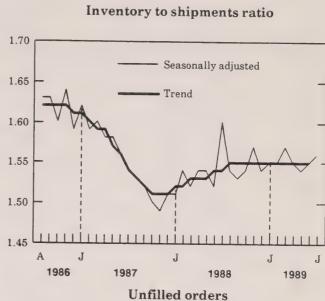
P Preliminary figures

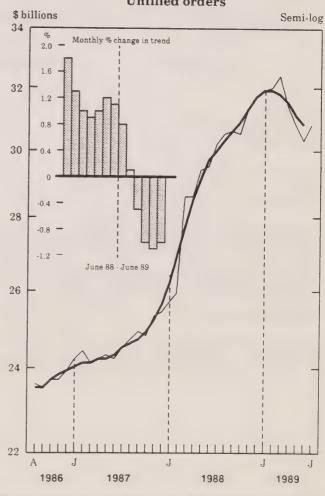
Revised figures

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, 1986-1989 Inventories Semi-log 1.70

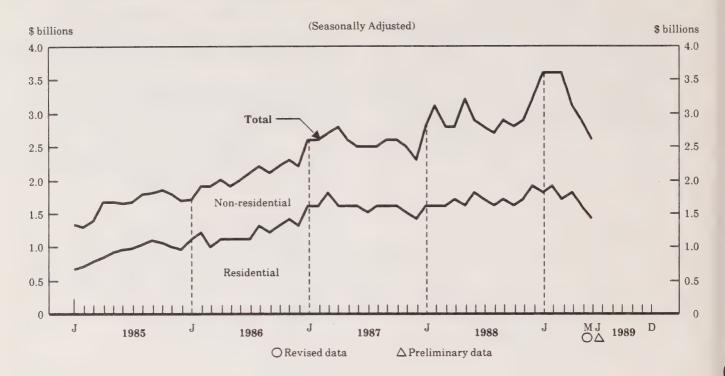








Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada



Building Permits

June 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in June in Canada was \$2,597.4 million, down 11.0% from \$2,919.0 million in May. This drop was attributable to both the residential sector and, to a lesser extent, the non-residential sector.

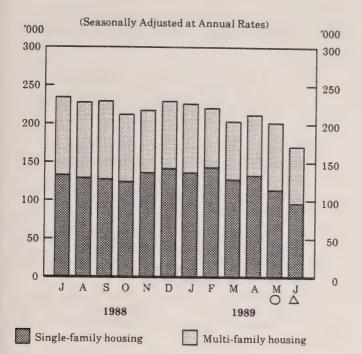
Residential Sector

• The preliminary value of residential building permits decreased 15.9% to \$1,356.6 million in June, from \$1,614.0 million in May.

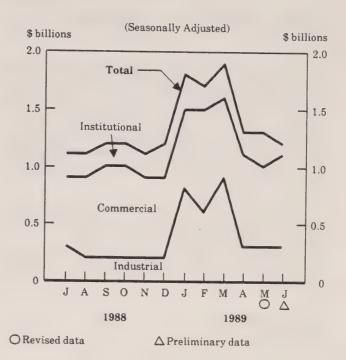
- This slackening of residential construction intentions was attributable to decreases observed in both the single-family sector (-17.9% to \$943.9 million) and the multi-family sector (-11.2% to \$412.7 million).
- British Columbia was the only region to register a gain in the value of residential building permits in June.
- The number of dwelling units authorized totalled 172,020 at an annual rate (97,368 single detached and 74,652 multiple dwellings), a 15.6% drop.

(Continued on next page)

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada



Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada



Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits issued slipped 4.9% in June, to \$1,240.8 million from \$1,305.0 million in May.
- The institutional component was responsible for this decrease with a 39.4% drop to \$179.2 million.
 The commercial component reported a 7.5% gain to \$731.7 million and the industrial sector remained almost unchanged (+0.3%) at \$329.9 million.
- The Prairie region registered the only gain in the value of non-residential permits in June.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3,5 and 6), 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

The March 1989 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200) is scheduled for release the fourth week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Francine Monette (613-951-1664), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers August 1989

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 194 643 thousand square metres in August 1989, an increase of 3.0% over the 188 995^r thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to August 1989 domestic shipments totalled 1 492 390° thousand square metres, down 1.8% from the 1 519 368° thousand square metres for the same period in 1988.

The August 1989 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Mineral Wool

August 1989

Manufacturers shipped 3 297 621 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in August 1989, down 0.9% from the 3 328 898 square metres shipped a year earlier, but up 7.5% over the 3 066 175 square metres shipped the previous month. Year-to-date shipments to the end of August 1989 totalled 25 955 483 square metres, an increase of 5.6% over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The August issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,\$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia July 1989

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 801 200 cubic metres of lumber and ties in July 1989, an increase of 0.8% over the 2 779 300 cubic metres produced in July 1988.

January to July 1989 production was 21 193 600 cubic metres, a decrease of 3.4% from the 21 929 300 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The July 1989 issue of *Production*, *Shipments* and *Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products September 1, 1989

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of September 1 amounted to 30 124 tonnes, compared to 28 268 tonnes last month, and 32 723 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order Stocks of Frozen Meat Products (\$11.50/\$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based) July 1989

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for July 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The July 1989 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-004, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

August 1989

August 1989 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Publications Released

✓ Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 1989. Catalogue number 31-001 (Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:

\$20.80/\$208).

VElectric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), August 1989.

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, September 1989.

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107).

Road Motor Vehicles - Fuel Sales, 1988. Catalogue number 53-218

(Canada: \$16; Other Countries: \$19).

Farm Product Price Index, July 1989.
Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, May 1989.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Security Transactions with Non-residents, June 1989.

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$18/\$180).

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Major Release Dates

Week of September 25 - 29

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
27	Wholesale Trade	July 1989
27	Unemployment Insurance	July 1989
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1989
29	Gross Domestic Product at	July 1989
	Factor Cost by Industry	oury 1505
29	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1989
29	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1989
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1989
29	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	June 1989



TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 25, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Canadian Auto Industry, 1978-1986

2

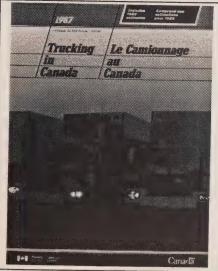
 In 1986, the motor vehicle industry's shipments exceeded \$38 billion or 15% of all manufacturing shipments. About 90% of its goods originated in Ontario.

Data Availability Announcements

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, July 1989 Sawmills East of the Rockies, July 1989 3

Publications Released

4



Trucking In Canada

1987

This fourth annual edition of *Trucking in Canada* presents a comprehensive overview of the Canadian for-hire trucking industry and its competitive position with respect to the rail transport industry. With the use of charts, graphs and summary tables, the publication highlights trends and economic conditions related to the industry.

Trucking In Canada, 1987 also provides preliminary information from the newly developed Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey for 1988. Included are financial and operational statistics on revenues and expenditures, employment and fuel consumption for private and for-hire Canadian carriers, involved in both domestic and international trucking.

Trucking in Canada, 1987 (53-222,\$41) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Steven Mozes (613-951-2527), Transportation Division.

Major Release

Canadian Auto Industry 1978-1986

In 1986, the motor vehicle industry's shipments exceeded \$38 billion or 15% of all manufacturing shipments. About 90% of its goods originated in Ontario.

"The Canadian Auto Industry, 1978-1986" is one of the six studies featured in the Autumn 1989 issue of the new quarterly, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E). This article traces employment, earnings and output changes over the turbulent 1978-1986 period and provides a portrait of the industry in 1986. Comparisons are drawn with the industry's performance in the United States.

Highlights include:

- In contrast to the United States, Canada's auto industry fully recovered from the recession in the early 1980s. In 1986, Canadian shipments were 39% higher than in 1978, but in the United States they were still below the 1978 peak.
- The Canadian automobile industry gained 11,000 employees between 1978 and 1986 (an increase of 9%), while its American counterpart lost 217,000 (a loss of 20%).

- There were, on average, 152,000 employees in the Canadian automobile industry in 1986, making it the second largest employer in manufacturing. Only the food industry had more workers.
- Although women are under-represented in the auto industry and paid less than men, female auto workers had earnings 15% above the manufacturing average for women in 1985.

To obtain "The Canadian Auto Industry, 1978-1986", order the Autumn 1989 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$12.50/\$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the study, contact Michel Cote (613-951-6896), Labour and Household Surveys Branch.

For further information on *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, contact Maryanne Webber (613-951-6894) or Ian Macredie (613-951-9456).

Data Availability Announcements

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns July 1989

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,619.0 million for July 1989, an increase of 7.7% over the \$1,503.1 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The July 1989 issue of *Restaurants*, *Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5.50/\$55) will be available in aproximately three weeks. See "How to Order".

For further infromation on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506).

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies July 1989

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 0.4% to 1 578 593 cubic metres in July 1989, from 1 584 915 cubic metres after revisions in July 1988.

Stocks on hand at the end of July 1989 totalled 2 362 681 cubic metres, an increase of 6.8% compared to 2 211 340 cubic metres in July 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The July 1989 issue of *Production*, *Shipments* and *Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Publications Released

 ✓ Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, August 1989.
 Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

- ✓Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, August 1989. Catalogue number 43-010 (Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- Trucking in Canada, 1987. Catalogue number 53-222 (Canada: \$41; Other Countries: \$49).
- Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), July 1989.
 Catalogue number 65-001
 (Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116) Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 26, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Release

Security Transactions with Non-residents, July 1989

2

 In July 1989, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds increased sharply to over \$1 billion; investment in Canadian stocks was also strong.

Data Availability Announcements

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, August 1989

4

Imports by Commodity, July 1989

4

Business, Leisure and Personal Services, 1987 (Preliminary Estimates)

4

Publications Released

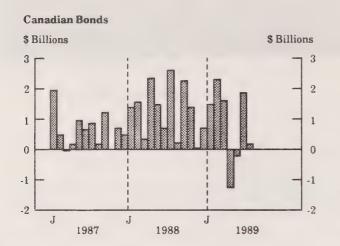
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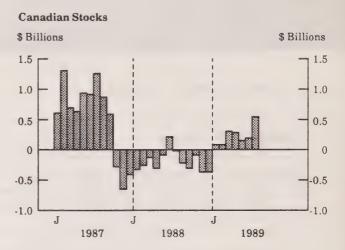


Major Release

Security Transactions With Non-residents

(Net sales + / net purchases -)





Security Transactions With Non-residents July 1989

Canadian Securities

In July, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds increased sharply, while new issues, net of retirements, resulted in a sizeable net disinvestment. The resultant net investment from abroad amounted to only \$190 million, compared to \$1.9 billion in June. The net investment in the secondary market was \$1.1 billion, in contrast to a net disinvestment of a similar magnitude in the previous three months. The interest rate differential with the United States widened in July to its highest level in over a year and a half. The net investment came mostly from the United Kingdom, with United States residents also being net buyers of outstanding Canadian bonds. Japanese investors reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds for the fourth consecutive month, with the net disinvestment amounting to some \$200 million in July. In the primary market, non-residents invested some \$900 million in new Canadian bonds, which was more than offset by retirements totalling \$1.7 billion. This resulted in net disinvestment of \$861 million in contrast to a large net investment in June. This shift reflected lower offerings in foreign bond markets and substantially higher retirements.

Foreign investment in Canadian stocks increased sharply to \$556 million, its highest level this year. Sales of new Canadian stocks totalled \$220 million, while net investment in outstanding stocks amounted to \$336 million. The net investment in outstanding stocks continued to come from the United States, while new issues were widely distributed geographically. Since the beginning of the year, non-residents have acquired nearly \$1.7 billion of Canadian stocks. Canadian stock prices recorded substantial gains in July, rising by over 5% as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index.

Foreign Securities

Canadian residents invested \$353 million in foreign stocks in July, following a net investment of over \$400 million in June. The bulk of the net investment in the current month was channelled into the United States and involved the purchase of both United States and overseas stocks. The gross value of stocks traded (sales and purchases) with non-residents dropped by one-quarter from the high level in the previous month, but remained in line with earlier months. Stock prices in the United States, as measured by the Standard and Poor's 500 Index, jumped by nearly 9%, to a record high.

Residents reduced their holdings of foreign bonds by over \$500 million in July, following a net disinvestment of nearly \$350 million in the previous month. Most of this sell-off involved United States Treasury securities.

The July 1989 issue of Security Transactions With Non-residents (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Security Transactions With Non-residents

(Net sales +/net purchases -)

Type of Security	1989								
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July		
Canadian Securities				\$ millions		-			
Bonds	1,519	2,323	1,650	-1,304	-222	1,899	190		
of which:						٠			
outstanding issues (net) new issues (net of retirements)	1,220 299	445 1,879	1,052 598	-983 -320	-338 116	116 1,782	1,051 -861		
Stocks	99	99	313	289	160	208	556		
Total	1,618	2,422	1,963	-1,015	-62	2,106	745		
Foreign Securities									
Bonds	-383	-345	196	240	-148	348	526		
Stocks	-46	444	60	-149	281	-434	-353		
Total	-428	99	255	91	133	-86	174		

Data Availability Announcements

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

August 1989

Production of process cheese in August 1989 totalled 7 773 996 kilograms, an increase of 25.6% over July 1989 and an increase of 6.0% over August 1988. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 51 048 883r kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1988 amount of 47 921 282r kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 386 369 kilograms, an increase of 46.6% over July 1989, but a decrease of 25.0% from August 1988. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 3 187 978 kilograms, compared to the 3 307 144 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The August 1989 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based) July 1989

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for July 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printout or magnetic tape in advance of the monthly publication. Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887-3913 and 3718.

The July 1989 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-007, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the last week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Business, Leisure and Personal Services 1987 (Preliminary Estimates)

In 1987, gross business income for the business, leisure and personal service industries increased nearly 10%, down slightly from the previous year's growth. The slowing was largely concentrated in leisure and personal services, where year-over-year growth averaged 4.5%, down from over 9% in 1986. Generally the slowdown can be traced to a decline in the revenue and numbers of businesses earning less than \$250.000.

More detailed revenue information is available in the bulletin *Business*, *Leisure and Personal Services*, 1987 Preliminary Estimates (63-015, \$6.75/\$40.50). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on the industries contained in this report, contact R. Pagnutti (613-951-2195), Services Division.

Publications Released

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, June 1989.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Business, Leisure and Personal Services, 1987 (Preliminary Estimates).

Catalogue number 63-015 (Canada: \$6.75/\$40.50; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$49).

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The Daily

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 27, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1989

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• The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variation, decreased 2.4% from June 1989.

Wholesale Trade, July 1989

Wholesale merchants' sales increased 3.4% over a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

- Cancer Incidence, Hospitalizations and Deaths, 1984
- Causes of Death, 1987
- Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics, January-June 1988
- Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending September 14, 1989
- Asphalt Roofing, August 1989

Publications Released

Regional Reference Centres

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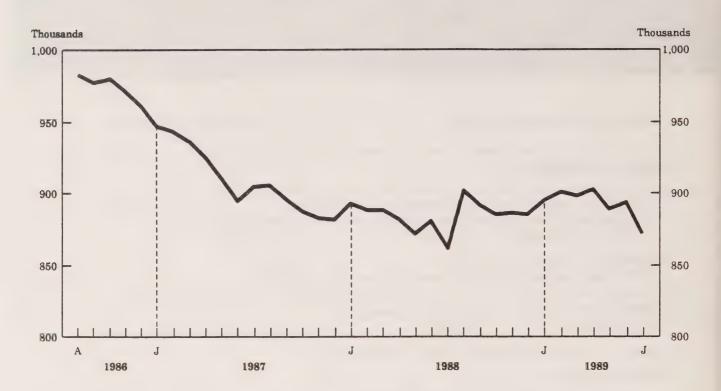
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Major Releases

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, 1986-1989



Unemployment Insurance Statistics July 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

- For the week ending July 15, 1989, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 871,000, down 2.4% from the preceding month.
- Between June and July 1989, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased 4.5% in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 4.1% in the Northwest Territories, 3.6% in Ontario, 2.8% in Quebec, 2.1% in Prince Edward Island, 1.6% in British Columbia, and 1.4% in Alberta. There were only minor changes in the other provinces.

• In July 1989, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, declined 2.1% from the preceding month to \$937 million. The number of benefit weeks declined 3.6% to 4.4 million.

Unadjusted

• In July 1989, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 870,000, virtually unchanged from the same month a year earlier. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 1.2% to 412,000, while the number of female beneficiaries remained unchanged at 458,000.

The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

- Benefits paid during July 1989 totalled \$765 million², up 11.6% over July 1988. This increase was the result of a greater number of working days available in July 1989, compared to July 1988. Since the start of 1989, \$7,166 million has been paid to beneficiaries, up 7.2% over the same period last year. The increase in the cumulative benefits is mainly attributable to a 6.5% rise in the average weekly payment to \$215.00. The number of benefit weeks remained virtually unchanged at 33.3 million.
- A total of 272,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in July 1989, down 2.9% from the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1989, 1,732,000 claims have been received, practically unchanged from the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The July 1989 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13.70/\$137), containing data for May, June, and July, will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are

also available on request.

For special tabulations or further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

The Daily, September 27, 1989

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	July 1989			July 1988	% change from	
		June 1989			July 89/ June 89	June 89/ May 89
			Seasonally	Adjusted		
Benefits	005 005	057.004	1 001 007	017 401	0.1	4.4
Amount paid (\$000) Weeks of benefit (000)	937,237 4,398	957,264 4,561	1,001,337 4,546	817,481 4,239	-2.1 -3.6	-4.4 0.3
weeks of benefit (000)	4,350	4,501	4,040	4,200	-0.0	0.0
Beneficiaries - Regular benefit (000)	871P	893P	888 r	861 r	-2.4	0.5
						nge from
			W7 1*	1	July 89	July 88
D 64			Unadju	sted		
Benefits Amount paid (\$000)	765,006	823,381	1,077,061	685,253		1.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	3,655	3,939	5.028	3,492	_	4.7
Average weekly benefit (\$)	209.30	209.02	214.19	196.21		6.7
iivoiago weeniy sonon (4)	200.00	300.02				
Claims received (000)	272	231	216	280	-:	2.9
Beneficiaries ¹ (000)						
Total	870 P	892 p	1,005 *	874 r	-0.4	
Regular benefits	759P	775 P	862 r	764 °	-(0.7
		January to July			% change	
	1989		1988		1989	9/1988
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	7,165,930		6,687,428			7.2
Weeks of benefit (000)	33,330		33,121			0.6
Average weekly benefit (\$)	215.00		201.91		•	6.5
Claims received (000)	1,732		1,738		-(0.3
Beneficiaries						
Year-to-date average ¹ (000)	1,093p		1,078 r		1	1.4

The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system. Preliminary figures.

Revised figures.

Wholesale Trade July 1989

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for July 1989 were \$15.3 billion, an increase of 3.4% over July 1988. In the first seven months of 1989, cumulative sales were up 3.7%, compared to the corresponding period in 1988.
- Two of the three largest trade groups recorded increases from July 1988 to July 1989: other wholesalers sales (+11.8%), wholesalers of food (+3.2%), while sales of wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies were virtually unchanged. Four of the remaining six trade groups registered increases over a year earlier: wholesalers of metals, hardware. plumbing and equipment(+12.1%), wholesalers of tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations (+8.4%), wholesalers of lumber and building materials (+4.2%) and wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories (+3.1%).

 Wholesale trade increases between July 1988 and July 1989 were posted in four out of five regions. British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories showed the highest increase at 6.9%, while a decrease of 2.7% was recorded in Quebec.

Inventories

• Inventory levels in July 1989 were 1.4% higher than those reported in July 1988. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of July 1989 stood at 1.52:1, down from 1.55:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 44 and 50.

The July 1989 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5.80/\$58) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for July 1989/1988

Major Trade Groups - Regions	Sales			Inve	entories	Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	June 1989/88 ^r	July 1989/88p	JanJuly 1989/88p	June 1989/88 r	July 1989/88P	July 1988	July 1989 p
Total all trades	2.9	3.4	3.7	2.1	1.4	1.55	1.52
Food	4.9	3.2	7.1	8.7	7.7	.66	.69
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations Apparel, dry goods, furniture	-6.6	8.4	-5.0	-8.1	3.2	.98	.93
and general merchandise Motor vehicles and	-5.7	-11.9	1.2	-1.9	-2.3	2.15	2.39
accessories	4.1	3.1	0.5	4.3	4.9	2.15	2.19
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-21.1	-18.8	-26.9	2.2	3.0	3.23	4.10
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹ Metals, hardware, plumbing	1.6	***	5.4	4.6	2.5	1.61	1.65
and heating equipment Lumber and building	7.2	12.1	10.3	8.4	3.7	1.85	1.71
materials	0.3	4.2	-3.2	-8.6	-6.9	1.57	1.41
Other wholesalers ²	9.8	11.8	9.5	-0.3	-2.2	1.50	1.31
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	3.2	1.3	0.8	7.0	6.7	1.37	1.44
Quebec	-1.4	-2.7	1.1	0.2	-1.3	1.53	1.55
Ontario	4.2	5.8	6.1	5.9	3.2	1.54	1.51
Prairie provinces B.C., Yukon and	3.5	5.3	1.2	-2.4	-1.5	1.93	1.81
Northwest Territories	6.5	6.9	5.1	-0.2	4.3	1.22	1.19

Revised estimates.

Preliminary estimates.

⁻⁻ Amount too small to be expressed.

Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Data Availability Announcements

Cancer - Incidence, Hospitalizations and Deaths

In 1984, cancer (not counting non-melanoma skin cancer) was diagnosed in about 90,000 Canadians, was responsible for 8% of hospital-care days and caused one in four deaths. It was the leading cause of death in women aged 35 to 64, accounting for one-half of all deaths in that age range.

A review of the burden cancer represents in incidence, mortality and the use of hospital services and its impact on Canadians at different stages of life will be published in the first issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, \$25/\$100), due to be released in October.

Available on CANSIM: table 00050301, 00050303, 00050314, 00050411, 00050412 and 00050511.

The standard table "Cancer Incidence, Hospitalizations and Deaths" (table number 25, billing number 41041, \$10) shows the 10 major cancers at different ages (four age groups). The table may be ordered from Renée Bourbonnais (613-951-1637), Health Division or through the Regional Reference Centres.

For further information contact Anna Brancker (613-951-1769), Health Division.

Causes of Death

In 1987, close to 185,000 deaths were recorded in Canada, or 568 deaths per 100,000 population. The number of deaths has risen by 10% over the last 10 years, influenced by the growth and aging of the Canadian population. However, age-adjusted death rates, which eliminate the effects of changes in the age-structure of the population, fell by 15%.

Cardiovascular disease and cancer remain the two leading causes of death in Canadian men and women, followed by accidental and violent deaths for men, and respiratory diseases (not counting cancers) for women.

Highlights of current patterns and time-trends in major causes of death will be published in the first issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, \$25/\$100), due to be released in October.See "How to Order Publications".

Detailed data on causes of death in Canada in 1987 are published in three standard tables which may now be ordered from Renée Bourbonnais (613-951-1637), Health Division or through the Regional Reference Centres.

"Causes of Death: Detailed Categories of the International Classification of Diseases" (table number 14, billing number 41030, \$30) was formerly Vital Statistics, Vol. IV, 84-203).

"Mortality: Summary List of Causes" (table number 17, billing number 41033, \$25) was formerly *Vital Statistics*, *Vol. III*, 84-206.

"The Leading Causes of Death at Different Ages" (table number 26, billing number 41042, \$10) is a new table showing major causes of death in Canada in rank order for nine age groups.

For further information contact Anna Brancker (613-951-1769), Health Division.

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics January-June 1988

Preliminary estimates for the first two quarters of 1988 on fare type utilization are now available.

Data reported by three major Canadian air carriers - Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair - indicate that 61.9% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first two quarters of 1988, up from 52.9% for the corresponding period in 1987. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 66.7% of total volume in 1988; the comparable figure for the first two quarters of 1987 was 59.6%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization — 68.3% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the first two quarters of 1988. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

The Vol. 21, No. 10 issue of the Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin (51-004, \$8.90/\$89) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Pietro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending September 14, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.3 million tonnes, an increase of 3.1% over the previous year.

Piggyback traffic increased 3.1% and the number of cars loaded increased 6.5% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 7.5% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Asphalt Roofing

August 1989

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 971 704 bundles in August 1989, an increase of 8.4% over the 3 662 789 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to August 1989 shipments were 26 996 032 bundles, up 1.3% from 26 643 828 bundles shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The August 1989 issue of Asphalt Roofing (45-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, July 1989.
Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, July 1989. Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

Radio and Television Broadcasting, 1988. Catalogue number 56-204 (Canada: \$25: Other Countries: \$30).

Touriscope - International Travel, July 1989. Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).

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Local calls: 426-5331

Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Guy Favreau Complex
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Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

Saskatchewan

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Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

Alberta and the Northwest

Territories Advisory Services Statistics Canada 8th Floor Park Square 10001 Bellamy Hill Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3B6

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Southern Alberta

Advisory Services Statistics Canada First Street Plaza Room 401 138-4th Avenue South East Calgary, Alberta T2G 476

Local calls: 292-6717

Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service:

1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.) Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

TheDaily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 28, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

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Major Releases

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Part II - Labour Unions, 1987

 Growth in union membership slowed to 1.8% in 1987, below the 22-year historical average growth rate of 2.9%.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, July 1989

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$487.20.
 up 5.0% over a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Storage Batteries, August 1989

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending September 23, 1989

OCT = 4 1986

(Continued on page 2.)



Canadian Social Trends

Autumn 1989

Each quarterly edition of Canadian Social Trends brings together the latest available social data and presents interesting series of articles in a professional yet easy-to-read style. This flagship publication plugs subscribers into the latest important trends in Canada and saves them time and money on painstaking statistical research.

The Autumn issue features articles on Canada's immigrant population, South Asians, program choices of foreign university students, television viewing, family homicide, male violence in the home, help around the house (support for older Canadians), residential care, cardiovascular disease mortality and maternity leave.

The Autumn issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, \$8/\$32) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the editors (613-951-2560), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

The Daily, September 28, 1989

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Major Releases

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Part II - Labour Unions

Growth in union membership slowed to 1.8% in 1987, below the 22-year historical average growth rate of 2.9%.

The service industry's share of total union membership remained unchanged at 32.8%. Manufacturing, down slightly from 1986, ranked second at 20.5%. The service industry also recorded the largest increase in membership (20,000), while the largest decrease occurred in public administration (3,900).

Highlights of the report Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Part II - Labour Unions, 1987, released today include:

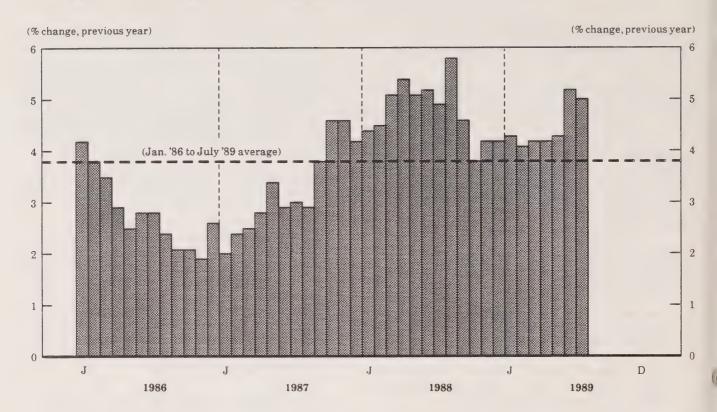
- The membership share of international unions continued its 22-year slide, dropping one percentage point to 33.8%.
- The Canadian Labour Congress remained the largest labour congress holding in affiliation, 58.6% of the Canadian membership.
- Ontario accounted for 37.2% of the Canadian membership, followed by Quebec with 28.1%. Both provinces increased their relative share of total membership in 1987.
- Of the increase in union membership in 1987, four out of every five new members were women.
- In 1987, one-third (33.3%) of the 10.8 million paid workers were unionized, down from 34.1% in 1986. The unionization rate for men was 37.3% in 1987, while the rate for women was 28.3%.

- Union membership under trusteeship jumped 54.3%, to 74,200 in 1987. International unions accounted for 87% of this total, attaining a new record level of 5.2% for membership under trusteeship.
- Total income from Canadian operations reported by all labour organizations in 1987 amounted to \$735 million, an increase of 5% over 1986.
- Strike benefits paid in 1987 nearly doubled to \$54.6 million, primarily as a result of record payments by national unions.
- In 1987, the excess of income over expenditures (surplus) for all reporting labour organizations fell 88.5% to \$4.8 million. International unions led the decline with a decrease of \$17.7 million, resulting in a loss of \$10.9 million in 1987. Similarly, national unions experienced a decrease in surplus of \$16.8 million, registering a surplus on their 1987 operations of \$12.2 million. The surplus for government unions was down \$2.7 million, to \$3.4 million.
- Government of Canada securities remained the most popular choice of investment instrument for international unions (57%). National and government unions, in contrast, concentrated their investments in cash (75.3%) and term deposits (71.1%).

For an explanation of the new methodology used for the calculation of the surplus of international unions, consult the *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Part II - Labour Unions, 1987* (71-202, \$32), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Stuart McLeod (613-951-9862), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Average Weekly Earnings (Industrial Aggregate - Canada)



Employment, Earnings and Hours July 1989 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary July 1989 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$487.20, a decrease of 0.4% from June. Average weekly earnings increased by 5.0%² (\$23.34) over July 1988. This compares to an average year-over-year increase of 4.5% for the first seven months of 1989 and 4.8% for all of 1988.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,461,000 - a decrease of 134,000 (-1.3%) from June. This is smaller than the usual decrease registered at this time of year.

Employment increased by 2.7% over July 1988, matching the year-over-year growth observed since January of this year.

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- Trade and all goods-producing industries had higher year-to-year increases than the industrial aggregate during the first seven months of the 1989.
- Community, business and personal services increased 5.7% in July, showing continued acceleration in year-to-year growth since February 1989 (2.7%).

The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

Not adjusted for inflation.

Number of Employees

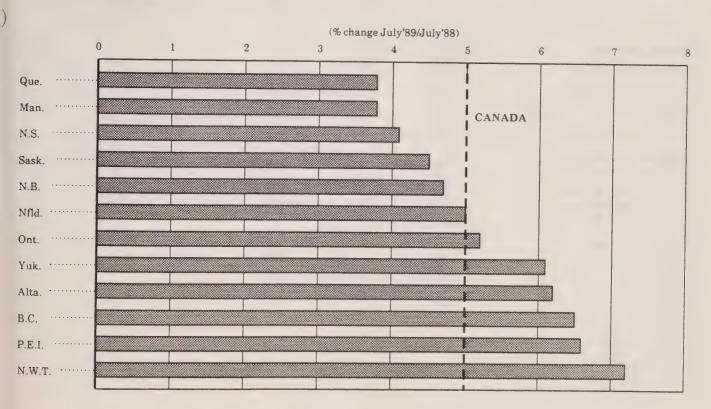
- In July 1989, service-producing industries accounted for 85% of the year-to-year increase in the industrial aggregate.
- The year-over-year growth rates in employment for construction and community, business and personal services were higher than the industrial aggregate. On the other hand, growth rates in mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing, trade and finance, insurance and real estate were lower.
- Year-over-year growth in manufacturing employment has been decelerating steadily since February 1989.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In July 1989, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour³ were estimated at 32.5, compared with 32.7 in July 1988.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.4 in the goods-producing industries and 29.3 in the service-producing industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$11.99: \$14.16 in the goods-producing industries and \$10.46 in the service-producing industries.

(Continued on page 6.)

Average Weekly Earnings - Provinces and Territories



Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In July, growth rates in earnings in Prince Edward Island, Alberta and British Columbia were above their respective 1989 averages, with each showing annual increases in excess of 6%.
- Quebec and Manitoba had the lowest year-overyear growth rates in earnings of all provinces for July. Manitoba registered its lowest growth rate since September 1988.
- Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec have all shown decelerating employment growth since March 1989 and, in July, each registered growth rates lower than the Canada

- average of 2.7%. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta also had lower growth rates than the Canada average.
- The highest year-to-year employment growth rates were in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and the Yukon.

(See table below and on page 7.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The July 1989 issue of *Employment*, *Earnings* and *Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

July 1989 (Unadjusted)

	Number of employees*						
1970 S.I.C.	July 1989 p	June 1989 ^r	July 1988	July 1989/88	January- July 1989/88	January- December 1988/87	
		Thousand	S	Year-over-year % change			
Industrial aggregate	10,461.1	10,595.4	10,187.3	2.7	2.7	1.6	
Goods-producing industries	2,785.9	2,812.4	2,745.4	1.5	2.3	1.7	
Forestry Mines, quarries and oil wells Manufacturing Construction	71.2 154.8 1,975.4 584.4	68.6 159.2 1,999.9 584.6	72.0 162.4 1,953.3 557.6	-1.1 -4.7 1.1 4.8	4.0 -2.6 1.6 7.2	2.1 2.1 1.0 4.0	
Service-producing industries	7,675.3	7,783.0	7,441.9	3.1	2.9	1.6	
Transportation, communication and other utilities Trade Finance, insurance and real estate Community, business and personal services Public administration	864.2 1,875.4 660.9 3,558.0 716.7	871.9 1,881.2 652.5 3,664.6 712.8	812.6 1,839.7 652.0 3,435.3 702.4	6.4 1.9 1.4 3.6 2.0	2.7 1.7 0.8 4.0 2.6	0.9 2.6 5.2 0.7 1.3	
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon	162.0 39.3 306.5 231.9 2,582.8 4,315.6 392.3 299.4 979.1 1,118.3 12.5	162.0 39.6 307.8 233.1 2,632.9 4,356.4 400.4 311.4 982.3 1,136.1 12.3	154.3 39.3 294.1 227.1 2,549.2 4,167.0 390.0 297.9 956.2 1,080.1 11.2	5.0 0.1 4.2 2.1 1.3 3.6 0.6 0.5 2.4 3.5 11.9	2.5 2.8 5.7 3.7 1.8 2.7 0.8 0.3 3.9 4.4 7.2	4.9 5.6 2.4 3.0 1.6 0.6 1.3 2.0 3.4 3.1 6.6	
Northwest Territories	21.4	21.2	21.0	2.0	3.3	7.1	

p preliminary estimates

r revised estimates

^{&#}x27;all employees

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded July 1989 (Unadjusted)

	Average weekly earnings*						
1970 S.I.C.	July 1989p	June 1989 ^r	July 1988	July 1989/88	January- July 1989/88	January December 1988/87	
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change			
Industrial aggregate	487.20	489.02	463.86	5.0	4.5	4.8	
Goods-producing industries	583.15	587.44	553.41	5.4	5.1	4.8	
Forestry	616.98	623.55	ECO 01	0.5			
Mines, quarries and oil wells	803.06	812.09	562.21	9.7	5.9	0.5	
Manufacturing	561.87		752.47	6.7	6.2	6.2	
Construction		567.69	535.55	4.9	4.8	4.9	
0 3 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 7 5 1	592.70	589.58	556.87	6.4	6.2	4.3	
Service-producing industries	452.38	453.46	430.82	5.0	4.2	4.7	
Transportation, communication							
and other utilities	624.24	C17 10	004.00				
Trade	358.42	617.19	601.37	3.8	4.2	4.1	
Finance, insurance and real estate	539.81	361.13	342.02	4.8	5.1	4.1	
Community, business and personal services		548.81	524.34	3.0	4.7	5.0	
Public administration	411.10	412.10	388.75	5.7	3.9	5.2	
r ablic administration	615.31	622.22	585.02	5.2	3.9	4.6	
Newfoundland	468.42	465.50	446.11	5.0	F 0		
Prince Edward Island	403.91	395.30	378.92		5.3	4.8	
Nova Scotia	437.94	435.40	420.52	6.6	4.1	4.7	
New Brunswick	442.09	440.50	420.52	4.1	3.4	4.5	
Quebec	470.40	473.02		4.7	4.5	3.4	
Ontario	510.04		453.00	3.8	3.7	5.4	
Manitoba	446.95	512.47	484.90	5.2	4.9	5.8	
Saskatchewan	424.31	446.29	430.56	3.8	5.7	3.5	
Alberta		431.72	406.17	4.5	2.8	1.3	
British Columbia	491.67	486.18	463.14	6.2	3.9	2.8	
Yukon	488.85	496.21	459.04	6.5	4.9	2.9	
Northwest Territories	586.67	587.20	553.00	6.1	3.9	8.4	
Northwest Territories	668.39	663.70	623.48	7.2	8.5	1.8	

preliminary estimates

revised estimates all employees

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Storage Batteries

August 1989

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 272,988 automotive replacement batteries in August 1989, a decrease of 12.7% from 312,720 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 1,502,980 automotive replacement batteries from January to August 1989, down 1.2% from 1,521,446 for the same period in 1988.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The August 1989 issue of Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries (43-005, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots) Week Ending September 23, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 23, 1989 totalled 278 888 tonnes, a decrease of 2.8% from the preceding week's total of 286 816 tonnes, but up 4.2% over the year-earlier level of 267 668 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 11 506 645 tonnes, an increase of 8.6% from 10 596 437 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Young Offender in Canada - A Statistical Profile

1984-85 to 1988-89

Revised historical data concerning the "person" count of the Youth Court Survey are now available pertaining to the fiscal years 1984-85 to 1987-88. In addition, several new tables are being released for these years and 1988-89. Note that the "charge" and "case" counts are not being revised.

For further information on this release, contact Dianne Hendrick (613-951-6648) or Bert Soubliere (613-951-6649), Youth Justice Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending July 29, 1989

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending July 29, 1989 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

For further information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

Cable Television

1988

Information is now available for the cable television industry for 1988.

The Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 19, No. 5 (56-001, \$7.50/\$45) is scheduled for release in the week of October 16. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

International Maritime Transport

Preliminary statistics on international shipping in Canada in 1988 are now available. Tables are available on request.

The 1988 issue of *Shipping in Canada* (54-205, \$34) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Trish Horricks (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Social Trends, Autumn 1989. Catalogue number 11-008E

(Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36).

The Sugar Situation, August 1989. Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, August 1989. Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, August 1989.

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Radio and Television Broadcasting, 1988.

Catalogue number 56-204

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).

Industry Price Indexes, July 1989. Catalogue number 62-011 (Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).

Wholesale Trade, June 1989. Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Corporations and Labour Unions Return Act: Part II – Labour Unions, 1987. Catalogue number 71-202

(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$38).

Community Colleges and Related Institutions: Postsecondary Enrolment and Graduates, 1987. Catalogue number 81-222

(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

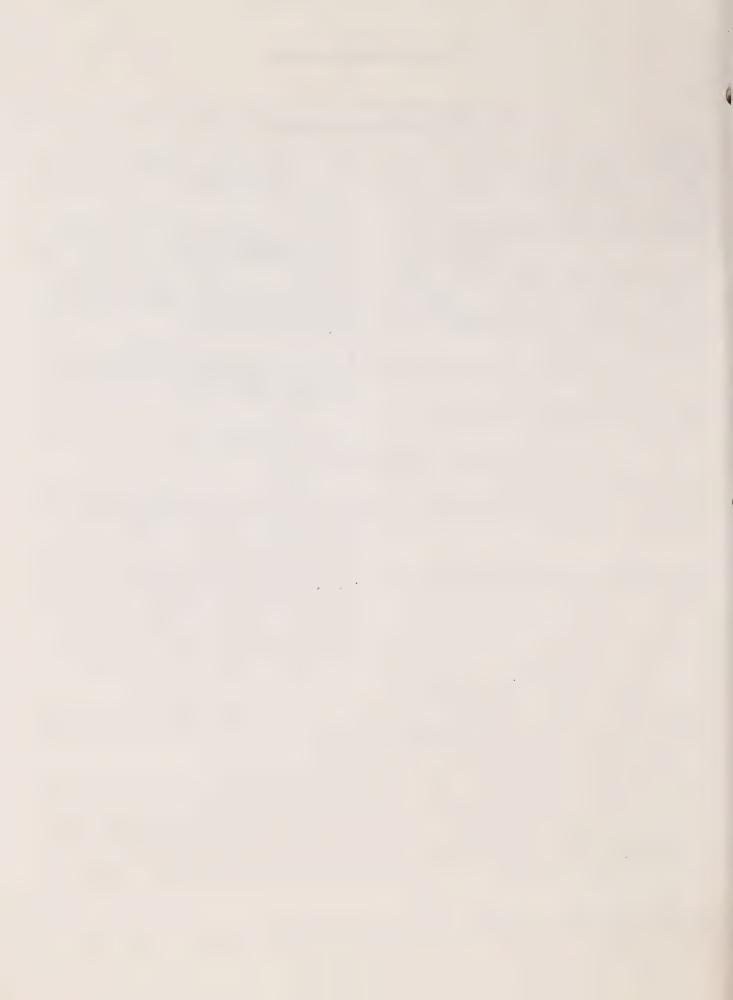
The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson) Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 29, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1989

GDP advanced 0.1% in July, following a 0.1% decline in June and 0.2% gain in May.

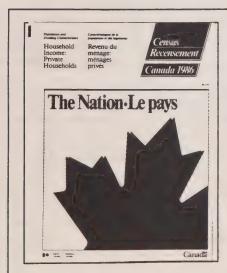
Canadian Crime Statistics, 1988

Almost 2.4 million Criminal Code offences were reported in 1988, 13.49
 above the 1978-1987 average annual number of offences.

The Nation - Household Income: Private Households, 1986 Census

 Between 1980 and 1985, after adjustment for inflation, average income dropped by 1.1% for family households, and by 2.5% for non-family households.

(Continued on page 2.)



The Nation - Household Income: Private Households

1986 Census

Although overall average household income fell by 2.1% between 1980 and 1985, a slight decrease in household size over the same period resulted in a 1.4% increase in average income per household member, from \$12,070 in 1980 to \$12,236 in 1985. Average private household income increased by household size in 1985, ranging from \$17,650 for one-person households, to \$32,719 for two-person households, and \$48,817 for households with seven or more persons.

The Nation - Household Income: Private Households, 1986 Census, now available, presents 1985 income data for Canada, the provinces and territories. See "How to Order Publications"

Highlights can be found on page 8 of today's Daily.

Major Releases			
 Industrial Product Price Index, August 1989 The IPPI declined 0.1% in August, posting year-over-year rate of increase of less than 2% for the second consecutive month. 	9		
Raw Materials Price Index, August 1989 The RMPI decreased 0.2% in August, the third consecutive monthly decrease.	11		
Data Availability Announcements			
Cement, August 1989	12		
Coal and Coke Statistics, July 1989	12		
Electric Power Statistics, July 1989			
Tuberculosis Statistics, 1987			
1987 Census of Manufactures:			
Prefabricated Portable Metal Buildings Industry	13		
Broom, Brush and Mop Industry	13		
Publications Released	14		
Regional Reference Centres	15		
Major Release Dates: October 1989	16		

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

July 1989 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, increased 0.1% in July, following a 0.1% decline in June and a 0.2% gain in May. GDP in July stands 2.5% above the level of July last year. Following a gain of 0.1% in June, output of services producing industries advanced 0.3%. Goods producing industries declined 0.1% in July, after a decrease of 0.2% in June.

Services Producing Industries

About two-thirds of the July growth in services originated in the finance, insurance and real estate industries. Smaller gains in output were recorded in transportation and storage, communication, and community, business and personal service industries. Retail trade declined for the third consecutive month, while wholesale trade recorded a marginal decrease from the June level.

A stronger resale housing market in July resulted in increased activity among real estate agents and brokers, who contributed a large part to the growth in the finance, insurance and real estate industries. Despite the July gain and a similar advance in June, output of real estate agents and brokers was still substantially below its peak of last February. Mortgage interest rates have declined slightly since April. Increased activity by Canadian stock exchanges and security brokers and dealers also contributed to the gain in the financial industries.

Output by transportation and storage industries advanced 1.3% in July, due to gains by railway, air, and truck transport, and by grain elevators. The gain in railway transport was attributed mostly to increased carloadings of coal, miscellaneous metals, iron ore and grain.

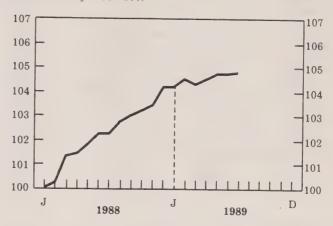
The output of retail trade dropped 0.8% in July, the sixth monthly decrease in 1989. Since its recent peak of December 1988, retail trade has declined 2.6%. Lower sales by motor vehicle dealers, department stores, and service stations and garages contributed to the decline in retail trade.

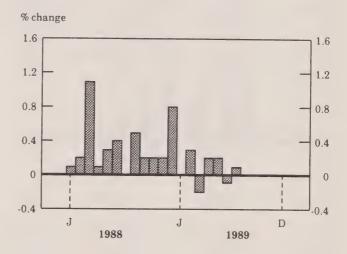
Gross Domestic Product

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1981 prices)

Total Economy

...Index (January 1988 = 100)





Goods Producing Industries

Output by goods producing industries declined for the second consecutive month in July, and for the fourth time in the last seven months. Output of mining, forestry, construction and fishing decreased, while advances were reported in agriculture and utilities. Manufacturing output remained unchanged from the June level.

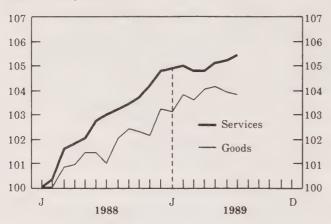
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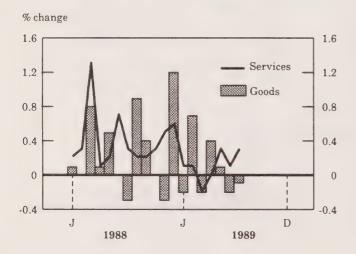
Gross Domestic Product

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1981 prices)

Goods and Services

Index (January 1988 = 100)





Most of the decrease in mining was attributed to a substantial cutback in the production of crude petroleum. Domestic production of refined petroleum products was at its lowest levels of 1989 in both June

Note to Users:

This release incorporates corrections to monthly and quarterly seasonally adjusted estimates on account of an error in seasonal adjustment procedures. CANSIM matrices 4665 and 4667 have been corrected back to January 1984. The June 1989 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.10/\$121) incorporates these corrections.

and July. As well, export demand for crude petroleum fell in June and July. A 6% drop in exploration activity for crude petroleum and natural gas also contributed to the decline in mining, as did lower production by miscellaneous metal mines and by gold mines. Production rebounded in coal mines following the termination of labour disruptions at two major coal producers.

Construction output fell for the fourth consecutive month, with most of the decrease originating in non-residential building construction. Residential construction remained unchanged from the June level.

The gain in agricultural output was primarily due to a recovery in the 1989 grain crop. Increased electric power generation accounted for the growth in public utilities.

Manufacturing output changed little in July, as increased production of chemical, primary metal, and non-metallic mineral products was offset by lower production of transportation equipment and paper and allied products.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

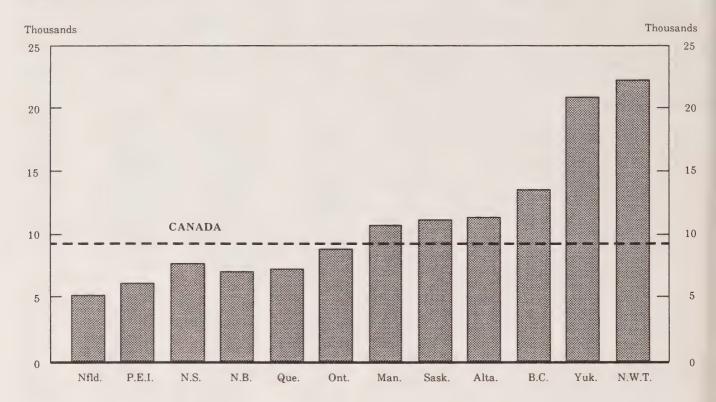
The July 1989 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.10/\$121) is scheduled for release late in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry, Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates) (\$ millions)

	1988	1989			
	July	April	May	June	July
Total Economy	400,528.6	409,444.0	410,287.7	410,039.7	410,642.6
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	8,237.1	8.925.4	8,988.4	9,221.0	0.040 **
Fishing and trapping industries	672.6	668.4	600.0	570.0	9,643.5
Logging and forestry industry	2,738.9	2,769.6	2,760.0	2,806.8	541.2
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	24,150.2	23,365.1	23,406.0	23,492.6	2,698.8
Manufacturing industries	76,751.8	78.882.5	79,319.2	79,129.5	23,085.3
Construction industries	29,872.0	32,414.4	32,150.4	31,694.4	79,145.3
Transportation and storage industries	19,575.4	18,998.4	19,230.0	18,991.2	31,597.2
Communication industries	12,451.8	13,669.2	13,836.0	,	19,240.8
Other utility industries	11,616.5	11,575.2	11,481.6	13,930.8	13,994.4
Wholesale trade industries	24,777.3	25,311.6	25,423.2	11,372.4	11,487.6
Retail trade industries	25,959.0	26,210.0	26,152.0	25,548.0	25,525.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	58,413.4	59,598.0	59,834.4	26,056.7	25,857.6
Community, business and personal services	40,931.4	41,997.0	41,921.3	59,797.2	60,274.8
Non-business sector:	,	11,001.0	41,021.0	42,096.3	42,152.1
W					
Mining industries	36.1	14.4	69.6	98.4	100.8
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	322.6	322.8	327.6	316.8	316.8
Transportation industries	1,564.5	1,560.0	1,576.8	1,536.0	1,560.0
Communication industries	46.8	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4
Water systems industry	557.9	561.6	566.4	568.8	570.0
Insurance and other finance industry	409.0	418.8	418.8	417.6	420.0
Government service industry	23,977.0	24,429.6	24,398.4	24,460.8	24,477.6
Community and personal services	37,419.3	37,659.6	37,735.2	37,842.0	37,861.2
Special aggregations:					
Business sector:	336,147.4	344,384.8	345,102.5	344,706.9	345,243.8
– goods	154,039.1	158,600.6	158,705.6	158,286.7	158,198.9
- services	182,108.3	185,784.2	186,396.9	186,420.2	187,044.9
Non-business sector	64,381.2	65,059.2	65,185.2	65,332.8	65,398.8
– goods	642.0	624.0	684.0	715.2	718.8
- services	63,739.2	64,435.2	64,501.2	64,617.6	64,680.0
Goods producing industries	154,681.1	159,224.6	159,389.6	159,001.9	158,917.7
Services producing industries	245,847.5	250,219.4	250,898.1	251,037.8	251,724.9
Industrial production	113,160.5	114,446.8	114,890.8	114,709.7	114,437.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,289.2	33,464.4	33,573.6	33,268.8	33,267.6
Durable manufacturing industries	43,462.6	45,418.1	45,745.6	45,860.7	45,877.7

Rate per 100,000 Population of Criminal Code Offences, Canada and the Provinces/Territories 1988



Canadian Crime Statistics

Criminal Code offences reported by police forces in Canada in 1988 increased by 1.0% over 1987, marking the fourth consecutive year in which an increase was recorded. Nearly 2.4 million Criminal Code offences were reported in 1988, a gain of 13.4% above the average annual number of offences for the previous 10 years, 1978-1987.

The 1988 crime rate (number of Criminal Code offences per 100,000 population) was 9,233 - down 0.2% from the corresponding 1987 rate of 9,247 - but 7.7% higher than the 1978-1987 average rate of 8,574.

Final figures show that in 1988, violent crimes increased 6.1% while property crimes, which accounted for two out of every three Criminal Code offences reported, were down slightly (0.7%).

Other highlights from Canadian Crime Statistics 1988, released today, include:

- In 1988, relatively minor assaults accounted for over half (55.9%) of all violent crimes. In comparison, homicides accounted for less than 1%. These patterns have remained consistent over time.
- British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Yukon and Northwest Territories experienced crime rates for Criminal Code offences which were higher than the national average of 9,233 offences per 100,000 population in 1988.
- Ten of every 100 Criminal code offences reported to the police across Canada in 1988 were violent crimes (includes homicide, attempted murder, assault, other sexual offences, abduction and robbery.)

- Of the 43,237 adult females charged with property crime offences in 1988, over half (56.4%) were charged with shoplifting. In comparison, shoplifting accounted for only one in five (21.1%) of all adult males charged with property crime offences.
- Approximately three-quarters of all violent crimes reported by police in 1988 were solved. In contrast, just over one-quarter of all property crimes reported in 1988 were solved.
- One-quarter of all robberies reported during 1988 involved the use of a firearm, down from the nearly one-third reported in 1983 and the 36.6% reported in 1978.
- Drug and narcotic offences registered a decrease of 2.1% in 1988. Approximately two-thirds of the drug offences reported by the police involved

- cannabis. Cannabis offences decreased 6.0% in 1988, while cocaine offences increased sharply by 36.3%.
- Total offences (including Criminal Code, federal statutes, provincial statutes and municipal bylaws) decreased 0.1% during the 1987-88 period.

Available on CANSIM: table 00150202.

The 1988 issue of *Canadian Crime Statistics* (85-205, \$37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sharon Longchamps (613-951-0152), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Final Crime Statistics for Canada - 1988

	Average 1978 - 1987 ^r		1987r		1988	
	Number of Actual Offences ^{1,2}	Rate ³	Number of Actual Offences 1	Rate ³	Number of Actual Offences 1	Rate ³
Crimes of violence	173,907	707	219,381	856	232,699	898
Property crimes	1,367,223	5,555	1,468,591	5,733	1,458,821	5,630
Other crimes	569,271 ^r	2,313 ^r	680,984 ^r	2,658 r	700,899	2,705
Criminal Code (total)	2,110,401 r	8,574 r	2,368,956 r	9,247 r	2,392,419	9,233
Federal Statutes on drugs	62,452	254	61,658	241	60,357	233
Other federal Statutes	47,222	192	40,344	158	37,265	144
Provincial statutes	411,412	1,672	380,692	1,486	366,138	1,413
Municipal bylaws	86,374	351	109,258	427	101,628	392
Total	2,717,860 ^r	11,042r	2,960,908r	11,558 r	2,957,807	11,415

¹ Actual offences are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an actual offence did occur.

² Because of rounding, the averages may not add to the Canada total.

³ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using June 1, population estimates, and have been rounded to remove the decimal.

The Nation - Household Income: Private Households

1986 Census

Between 1980 and 1985, average household income fell by nearly 14.5% in the Yukon, but increased 6.8% in the Northwest Territories. Among the provinces, British Columbia experienced the largest decline in household income (10.6%) and Nova Scotia the greatest increase (4.6%).

Average household income in 1985 was lowest (\$20,186) for households with a household maintainer younger than 25 years, rose to a peak (\$43,869) for households with a maintainer aged 45 to 54, and then declined with age, to \$23,080 for households with maintainers aged 65 or more. The average household income of \$25,763 for households containing at least one person aged 65 or over was 24.8% lower than the overall average household income of \$34,261. Elderly persons living alone had an average income of \$13,672 in 1985.

Highlights include:

- Average household income varied substantially with the household maintainer's level of education. It ranged between \$23,931, for maintainers with less than Grade 9 schooling, to \$54,673 for those with a university degree.
- On average, about 79 cents of every dollar of all household income in 1985 came from employment income, 11 cents from government transfer payments and 10 cents from other sources.
- One-person households received 19% of their income from government transfer payments. Households maintained by persons at least 65 years old received over 41% of their income from transfer payments, mostly from Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement, and Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits.

- The average income of family households with no children under 25 years was \$36,638. Households with children under six years only had an average income of \$35,031, and households whose children were all between the ages of six and 17 years had an average income of \$38,853. Finally, households with children aged 18 to 24 years had an average income of \$48,871 in 1985.
- Overall, 24% of all households received a total income of less than \$15,000. These households included 41.7% of households maintained by persons with a level of schooling less than Grade 9, 45.3% of households with maintainers aged 65 or over, and 55.4% of all one-person households.
- Of all households, 20.4% received an income of \$50,000 or more. These households included 25.6% of family households, 46.2% of households maintained by a person with a university degree, and 51% of all multi-family households.

The Nation - Household Income: Private Households summarizes findings of the 1986 Census taken from the one in five sample of all Canadian households. This publication presents 10 tables detailing 1985 income size distributions for private households by household type, tenure, number of persons, presence and number of children, sources of income and selected characteristics of the household maintainer. One table includes 1980 income size distributions from the 1981 Census in constant (1985) dollars.

To order *The Nation - Household Income:* Private Households (93-119, \$28) or for more information on any of the 19 publications in The Nation Series, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For more information on today's release, call John Gartley (613-951-6906), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Industrial Product Price Index

August 1989

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) edged down 0.1% to 131.1 in August 1989, from July's revised level of 131.2. This was the second consecutive month-to-month drop in the index as a whole. Monthly declines of 0.7% for rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products and 0.3% for chemical products were partially offset by a 0.9% increase for primary metal products. The 0.8% depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar exerted downward pressure on the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index (-0.3%) and on the paper and paper products index (-0.5%).

Since August 1988, the IPPI has risen 1.8%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 1.5%. The intermediate goods index continued to show a steadily declining rate of annual change, falling from 7.4% in April 1988 to 1.1% in August 1989. This was largely due to the slowdown or decline in the price of non-ferrous base metals, which contributed to lowering the annual rate of change for first-stage goods from 17.0% in April 1988 to 0.4% in August 1989.

Highlights

After four monthly declines, the primary metal products index posted an increase of 0.9% in August 1989, mainly in response to price increases of 11.8% for nickel products and 9.1% for copper and copper alloy products. This

upward movement was moderated by a 5.0% price decrease for aluminum products. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 2.9%, with decreases ranging from 20.5% for aluminum products to 5.8% for nickel products, and increases ranging from 0.9% for iron and steel products to 18.0% for copper and copper alloy products.

- The rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products index fell 0.7% in August, mainly as a result of the 1.3% decline in the plastic fabricated products index, reflecting lower prices for foamed and expanded plastics (-6.5%) and polyethylene film and sheet (-3.0%).
- The chemical products index dropped 0.3% during the past month, largely because of lower prices for industrial chemicals (-0.9%), reflecting the continuing downward movement of prices for a large number of synthetic resins. During the past 12 months, the chemical products index has risen 0.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970

The August 1989 issue of Industry Price Indexes (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available towards the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Index (1981=100)

			% Change	
	Relative Importance ¹	Index August 1989 ²	August'89/ July'89	August '89/ August '88
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	131.1	-0.1	1.8
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal products ³	89.3	135.1	-0.1	1.5
Intermediate goods	61.6	129.1	-0.2	1.1
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	129.8	0.3	0.4
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	128.9	-0.2	1.3
Finished goods	38.4	134.3	0.0	2.8
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	139.9	0.1	2.9
Capital equipment	10.2	136.0	0.0	2.5
All other finished goods	17.9	130.7	-0.1	2.8
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	128.2	-0.1	0.5
Fruit, vegetable, feed, and miscellaneous				
food products	7.0	132.0	-0.1	2.2
Beverages	1.9	157.1	0.0	5.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	165.2	0.0	3.4
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	135.2	-0.7	2.7
Textile products	2.4	120.7	-0.2	1.6
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	128.7	0.1	2.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	130.7	0.1	4.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	143.7	0.3	3.5
Paper and paper products	8.1	144.9	-0.5	1.5
Printing and publishing	2.4	159.3	0.3	5.4
Primary metal products	8.8	132.4	0.9	-2.9
Metal fabricated products	5.3	136.3	-0.1	2.3
Machinery and equipment	4.8	136.5	0.1	4.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation	11.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
equipment	11.6	130.8	-0.3	0.2
Electrical and communication products	5.0	135.8	-0.1	2.8
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	143.4	-0.1	2.2
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	98.0	-0.2	4.6
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	135.1	-0.3	0.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products Miscellaneous non-manufactured	2.3	140.6	-0.2	2.7
commodities	0.8	86.5	-2.0	-13.2

Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.
Indexes are preliminary.
This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index August 1989

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 0.2% between July and August 1989 to a preliminary level of 101.8. However, the RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component rose by 0.9%, the first increase after four months of steady decline. Of seven components of the RMPI, four fell and three rose. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 1.8%, mainly as a result of an estimated 2.3% decrease in crude mineral oil prices.
- A decrease of 2.1% in the vegetable products index was caused mainly by lower prices for grains (-3.6%) and oilseeds (-6.8%).
- The animal and animal products index was up 1.5%, mainly as a result of higher prices for cattle for slaughter (5.0%) and fish (3.4%). Partially offsetting these increases were lower prices for hogs (-1.1%).
- The non-ferrous metals index was up 3.0% with higher prices for concentrates of copper (12.9%) and nickel (10.5%).

Annual Change

Between August 1988 and August 1989, the RMPI increased 6.6%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component rose 1.1%. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- Mineral fuels, up 16.8%, due largely to higher prices for crude mineral oil, up 21.9%, partially offset by lower prices for natural gas (-3.4%).
- Increases in the prices for hogs (24.3%) and cattle for slaughter (7.6%) were largely responsible for the animal and animal products index rising by 5.6%.
- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 2.5%, as prices for a number of the metal concentrates have fallen; the most notable decreases being for radioactive concentrates (-30.7%), nickel (-8.6%) silver (-24.7%) and gold (-17.5).
- Also down was the vegetable products index (-4.6%) as prices for some commodity groups were significantly lower than a year ago: grains (-9.0%), oilseeds (-21.8%), natural rubber (-23.3%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (-19.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The August 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available at the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index (1981 = 100)

			% Change	
	Relative Importance	Index August 1989 ¹	August '89/ July '89	August '89/ August '88
Raw materials total	100	101.8	-0.2	6.6
Mineral fuels	45	85.4	-1.8	16.8
Vegetable products	11	92.3	-2.1	-4.6
Animal and animal products	20	118.1	1.5	5.6
Wood products	8	136.1	0.3	3.0
Ferrous materials	2	103.6	-1.1	-6.8
Non-ferrous metals	11	115.0	3.0	-2.5
Non-metallic minerals	3	135.8	-0.2	2.9
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	115.4	0.9	1.1

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Data Availability Announcements

Cement

August 1989

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 274 775 tonnes of cement in August 1989, an increase of 2.6% over the 1 242 664^r tonnes shipped a year earlier and an increase of 9.7% over the 1 161 837 tonnes shipped in July 1989.

January to August 1989 shipments reached 7 628 882 tonnes, up 0.2% over the 7 612 764^r tonnes shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The August 1989 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

July 1989

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 846 kilotonnes in July 1989, up 5.0% over the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 40 561 kilotonnes, down 0.7%.

Exports in July rose 0.9% over July 1988 to 2704 kilotonnes, while imports fell 21.9% to 1508 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 19150 kilotonnes, 3.6% above last year's level.

Coke production decreased 5.0% from July 1988, to 370 kilotonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The July 1989 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Electric Power Statistics

July 1989

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in July 1989 decreased to 36 820 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 0.3% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 19.7% to 2780 GWh, while imports climbed from 449 GWh to 659 GWh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 283 624 GWh, down 1.8% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 14 334 GWh, were down 32.2%, while imports, at 5 647 GWh, were up 59.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The July 1989 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Tuberculosis Statistics

1987

The standard table "Tuberculosis Statistics, 1987" (billing number 41021, \$10) is now available.

The table may be ordered from Renée Bourbonnais (613-951-1637), Health Division or through the Regional Reference Centres.

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740), Health Division.

Prefabricated Portable Metal Buildings Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the prefabricated portable metal buildings industry (SIC 3032) totalled \$67.6 million, down 14.7% from \$79.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Broom, Brush and Mop Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the broom,brush and mop industry (SIC 3991) totalled \$112.6 million, up 19.4% from \$94.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), July 1989. Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

/ Canadian Crime Statistics, 1988. Catalogue number 85-205

(Canada: \$37; Other Countries: \$44).

The Nation - Household Income: Private Households, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 93-119
(Canada: \$28; Other Countries: \$30).

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Major Release Dates: October 1989

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of		
release	Title	Reference period
October		
2	Refined Petroleum Products	August 1989
4	Help-wanted Index	September 1989
4	Field Crop Reporting Series,	September 1989
•	No. 7, Estimate of Production of	
	Principal Field Crops, Canada	
5	Industrial Corporations:	Second Quarter
	Financial Statistics	1989 (Final Data)
5	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	July 1989
6	Labour Force Survey	September 1989
6	Housing Starts	August 1989
10	New Housing Price Index	August 1989
10	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1989
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1989
10	Department Store Sales by	August 1989
	Province and Metropolitan Area	1148400 1000
12	Farm Product Price Index	August 1989
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1989
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian	August 1989
* 1	International Trade	Tragast 1000
20	Consumer Price Index	September 1989
23	Retail Trade	August 1989
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1989
23	Building Permits	July 1989
25	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 1989
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	August 1989
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1989
31	Gross Domestic Product at	August 1989
	Factor Cost by Industry	1146450 1000
31	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1989
31	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1989
31	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1989
31	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	July 1989
31	Major Release Dates	November 1989

The November 1989 release schedule will be published on October 31, 1989. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.





FEB 21 1990

